

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

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**SECTION A. General description of micro-scale project activity**

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

Improved cook stoves in pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Southern Ethiopia

31/08/2015

Version 5.0

**A.2. Project participants:**

Party involved	Project participant	Does the party involved wishes to be considered as project participant?
Italia/Ethiopia	COOPI – Cooperazione Internazionale Fondazione	No

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

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

**A.3.1.1. Host Country:**

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

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

Oromia and Somali Regional States.



Figure A-1. Regional States of Ethiopia (Source: UN OCHA)

**A.3.1.3. City/Town/Community etc:**

Arero, Liben and Gorodola Woredas of Oromia Regional State and Filtu and Hudet Woredas of Somali Regional State are included. The core area of the project, where the Fuel Saving Stove (FSS) cooperatives will be organized, are the towns of Negele Borena in Guji Zone (Oromia Regional State) and Filtu town in Liben Zone (Somali Regional State). Negele Borena and Filtu are the capitals of Liben woreda and Filtu woreda, respectively.

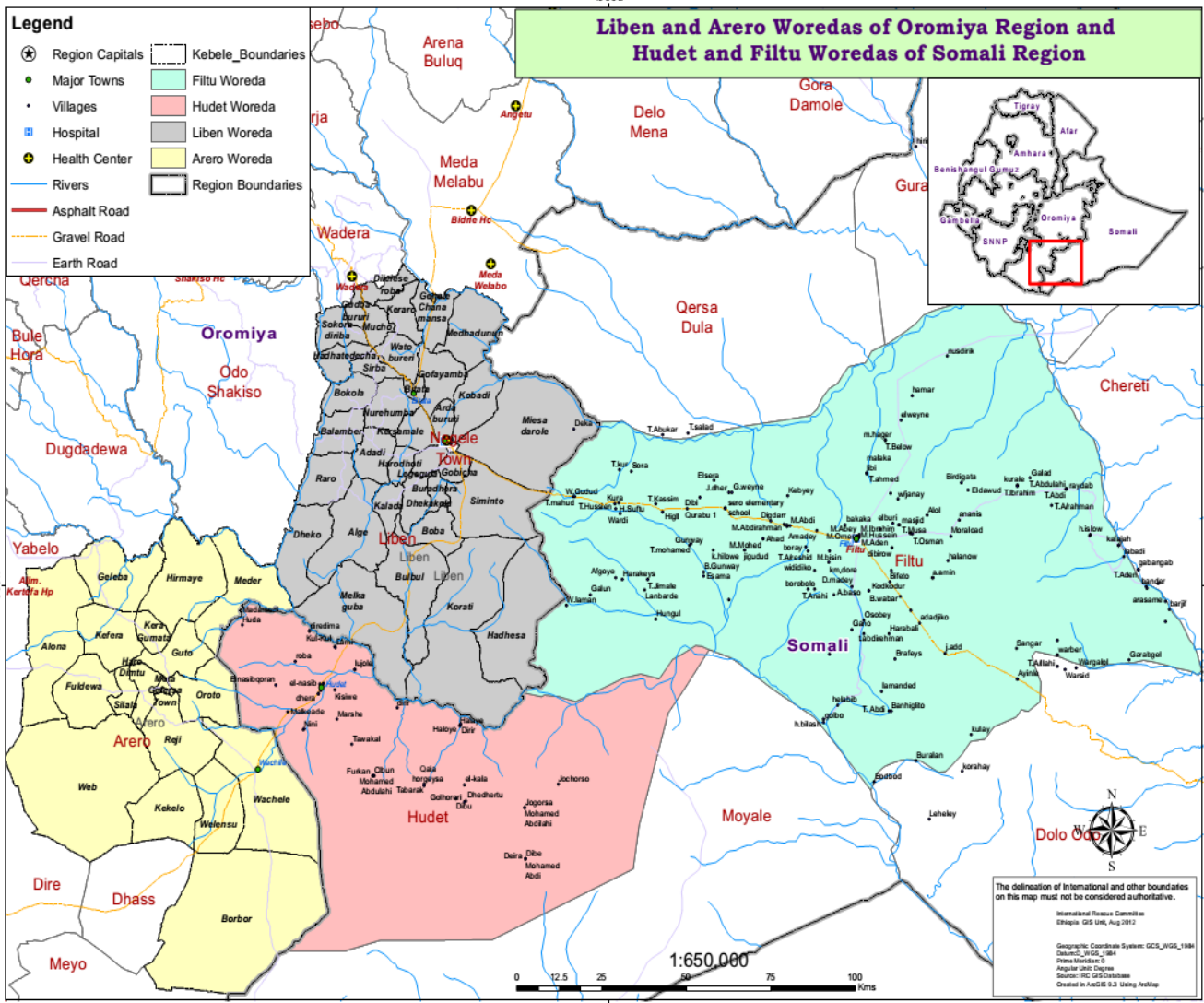


Figure A-2. Project invention area including Arero, Liben, Gorodola, Filtu and Hudet woredas. Note that Gorodola woreda is presented as a part of Liben woreda since this woreda is only recently separated from Liben woreda.

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

The core area of the project will be the surroundings of the towns of Negele Borena and Filtu as these two towns will host the project stove producing cooperatives. Therefore, the coordinates of these towns are used to represent the physical location of the project activity.

Table A-1. Coordinates of the towns of Negele Borena and Filtu

Coordinates	Latitude (North)	Longitude (East)
Negele Borena	5°19'58.24	39°34'27.70
Filtu	5°06'45.97	40°39'15.69

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

**Purpose of Project Activity**

The Project Activity involves distribution of approximately 5,090 fuel efficient cook stoves to families within Liben, Gorodola and Arero Woredas of Oromia Regional State and Filtu and Hudet Woredas of Somali Regional State in Southern Ethiopia. The goal of the project is to improve energy efficiency as well as the conditions of the local population. At the same, the project will reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emission by the reduced fuel use for cooking activities.

Currently most families (75%) living in the above mentioned woredas cook with the traditional three stone fires or other inefficient wood stoves that consume large amounts of firewood.<sup>1</sup> In the rural areas, which is the focus area of this project, firewood is practically the only fuel used because alternative fuel sources are either unavailable or unaffordable. This means that a lot firewood is used and time spent for the fuel collection. The traditional cooking method also produces a lot of smoke which causes respiratory diseases, particularly in women/girls who use it for cooking, but also in young children and other people (e.g. the elderly) who spend a lot of time indoors. The use of inefficient cooking method also has unintentional negative impacts on the environment.

The project activity aims to organize Fuel Saving Stove (FSS) producing cooperatives in the main centres of the project area, Negele Borena town in Guji Zone (Oromia Regional State) and Filtu in Liben Zone (Somali Regional State). Part of the stoves will be bought also directly from the already existing producers from the capital city, Addis Ababa, and brought to the project invention area for selling. The distribution of the stoves to end-users will be made by retailers with the support of project proponent (COOPI). The stoves are foreseen to be sold with subsidized price, to the families across the rural part of the area, between October 2014 and June 2015. There is also a systematic replacement policy for the substitution of the broken or worn stove parts to maximize the operational lifetime of the stove. The substitution of the stove parts is free within the first 6 months from the selling date and it's

<sup>1</sup> BAGER SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR HEALTH SERVICES PLC, 2012. A Baseline Report on the assessment of the social and technical acceptability of Fuel Saving Stove (FSS) in Filtu and Liben Woreda. Note that the baseline survey was selected to made only in two woredas (Filtu and Leben) which represents the whole project area of the five woredas both in environmental and ethnical aspects.

organized through the retailers (i.e. kebele managers or IGA owners). After the first 6 months from the selling date the substitution of stove parts made against a moderate payment.

### Technology of Project Activity

The efficient cook stove model to be distributed in the project is locally produced portable Tikikil Rocket Stove. This stove model is tailored and optimized for local cooking requirements and it can accommodate the Ethiopia's most commonly used pot types. The fuel used by the stove is firewood.

The Tikikil double skirt stove is composed of two main parts, the internal clay liner as insulated combustion chamber and galvanized sheet metal outside. A separate firewood shelf made of steel is also provided with the stove<sup>2</sup>. The design of the stove ensures efficient combustion leading to fuel wood usage reduction up to 50% of compared to the traditional three stone fires and average thermal efficiency of 2%.<sup>3</sup> The Tikikil stoves also emit less smoke compared to the traditional cooking methods.

Table A-2. Technical specifications of Tikikil double skirt stove<sup>4</sup>

Technical specification	Tikikil duple skirt stove
Stove Type	Portable rocket stove
Production materials	Inner clay liner for the combustion chamber clad with galvanized sheet metal on the outside
Dimensions	Skirt diameter 29 cm and 33 cm Height 36 cm
Thermal efficiency	27% <sup>5</sup>
Average lifespan	5 years <sup>6</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Deutsch Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, 2011. Available at [https://energypedia.info/images/2/2c/GIZ\\_HERA\\_2012\\_Tikikil\\_Stove\\_ET.pdf](https://energypedia.info/images/2/2c/GIZ_HERA_2012_Tikikil_Stove_ET.pdf) (site visited 22/05/2014)

<sup>3</sup> The Water Boiling Test results ("WBT sample 1-3") provided to Gold Standard.

<sup>4</sup> Deutsch Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, 2011. Available at [https://energypedia.info/images/2/2c/GIZ\\_HERA\\_2012\\_Tikikil\\_Stove\\_ET.pdf](https://energypedia.info/images/2/2c/GIZ_HERA_2012_Tikikil_Stove_ET.pdf) (site visited 22/05/2014)

<sup>5</sup> The Water Boiling Test results ("WBT sample 1-3") provided to Gold Standard.

<sup>6</sup> Eco-Energy Options Pty Ltd, 2011: Durability Testing of the Tikikil Stove.



Figure A-3. Tikikil Rocket Stove (Photo: COOPI)

### Contribution to sustainable development

The use of efficient stoves will result in greenhouse gas emission reductions associated with the reduction of the firewood burning for cooking purposes. In addition to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, so contribution to the mitigation of climate change, this project will provide local benefits by contributing to the enhancement of air quality in the area by reducing atmospheric pollutants.

Besides the benefits stated above, the project will provide the following co-benefits to sustainable development:

- Reduced deforestation and degradation of forest as less non-renewable biomass will be need for cooking activities.
- Reduced adverse health effects associated with smoke inhalation.
- Reduced poverty, as the efficient cook stoves reduces annual expenditure on cooking fuels.
- Reduced firewood collection time and reduced cooking time, which will allow more time to be spent on other tasks.

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

The ex-ante estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period is 70,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e. Annual estimations of emission reductions are given in the table below and are calculated as described later in Section B.

Table A-3. Estimated amount of emission reductions

Year	Estimated emission reductions (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)
12/10/2014 - 11/10/2015	6,508
12/10/2015 - 11/10/2016	9,768

12/10/2016 - 11/10/2017	9,703
12/10/2017 - 11/10/2018	9,637
12/10/2018 - 11/10/2019	9,570
12/10/2019 - 11/10/2020	5,939
12/10/2020 - 11/10/2021	5,897
Total estimated emission reductions (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	57,023
Total number of crediting years	7 years
Annual average of the estimated emission reductions over the crediting period (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	8,146

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

There is no official development assistance (ODA) funding for this project activity. Please see the signed ODA declaration in annex 2.

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

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

The methodology applied is the Gold Standard Methodology “The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves (February 2013).”<sup>7</sup>

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

The chosen methodology is applicable to micro-scale programmes and micro-scale 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. Moreover, it is required that the project proponent implements the activity or Programme of Activities (PoA). The individual households and institutions do not act as project proponents.

The proposed project is a micro-scale activity that introduces new wood burning cookstoves to reduce the use of non-renewable firewood. The project proponent, COOPI, implements the activity. The individual households or institutions do not act as project proponents.

The following table (table B-1) show how the proposed project activity fulfills the all the applicability and eligibility criteria required by the used methodology and the Gold Standard Annexes T and C.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/GS-simplified-micro-scale-cookstove-meth.pdf>  
(site visited 02/07/2014)

Table B-1. Applicability and eligibility criteria

Criteria	Criteria match	Justification
<b>Applicability criteria of the methodology</b>		
The baseline fuel is only firewood.	✓	According to the statistics of the government of Ethiopia more than 90% of rural households use wood as primary cooking fuel in Ethiopia as show in the table B-2 below <sup>8</sup> . This finding is supported also by the Baseline Report <sup>9</sup> which indicates that firewood is the dominant fuel type in the rural project area.
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.	✓	The project is focused in the rural areas where it is extremely rare to use other cooking methods than a three stone fire or a conventional device without a grate or a chimney. This is supported also by the Baseline report which states that the level of these inefficient cooking methods is high in the rural parts which are the focus area of the proposed project activity. According the Baseline Survey the respondents using open fires for cooking were located in more rural locations whilst only few respondents using ICS were located in rural areas <sup>10</sup>
The project stove is a single pot or multi pot portable or an in-situ cookstove with a specified efficiency of at least 20%.	✓	The project stove, Tikikil stove, is a single pot portable cookstove as described in more detailed in section A.3.2 of this PDD.
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 mechanism in place together with appropriate mitigation measures to prevent double counting.	✓	The project boundary is clearly identified in section B.3. Moreover, each project stove has unique identification number (ID) which will be recorded into the project database together with end-user's contact details to demonstrate that the stove is a part of the project activity and to prevent the double counting. The stove ID is also indicated in carbon transfer contracts made

<sup>8</sup> Stockholm Environment Institute (2013). Alternative Future Pathways for Household Biomass Use in Ethiopia. Available at <http://www.sei-international.org/mediamanager/documents/Publications/SEI-DB-2013-Ethiopia-energy-switching.pdf> (site visited 19/03/2015)

<sup>9</sup> BAGER SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR HEALTH SERVICES PLC, 2012. A Baseline Report on the assessment of the social and technical acceptability of Fuel Saving Stove (FSS) in Filtu and Liben Woreda.

<sup>10</sup> BAGER SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR HEALTH SERVICES PLC, 2012. A Baseline Report on the assessment of the social and technical acceptability of Fuel Saving Stove (FSS) in Filtu and Liben Woreda.

		<p>with the end-users at the moment of stove selling.</p> <p>Moreover, the project participant confirms that the stoves distributed under this project are not part of any other voluntary market or CDM project activity which can be confirmed as all stoves distributed are identified with an unique ID number. Also by checking the voluntary and CDM carbon project web registries<sup>11</sup> it is clear that there are currently no other cookstove project registered within the area of Liben, Gorodola, Arero, Filtu and Hudet using the same technology (Tikikil stoves) and implemented by the same project implementer (COOPI)<sup>12</sup>.</p>
<p>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.</p>	✓	<p>Stove end-users will enter into an agreement with COOPI transferring rights to the VERs generated in return for the subsidized efficient stove<sup>13</sup>. Also stove producers and retailers are communicated with clear written assertions about COOPI having the ownership rights to sell the emission reductions resulting from the project activity<sup>14</sup>. The transfer of credit ownership was also discussed during local stakeholder consultation meetings.</p>
<p>The use of the baseline cookstove, as backup or auxiliary technology, in parallel with the improved cookstove introduced by the project activity is permitted as long as mechanism is</p>	✓	<p>The mechanism to encourage end-users to abandon the use of the baseline technology is the selling of efficient stoves with a subsidized price and the informing of local</p>

<sup>11</sup>The check was made on 17/03/2015 including the following registries 1) UNFCCC CDM Registry, 2) Gold Standard Project Registry, 3) VCS Project Database, 4) Markit Project Registry and 5) APX Registry.

<sup>12</sup> The identified registered cookstoves projects (17/03/2015) in Ethiopia are the following:

1. CPA of the “PoA 10045: Fuel Efficient Stoves for Ethiopia Programme of Activity “: The project implementer is World Food Programme Ethiopia, not COOPI.
2. CPAs nro 1, 2 and 3 of the “PoA 9769: Energy Efficient Stoves Program (EESP)”. The project areas of these CPAs doesn’t overlap with the project area of this VPA.
3. CPA of the “PoA 9672: Paradigm Sub Saharan Africa Cook Stove Programme”. The stove model of this CPA is EZY, not Tikikil.
4. PoA 7359: PoA for the Reduction of emission from non-renewable fuel from cooking at household level”. This PoA has Ethiopia as it’s project area but not yet any CPAs has been registered for the area of Ethiopia.

<sup>13</sup> See as an example the enclosed first signed Carbon Transfer contract

<sup>14</sup> See as an example the enclosed signed assertions from the stove producers

<p>put into the place to encourage the removal of the old cookstoves (e.g. a discounted price for the improved cookstoves) 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 (whether the existing baseline cookstove is not surrendered at the time of the introduction of the improved technology, or whether a new baseline cookstove is acquired and put to use by targeted end users during the project crediting period). The success of the mechanism put into place must therefore be monitored, and the approach must be adjusted if proven unsuccessful. If the baseline cookstove remains in use in parallel with the project cookstove, corresponding emissions must be accounted for as part of the project emissions, using the guidance given in Section III.</p>		<p>communities about the benefits of the efficient stoves. The information of the benefits is distributed through specifically designed awareness creation campaign organized by COOPI together with the woreda officers and the stove producing cooperations. Currently the awareness events has been organized in 52 kebelles. Each event has included a presence of an audio equipped vehicle, practical stove demonstrations and distribution of awareness material. In addition, several separate cooking demonstrations has been organized within events like Oromia and Somali region pastoralist days in Negelle and Filtu (cooking fish), Friday pray time in Arero and Hudet towns (water boiling) and annual town meetings in Arero, Hudet, Filtu and Negelle (cooking rice and potato). Also the stove reseller has been trained about the stove benefits and also they give stove use demonstrations for the project families.</p> <p>Monitoring activities will study the extent of the baseline technology remaining in use and thereafter, the success of the mechanism put into the place, as described in section B.7. The approach will be adjusted if proven unsuccessful.</p> <p>In case the baseline cookstoves remains in use in parallel with the project cookstoves, corresponding emissions are accounted for as part of the project emissions as described in section B.6.</p>
<p><b>Eligibility criteria of the Annex T "Standalone Micro-scale Scheme"<sup>15</sup></b></p>		
<p><u>Scale of project</u>: Projects are eligible under the micro-scale scheme if the annual emission reductions achieved are limited to a maximum of 10,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e in each and every year of the crediting period. Whenever actual emission reductions as per the verification report exceed the upper threshold for a given</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>As described in section B.6.3 below, the annual emission reductions achieved are estimated to be 10,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. Whenever actual emission reductions as per the verification report exceed the upper threshold for a given registered project, the project can still request for</p>

<sup>15</sup> [http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/v2.2\\_ANNEX-T.pdf](http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/v2.2_ANNEX-T.pdf) (site visited 03/06/2014)

<p>registered project, the project can still request for issuance, but the claimable emission reductions are capped at 10,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year.</p>		<p>issuance, but the claimable emission reductions are capped at 10,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year.</p>
<p><u>Type of project:</u> Eligible types of activities include renewable energy supply, end-use energy efficiency improvement and waste handling &amp; disposal projects that comply with the GS specific eligibility requirements listed in Annex C<sup>16</sup>.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>The type of activity is end-use energy efficiency improvement: The project activity leads to the direct reduction of the amount of energy required for service production compared to the baseline without affecting the level and quality of the services provided. i.e. the new efficient stoves reduce the amount of firewood consumed at the households compared to the baseline situation without affecting the level and quality of the cooking.</p> <p>The project complies also with the other eligibility requirements listed in Annex C of the applied methodology as demonstrated below in this table.</p>
<p><u>Host country:</u> Projects can be located in any host country. However, projects located in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS (see Annex 1, 2 and 3 respectively) benefit from simplified rules with respect to the demonstration of additionality, as long as the projects are not retroactive.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>The host country of the project activity is Ethiopia which is a LDC and thus the project can benefit from simplified rules with respect to the demonstration of additionality.</p>
<p><u>Project cycle:</u> Both regular and retroactive cycle projects are eligible to apply under this scheme.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>The project is applying under the regular project cycle as the first submission to the Gold Standard registry was made 29/07/2014 which is before the start date of the project activity, 11/10/2014, as demonstrated by the enclosed first stove selling contract.<sup>17</sup></p>
<p><u>Date of submission:</u> The date of submission of a micro-scale project is defined as the upload of the micro-scale simplified PDD including the reporting of the Local stakeholder consultation (section A and D must be filled) to The Gold Standard registry.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>The date of submission is 29/07/2014 which is the date when the PDD including the reporting of the Local Stakeholder Consultation (section A and D) was uploaded to the Gold Standard registry.</p>

<sup>16</sup> [http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/v2.2\\_ANNEX-C.pdf](http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/v2.2_ANNEX-C.pdf) (site visited 03/06/2014)

<sup>17</sup> See the enclosed first signed stove selling contract i.e. the first Carbon Transfer contract

**Eligibility criteria of the Annex C “Specific Eligibility Criteria”<sup>18</sup>**

<p>Activities involving a large amount of small, distributed heating, cooking or electricity generation devices using renewable energy sources shall provide The Gold Standard Foundation with a clear description of the transfer of credits ownership all along the investment chain, and with proof that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on emission reductions. The transfer of credit ownership must be discussed during local stakeholder consultations for regular cycle projects. For retroactive projects, the project participants must collect stakeholder feedback through live consultations, telephonic discussions, electronic mode etc. as deemed necessary to reach out to the relevant stakeholders. Section E.2 of the Passport should document the feedback received from stakeholders on transfer of credit ownership.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Stove end-users will enter into an agreement with COOPI transferring rights to the VERs generated in return for the subsidized efficient<sup>19</sup>. Also stove producers and retailers are communicated with clear written assertions about COOPI having the ownership rights to sell the emission reductions resulting from the project activity<sup>20</sup>. The transfer of credit ownership was discussed also during local stakeholder consultation meetings.</p>
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Table B-2. Primary cooking fuel/stove shares in Ethiopia according to “Welfare Monitoring Survey 2011” made by the Government of Ethiopia<sup>21</sup>

Fuel/stove	Share in urban areas (%)	Share in rural areas (%)
Wood	63.3	90.9
Charcoal	17.5	0.2
Electricity	6.2	0.0
Kerosine	4.9	0.2
LPG	1.1	0.0
Biogas	0.0	0.0
Dung, sawdust, crop residues	3.4	8.6

<sup>18</sup> Eligibility criteria for “Improved distributed heating and cooking devices (e.g. biodigester, cook-stoves), and distributed micro-scale electricity generation units (e.g. micro-hydro and PV for households)”. Available at [http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/v2.2\\_ANNEX-C.pdf](http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/v2.2_ANNEX-C.pdf) (site visited 03/06/2014)

<sup>19</sup> See as an example the enclosed first signed Carbon Transfer contract

<sup>20</sup> See as an example the enclosed signed assertions from the stove producers

<sup>21</sup> Stockholm Environment Institute (2013). Alternative Future Pathways for Household Biomass Use in Ethiopia. Available at <http://www.sei-international.org/mediamanager/documents/Publications/SEI-DB-2013-Ethiopia-energy-switching.pdf> (site visited 05/05/2015)

None/other	3.6	0.1
Total	100	100

### **B.3. Description of the project boundary:**

The applied methodology (Section II, paragraph 1) defines the project boundary as the physical, geographical site of the baseline, project cookstoves and fuel collection area. As the baseline stoves, project stoves and the fuel collection area will lie all within the woredas of Arero, Liben, Gorodola, Filtu and Hudet, the project boundary is described as the outer borders of these five woredas (Figure A-2). The target population of the project activity is living within this boundary.

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

As per applied methodology, the baseline scenario is the consumption of non-renewable firewood to meet thermal energy requirements for household cooking.

A Baseline Study<sup>22</sup> has been carried out to confirm the above baseline scenario. The study was carried out in Filtu and Leben woredas which covers geographically more than 50% of the whole project area. These two woredas represents also the two main ethnical groups present in the project area as the communities living in Filtu woreda are ethnically mainly Somali and the communities living in Leben woreda instead mainly Oromo. Both Somali and Oromo ethnical groups have their own language, culture and cooking habits even though these groups share also many similarities like the pastoralist/agro-pastoralist lifestyle and tea and maize porridge preparation. Also cooking with firewood is typical for both of the groups.

According the baseline study, most families cook currently with the traditional three stone fires or other inefficient wood stoves. Other fuel types like charcoal and kerosene are used mainly only in urban or peri-urban areas. In the rural areas, which are the focus area of this project, firewood and inefficient cooking methods are anyhow practically the only methods used to meet thermal energy requirements for household cooking because alternative fuel sources or improved technologies are either unavailable or unaffordable.

According to the responds of the surveyed households, the firewood is collected in generally within a range of 1–10 km and maximum of 5 to 6 hours is spent at ones. The women, responsible for the firewood collection in more than 80% of the households, replenish the firewood stock usually every three or four days. The survey indicated that the price and scarcity of fuel is becoming a major challenge for many families supporting the assertion that non-renewable firewood is used in the project area. In fact, the default value of fraction of non-renewable biomass, approved by the CDM Executive Board, is reported to be 88% for Ethiopia.<sup>23</sup>

In accordance with the methodology, the baseline is considered by-default fixed until the end of the useful lifetime of the cookstoves introduced in the project activity or the registered crediting period,

<sup>22</sup> BAGER SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR HEALTH SERVICES PLC, 2012. A Baseline Report on the assessment of the social and technical acceptability of Fuel Saving Stove (FSS) in Filtu and Liben Woreda.

<sup>23</sup> <https://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/index.html> (site visited 04/06/2014)

whichever occurs earlier. If the project cookstove is replaced with a cookstove of similar efficiency prior the end of the crediting period, the original baseline shall be applicable till the end of the replaced cookstoves useful lifetime or the registered crediting period, whichever occurs earlier.

In all cases, whenever the project proponent applies a renewable crediting period, the baseline must be reassessed as per the latest version of the methodology and Gold Standard rules on renewal of crediting period (Annex Z).

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

The project activity reduces the amount of green house gases (GHGs) emitted through use of non-renewable biomass (firewood) as cooking fuel by introducing efficient wood stoves which replace existing inefficient traditional stoves usually three stone open fires.

According to Standalone Micro-Scale Scheme Rules (GS version 2.2, Annex T)<sup>24</sup> regular cycle projects that meets at least one of the criteria defined in its paragraph 7 and, moreover, all of the eligibility requirements under its paragraph 1 shall be deemed additional.

As the proposed project is located in Ethiopia which is a least development country (LDC), the criteria (i) of the paragraph 7 (“The project is located in a Least Developed Country (LDC), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) or Land Locked Developing Country (LLDC)”) of the above mentioned document is fulfilled. Moreover, the proposed project is meeting all the eligibility requirements of the paragraph 1 of the above mentioned document as described earlier in section B.2.

In accordance with the above, the proposed project is deemed additional.

**B.6 Emission reductions:**

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

The emission reductions are calculated with the following equation:

$$ER_y = \sum_{t=0}^{xtoy} N_{P,y} * P_y * U_{P,y} * (f_{NRB,y} * EF_{b,fuel,CO2} + EF_{b,fuel,non\_CO2}) * (1 - DF_{b,Stove,y}) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where:

- N<sub>P,y</sub>            Number of project cookstoves of each age group operational in the year y
- P<sub>y</sub>                Quantity of firewood that is saved in the year y (tonnes per household in year y)
- U<sub>P,y</sub>            Usage rate for project cookstoves in year y, based on adoption rate and drop off rate revealed by usage survey (fraction)

<sup>24</sup> [http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/v2.2\\_ANNEX-T.pdf](http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/v2.2_ANNEX-T.pdf) (site visited 02/07/2014)

$f_{NRB,b,y}$	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 or apply the default $f_{NRB}$ value provided by CDM Executive Board and endorsed by the host country DNA.
$EF_{b,fuel,CO_2}$	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)
$EF_{b,fuel,non\_CO_2}$	Non-CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor of firewood that is substituted or reduced. (Default value for wood fuel 0.455 tCO <sub>2</sub> /ton of wood)
$DF_{b,Stove,y}$	Discount factor to account for the baseline stove use in project scenario p during the year y
x	y-1
y	Year of the crediting period

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

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

$$P_y = B_{b,y} * (1 - \eta_b / \eta_{p,y}) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Where:

$B_{b,y}$	Quantity of firewood consumed in baseline scenario during year y
$\eta_{p,y}$	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 cookstoves 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 firewood consumed in the baseline ( $B_{b,y}$ )

The quantity of firewood consumed in the baseline is determined based on the estimated average annual consumption of firewood per household (tones/year), which may be derived using any of the following options:

- a. Historical data; or
  - b. Survey of local usage; or
  - c. Minimum service level; or
  - d. Field performance test (e.g. kitchen performance test, KPT)
- Here is chosen the option (c) “Minimum service level” for estimating average firewood consumption per household. In accordance with the methodology, the project proponent may use the minimum service level i.e. energy derived from the combustion of 0.5 tons per capita per year<sup>25</sup> as the default baseline biomass consumption. The household size shall be determined instead by using credible references/literature or target population specific survey.

<sup>25</sup> [http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/MP\\_Energy\\_Low\\_Res.pdf](http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/MP_Energy_Low_Res.pdf) (site visited 02/07/2014)

According to the data of Ethiopia’s Central Statistical Agency (CSA), the mean households size in Ethiopia, in 2012, was 5.0 persons/household in rural and 3.0 persons/household in urban areas<sup>26</sup>. For estimating the baseline wood consumption in the project area, it is chosen conservatively to use the national mean household size of rural areas (5.0 persons/household). This can be considered conservative choice in respect to the results of the Baseline Survey (included 587 households), according to which the majority of the families (64%) living in the project area are having 6 or more family members<sup>27</sup> and according to the national average fertility rate of 4.6 live births per woman in 2010-2015 as per UN Data.<sup>28</sup>

According to the above, the average annual consumption of firewood per household can be estimated to be 2.5 tons/year (0.5 tons/person/year \* 5 persons/household = 2.5 tons/household/year).

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

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

$$\eta_{p,y} = \eta_p * (DF_\eta)^{y-1} * 0.94 \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

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

In accordance with the applied methodology, the efficiency of the project cookstove is determined by an independent expert or entity, in the field or laboratory, following the Water Boiling Test (WBT) protocol (available at <http://www.pciaonline.org/node/1048>). 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 nine results shall be taken as the efficiency for the project cookstove ( $\eta_p$ ).

- The project cookstove efficiency was carried out by independent entity, GIZ, who performed the efficiency test in laboratory in accordance with the above described requirements.

The methodology gives a possibility that the project cookstove efficiency is assessed at the time of installation and the default factor is then used to derive efficiency in the year y. Alternatively the project cookstove efficiency may be determined annually following the Water Boiling Test (WBT) protocol.

<sup>26</sup> As reported in “Population Stabilisation Report, Ethiopia” published in March 2014

<sup>27</sup> BAGER SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR HEALTH SERVICES PLC, 2012. A Baseline Report on the assessment of the social and technical acceptability of Fuel Saving Stove (FSS) in Filtu and Liben Woreda.

<sup>28</sup> <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Ethiopia> (site visited 24/03/2015)

- The option to make the efficiency test at the time of installation and to use the default factor for determining the efficiency for the latter is chosen to be used for the proposed project activity.

### Leakage

In accordance with the applied methodology leakage related to non-renewable biomass saved by the project activity is not considered as the proposed project is a stand-alone micro-scale project activity.

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

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	$EF_{b, fuel, CO_2}$
Data unit:	tCO <sub>2</sub> /tonne of firewood
Description:	CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor arising from use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data used:	IPCC default value, table 1.4 of chapter 1 of Vol.2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value applied:	1.747
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Default value deemed valid by the applied methodology (see page 8 of the methodology)
Any comment:	Fixed for entire crediting period

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	$EF_{b, fuel, non-CO_2}$
Data unit:	tCO <sub>2</sub> /tonne of firewood
Description:	Non-CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor arising from use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data used:	IPCC default value, table 2.9 of chapter 2 of Vol.2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value applied:	0.455
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement	Default value deemed valid by the applied methodology (see page 8 of the methodology)

methods and procedures actually applied:	
Any comment:	Fixed for entire crediting period

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	$\eta_b$
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the baseline scenario
Source of data used:	Default value of the applied methodology
Value applied:	0.10
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Default value of 10% is deemed valid by the applied methodology as the baseline stoves are three stone fires: "A default value of 10% shall be used if the replaced cookstoves 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." (section 4.1. of the methodology)
Any comment:	Fixed for entire crediting period

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	$\eta_p$
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the project scenario
Source of data used:	Water Boiling test (WBT)
Value applied:	0.27
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Efficiency test made in accordance with section 4.3 of the applied methodology (test conducted by independent expert, following the Water Boiling Test protocol) <sup>29</sup>

<sup>29</sup> The Water Boiling Test results ("WBT sample 1-3") provided to Gold Standard.

applied:	
Any comment:	Fixed for entire crediting period

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	$f_{NRB,y}$
Data unit:	Fractional non-renewability
Description:	Non-renewable status of wood fuel during year y
Source of data used:	A default country specific fraction for Ethiopia available on the CDM website ( <a href="http://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/index.html">http://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/index.html</a> )
Value applied:	0.88
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	The default NRB value provided by the CDM executive board and endorsed by the host country DNA is deemed valid by the applied methodology (see page 8 of the methodology)
Any comment:	The project activity may choose to update the $f_{NRB}$ during the crediting period. The possible updates on the default country specific fraction of non-renewable woody biomass ( $f_{NRB}$ ) value available on the CDM website will be controlled annually.

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	$B_{b,y}$
Data unit:	Tonnes firewood per household per year (tons/hh/year)
Description:	Firewood consumption for cooking in the baseline
Source of data used:	Calculated based on default value of “Minimum service level” of the applied methodology
Value applied:	2.5
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Default value baseline biomass consumption of 0.5 tons/person/year for is deemed valid by the applied methodology (see the page 6 of the methodology).  Moreover, in accordance with the methodology (page 6) the household size shall be determined by using credible references/literature or target population specific survey. The justification of the household size (5 persons/household) determination is described in section B.6.1.

applied:	According the above the average annual consumption of firewood per household can be estimated to be 2.5 tons/year (0.5 tons/person/year * 5 persons/household = 2.5 tons/household/year).
Any comment:	Fixed for entire crediting period

**B.6.3 Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions:**

The ex-ante calculations of emission reductions are made in accordance with the applied methodology based on the equations presented in the section B.6.1 above. The used equations are also summarized here below:

$$ER_y = \sum_{0101}^{x10y} N_{P,y} * P_y * U_{P,y} * (f_{NRB,y} * EF_{b,fuel,CO2} + EF_{b,fuel,non\_CO2}) * (1 - DF_{b,Stove,y}) \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$P_y = B_{b,y} * (1 - \eta_b / \eta_{p,y}) \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$\eta_{p,y} = \eta_p * (DF_\eta)^{y-1} * 0.94 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

As an example the below table summarizes the values used for ex-ante estimations of emission reductions of the first project year. For the full calculations please see accompanying Ex-Ante Calculations Spreadsheet.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>30</sup> See the enclosed document: “Ex-ante calculations”

Parameter	Value	Unit	Description
$N_{p,y\_year1}$	3,369	Number of project cookstove credited (units)	Cookstove in the project database for project scenario p through year y <sup>31</sup>
$U_{p,y\_year1}$	80	Percentage (%)	Usage rate in project scenario p during year y
$f_{NRB,b,y\_year1}$	0.88	Fractional non-renewability	Non-renewable status of wood fuel during year y
$EF_{b,fuel,CO_2}$	1.747	tCO <sub>2</sub> /tonne of firewood	CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor arising from use of firewood in baseline scenario
$EF_{b,fuel,non\_CO_2}$	0.455	tCO <sub>2</sub> /tonne of firewood	Non-CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor arising from use of firewood in baseline scenario
$DF_{b,stove,y\_year1}$	0.2	Fraction	Discount factor to account for the baseline stove use in project scenario p during the year y
$B_{b,y\_year1}$	2.5	tons/hh/year	Firewood consumption for cooking in the baseline
$\eta_b$	0.10	Fraction	Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the baseline scenario
$\eta_p$	0.27	Fraction	Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the project scenario
$\eta_{p,y\_year1}$	0.263	Fraction	Efficiency of project cookstove in year y
$DF_{\eta\_year1}$	0.99	Fraction	Discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project cookstoves

<sup>31</sup>The total number of project stoves to be distributed is foreseen to be 5,090 but as the stoves are not distributed all at ones (but instead during several months), for the first year it is used in ex ante calculations an average number of stoves which are in use.

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

Year	Estimation of project activity emission (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Estimation of baseline emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Estimation of leakage (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tCO <sub>2</sub> )
12/10/2014 - 11/10/2015	16,781	10,273	0	6,508
12/10/2015 - 11/10/2016	25,353	15,585	0	9,768
12/10/2016 - 11/10/2017	25,353	15,650	0	9,703
12/10/2017 - 11/10/2018	25,353	15,716	0	9,637
12/10/2018 - 11/10/2019	25,353	15,782	0	9,570
12/10/2019 - 11/10/2020	25,353	19,413	0	5,939
12/10/2020 - 11/10/2021	25,353	19,456	0	5,897
<b>Total (tCO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>168,897</b>	<b>111,874</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,023</b>

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

**B.7.1 Data and parameters monitored:**

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	$U_{p,y}$
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	Ex-ante: 80 for the years 1-5 and 50 for the years 6-7 Ex-post: N/A
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	The usage survey is carried out annually as described in section B.7.2
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

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	$N_{p,y}$
Data unit:	Number of project cookstove credited (units)
Description:	Cookstove in the project database for project scenario p through year y
Source of data to be used:	Total sales record
Value of data	Ex-ante: For the first project year 3,369; for the other project years 5,090 Ex-post: N/A
Description of measurement	Continuous monitoring. The number of project cook stoves is recorded in the total sales record which maintained as described in section B.7.2

methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	
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

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>DF<sub>n</sub></b>
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project cookstoves
Source of data to be used:	Default value of the applied methodology
Value of data	Ex-ante: 0.99 Ex-post: 0.99 or as result of the annual monitoring survey
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	Annual monitoring. The physical conditions of the cookstoves is monitored as described in section B.7.2.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Any comment:	<p>This default value 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 the 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 B (Annex A of the applied methodology) will be followed to capture the required information. Minimum number of sample size shall be selected following the guidelines provided in section 4.2, option (b) of the applied methodology.</p> <p>During annual survey 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.</p> <p>A site visit by an Objective Observer with relevant technical background would be required at the time of first internal verification and then</p>

	subsequently after every 2 years from the previous issuance. The Objective Observer shall use the guidance provided in Annex B of the applied methodology to carry out the field studies.
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<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>DF<sub>P, 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 survey
Value of data	Ex-ante: 0.2 Ex-post: N/A
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	Annual monitoring. The use of baseline stove in the project activity is monitored as described in section B.7.2.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Any comment:	The discount factor for baseline-stove use may be determined based on number of meals cooked using the baseline stoves. 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 minimum number of samples sizes shall be selected following the guidelines provided in section 4.2, option (b) of the applied methodology. The survey format B (Annex A of the applied methodology) will be followed to capture the required information. The impact of seasonal variations on use of baseline stove should be considered as part of the monitoring survey.

## B.7.2 Description of the monitoring plan:

The monitoring of the project will be made in accordance with the “Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves (February 2013)<sup>32</sup>”. A field survey will be conducted annually from a representative sample of project stoves in order to consider the variation of the monitored parameters listed in section B.7.1. Below is described the principles of the monitoring procedures. For further details and the full Monitoring Plan, see the attached “Project Monitoring Plan”<sup>33</sup>.

### A. Sale Record

The Sale Record will include the following data as required by the methodology:

- i. Date of sale and of installation
- ii. Geographic area of sale
- iii. Model/type of project cookstove(s) sold
- 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 names and addresses collected must be commensurate with representative sampling, i.e. the names and addresses or phone numbers (where possible) within sales records shall be large enough so that surveys can be based on representative, random selected sample.

The above information will be collected in paper format during the stove selling. The electronic Sale Record is maintained and updated continuously by the project participant, COOPI. The data will be backed up electronically, with original documentation being stored for entire life cycle of the project.

### B. Project database

The project database is derived from the total sales record with project cookstoves 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 emissions reduction calculations can be conducted appropriately section by section. Project database is maintained and updated by the project participant, COOPI. The data will be backed up electronically, with original documentation being stored for entire life cycle of the project.

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<sup>32</sup> <http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/GS-simplified-micro-scale-cookstove-meth.pdf>  
(site visited 02/07/2014)

<sup>33</sup> Detailed Monitoring Plan ver01

### C. Ongoing Monitoring Studies

The ongoing monitoring studies are conducted for each project scenario annually, at least beginning one year after the project registration and on time for any request of issuance. Survey format B in Annex A of the applied methodology will be applied for carrying out the studies.

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

Usage survey 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. Moreover, through the usage survey it will be ensured that the possible households using in the baseline improved stoves or other fuels than firewood, will be excluded from the ER calculations.

Prior to the verification, a usage survey for each cookstove age-groups is required. For example, if only cookstoves 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 cookstove age<sub>0-1</sub>. If cookstoves of age 0-1 and age 1-2 are being credited (as part of first request for 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.

To successfully conduct a usage survey, a minimum project cookstove sample size of each age-group should be in line with the following guidelines:

- Target population < 300: Minimum sample size 30
  - Target population 300 to 1,000: Minimum sample size 10% of group size
  - Target population > 1,000: Minimum sample size 100
- ii. Where replacements are made, monitoring shall ensure that the efficiency of the new cookstove is similar to the appliance being replaced.
  - iii. The project must monitor the use of baseline stove in the project activity during annual surveys.
  - iv. The project must monitor the physical conditions of the cookstoves during annual surveys.

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

The application of the baseline and monitoring methodology “Gold Standard Methodology “The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves (February 2013)<sup>34</sup> has been completed on 10/04/2015 by Ulla Mauno/Carbon Sink Group S.r.l.

**SECTION C. Duration of the project activity / crediting period**

**C.1 Duration of the project activity:**

**C.1.1. Starting date of the project activity:**

11/10/2014

The starting date is set based on the start of the real action of the project activity i.e. when the first project stoves were sold<sup>35</sup>. This is in compliance with the Gold Standard Requirements v2.2<sup>36</sup>.

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

7 years

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

**C.2.1. Renewable crediting period**

A renewable crediting period is chosen. In accordance with the Gold Standard Annex Z<sup>37</sup>, project activities can claim credits for a 7-year period that can be renewed twice, for a total of 21 years.

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

12/10/2014

<sup>34</sup> <http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/GS-simplified-micro-scale-cookstove-meth.pdf> (site visited 02/07/2014)

<sup>35</sup> See the enclosed first signed stove selling contract i.e. the first Carbon Transfer contract

<sup>36</sup> [http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/GSv2.2\\_Requirements.pdf](http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/GSv2.2_Requirements.pdf) (site visited 05/06/2014)

<sup>37</sup> Available at <http://www.goldstandard.org/energy/rules-requirements> (site visited 05/11/2014)

**C.2.1.2. Length of the first crediting period:**

7 years

**C.2.2. Fixed crediting period:**

N/A

**C.2.2.1. Starting date:**

N/A

**C.2.2.2. Length:**

N/A

**SECTION D. Stakeholders' comments**

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

Local stakeholders were invited to participate in a consultation for the implementation of the project “Improved Cook Stoves in Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in Southern Ethiopia”. The consultation comprised of two physical meetings organized on 21<sup>st</sup> of June 2014 and 13<sup>th</sup> of July 2014. The first meeting was organized in town of Negelle Borena (Liben Woreda, Oromia Regional State) and it was targeted mainly for the local authorities and community leaders. The second one was instead organized in rural area of Mi’esa Kebele (Liben Woreda, Oromia Regional State) and it was addressed for the ordinary community members. The location of the second meeting was selected as there are living together three different clans of Oromo and Somali communities and, moreover, the area is the main provider of the fuel wood for the near Negelle Borena town and other neighboring zones.



Figure D-1. Meeting of 21<sup>st</sup> of June 2014 in Liben Woreda Administration Hall

in the town of Negelle Borena (Photo: COOPI)



Figure D-2. Stove Demonstration during the meeting of 21<sup>st</sup> of June 2014 (Photo: COOPI)



Figure D-3. Meeting of 13<sup>th</sup> of July 2014 in Mi'esa rural Kebele (Photo: COOPI)

## Invitations

Invitations for the physical meetings were made through public and personal invitations, by means of emails, letters, verbal invitations and public posters. When possible the project summary and the meeting agenda were attached to the invitations.

Public Invitations: The public invitations were placed in visible places (in the wall of Mi'esa Kebelle Office and in the wall of one private shop located in central place) two weeks before meeting time of 13<sup>th</sup> of July 2014 to inform local people about the oncoming consultation event. The both upcoming

meetings were published also by spreading the information from mouth to mouth via the community leaders.



Figure D-4. Poster and invitation letter exposed in the wall of Mi'esa Kebele office and in the wall of the local solar center (Photos: COOPI)

Personal Invitations: Personal invitations were made to the representatives of the local authorities, local community leaders and local and international NGOs 2-4 weeks before the meeting date. Individuals to be contacted were identified by COOPI, who has been working in the area for several years. The personal invitations were made via email, via post or delivered by hand, depending on the situation. The invitation letters in used three languages as well as the invitation email are presented below. Scanned confirmations for received letter invitations are presented in a separate documents.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>38</sup> See enclosed documents: Acknowledgment for invitations Oromiffa and Acknowledgment for invitations Somali



23 of May 2014

**Local Stakeholder Consultation, Negelle Borena, Ethiopia**

Dear Sir/Madam,

COOPI, NGO working in Ethiopia, plans the distribution of 6,000 Fuel Saving Stoves in collaboration with the Italian based environmental organization CarbonSinkGroup, in the project intervention area, Arero, Liben and Gorodola Woredas of Oromia regional State and Filtu and Hudet Woredas of Somali Regional State.

In order to achieve the goal of the project COOPI has been working the project activities in collaboration with the respective region, woreda and zonal line departments. Currently COOPI is planning a Local Stakeholder Consultation Meeting in Neghelle Borena where each of the above mentioned woreda involved Offices are being invited together with other relevant stakeholders.

The project is developed under the Gold Standard; this will ensure that enhanced local socioeconomic benefits as well as verifiable Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emission reductions are achieved. In addition to the global benefit of reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, this project will reduce indoor air pollution, reduce fuel costs and contribute to sustainable development and habitat preservation on a local level. For more information please see the accompanying Project Summary.

The aim of the Local Stakeholder Consultation is to seek local opinion on the project design and social and environmental impacts; we believe this is an essential step in implementing a project in which the local community has ownership - thereby maximizing the chances of successful adoption.

We value your input into our project design and cordially invite you to attend this Stakeholder Consultation, conducted in English and in Amaharic. Please feel free to extend this invitation to anyone you think may be interested in contributing or who may be affected by the project.

**Date: 21<sup>st</sup> of June 2014**  
**Time: 09:00 AM**  
**Venue: Liben Woreda Administration Hall, Kebele 03, Negelle Borena , Liben Woreda, Guji Zone, Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia**

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us using the contact details below.

Name: Shawol Kidane, COOPI  
Email: [kidane@coopi.org](mailto:kidane@coopi.org)  
Telephone: +251 (0) 464450076

Best Regards,  
Shawol Kidane, Project Manager Assistant

COOPI - COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE ONG Onlus

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COOPI@COOPI.ORG - WWW.COOPI.ORG - C.F. e P.IVA 80118750150

Figure D-5. Invitation letter for the meeting of the 21<sup>st</sup> of June 2014 in English



Guyyaa: 02/06/2014

Lakk. 20140602/82/742803

- : Namootanii Solari dhunfaa bulchinssa Gandaa Hardoot, Haddhessaa, DhekaKella, Algge fi Melka Gubaa
- : Hojjetoota Missooma Gandda Hardoot, Haddhessaa, Dheka Kella, Algge fi Melka Gubaa
- : Hojjetoota Fayyaa Gandda Hardoot, Haddhessaa, Dheka Kella, Algge fi Melka Gubaa
- : Misseensaa Waldaa hojjuu gantaa fakkeynaa duraatif  
Bakka jirutii

**Marii Qodhafudhatota Nannoo, Magaalaa Nagaalaa Boranna, Itiyoopia**

**Kabajamo obboo/Addee:**

Dhabataa mitti motumma **COOPIin**, dhabata Italian keessaa wa'ee nannoo irratti kan hojjatuu **Carbon Sink group** wajjiin ta'udhaan girgizra qoorraan quusaatuu 6000 Aanaale Areeroo, Liibaan fi Gozoodolaa nannoo Ozomiyaa fi Aannalle Filtu fi Hudaati nannoo somallee keessa jiraniifi raabsuufi karroofate jira.

Kaayyoo projekitichaa galmaan ga'uuf COOPIin hojjuuwaan projekitichaa qamootaa dhimmi ilaalatu kanneen akka Nannoo, Goodinaa fi Aanaa wajjiin ta'us dhaan hojjachaa jira. Ammass Dhabaanii COOPI Manii qodha fudhatota nannoo qammaa olitti tuqamee wajjiin magaalaa Nagallee Boranna maatii gaageesuufi keessatti karroffatee jira.

Projekitichaa sadarkaa sokoo dhaqauufi kan qopha'ee yoo ta'us, kunis guuddina fayyidaa dinnagidee Hawwaasa Nannoo ni mirkaneessaa. Kana maalees tamsaasaa karboonii daayoxidee (CO2) akka gadii bu'us godhaa. Dabaalatannis tamiisinaa karboonii daayoxidee dachii aduunyaa irratti gaddii buusuun isaa, faalmaa qilleensaa ni hirdhiisa, baasii qoraanii hirdhiisuu fi miisoomaa ittifuffinsaa qabuu fiduu fi kununsaan naannoo ni gumaacha. Odeeffannoo dabalatafi sammanii projekitichaa ilaalaa.

Mulattin manii qodaa fudhaatoota naannoo susummaa yaadaa Hawassa nannoo qophii projekitii irratti qabuu fi midhaa hawassaa fi nannoo irratti qabu hubbachuu. Akka ammanutti manii qodaa fudhaatoota Projekitii hojjuu irraa olchuuf baay'ee barbachisaa dhaa. Sabaabnisuu umaatiin projekitichaa miisaa abuumaa akka horattuu tasisaa. Qophii projekitii irratti himanan keessan baay'ee barbachisaa waan ta'eef manii qodaa fudhaatoota nannoo kan affaan Ingiliffaa fi affaan Amaaniffaa qopha'ee irratti akka himaataan kabajaan affeeraamitaani Jirtuu.

**Iddon lenjii:** Nannoo Ozomiyaa Godinna Gujju Galmaa bulchiinsaa Aanaa Liibaan, Gannda 03, Nagallee Boranna, Itiyoopiya.

**Guyyaa: Waxaabajii 14/2006 E.C. Sa'aatii: 3 (saddii) Jalqabaa**

Yoo yaadaa fi gaaffii qabataanni, teessoo keenyaa kan gaditti tuqameen nuu dubisuu akka hin dagaanee.

Nagaa Wajjiin

Shawuul K/maaniyam

Itti Aanaa projekitichaa

COOPI - COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE

Figure D-6. Invitation letter for the meeting of the 21<sup>st</sup> of June 2014 in Oromiffa language



Guyyaa: 02/06/2014

Lakk: 20140602/82/742803

- : Si: xubnaha Liibaan qadiimka ah ee kebelles Hardot, Hadhesa, Dhekakela, Alge iyo Melkaguba
- : Liibaan cahirmans kebelles of Hardot, Hadhesa, Dhekakela, Alge iyo Melkaguba
- : Caafimaadka Liibaan kororsi ah ee Hardot, Hadhesa, Dhekakela, Alge iyo Melkaguba kebelles
- : Liibaan Beeraha kororsi ah ee Hardot, Hadhesa, Dhekakela, Alge iyo Melkaguba
- : Xubnaha Iskaashatada Bachelor Fakenya Duusraa-Negelle

Local Daneynaya Consultation, Negelle Borena, Itoobiya

Qaali Mudane / Marwo,

COOPI, NGO-yada ka shaqeeya Itoobiya, ayaa qorshaynaysa qaybinta 6,000 Shidaal Saring ee xaabada oo kaashanaysa ururka oo deegaanka Talyaani ku salaysan CarbonSinkGroup ee degaanka ka-qabashada mashruuca, Claus Oxfeldt ayaa, iyo gobolka Liibaan magaalada Sheygoosh ayaa Gorodola ama Oromia Regional State iyo Filtru iyo Hudet magaalada Sheygoosh ayaa State Regional Somali.

Si loo gaaro yoolka ee mashruuca waxa ay ka shaqaynaysay COOPI hawlaha mashruuca oo ay iskaashanayaan Region, deegamada, DDS iyo waaxaha line Soon. Currently COOPI ayaa qorshaynaysa Kulanka Consultation Local Daneynaya ah ee Bachelor Negelle meesha biciid inta kor ku xusan Xafisiyada DDS lug lagu wada casuumay daneeyayaasha kale ee la xiriira.

Mashruuca waxaa laga hoos Standard dahabkii; Taasi Tani waxay xaqiijin doontaa hormariyo benefits-dhaqaale ee degaanka iyo sidoo kale Carbon Dioxide xaqiijin karo (CO2) Dhimida Emission gaari xididdada. Marka lagu daro lacagta caalamka ee CO2 la yareeyey, mashruucan waxa hoos u dhigi doontaa wasakhaynta hawada, loo yareeyo kharashka shidaalka iyo gacan ka geysato horumarinta waara iyo ilaalinta degaanka ee heer maxali. Wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah fadlan eeg Summary Project la socota.

Ujeedada Daneynaya Local-tashiga waa in ay raadsadaan opinion ee degaanka on design mashruuca iyo saamaynta deegaanka iyo bulshada; Waxaan aaminsan nahay in tani ay tahay tallaabo muhiim ah in hirgelinta mashruuc bulshada degaanka Midkee ayaa lahaanshaha - kortaan xagga fidinta fursadaha uu korsashada guul.

Waxaanu qiimaynaa aad talooyin design mashruuca iyo Sahardiid kugu marti inay ka qayb galaan taasi oo Daneynaya Consultation, laga sameeyey Ingiriisi iyo in Amahanic. Fadlan si xor ah Fidinta martiqaad this to qof aad u malaynayso laga yaabaa in danta qayb qaata ama kuwa laga yaabo inay saamayn by mashruuca.

Date: 21st of June 2014  
Time: 9:00 PM

Venue: Liibaan DDS Maamulka Hall, Baasaboortoobiyaan ah 03, Negelle Borena, Liibaan DDS, Guji Zone, Oromia Regional State, Itoobiya

Haddii aad qabto wax su'aalo ah, fadlan ha ka waaban inaad nala soo xiriirto iyadoo la isticmaalayo macluumaadka xiriirka ee hoose.

Name: Shawol K/mariam,  
Maareeyaha Kaahyaha Project

COOPI - COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE

Figure D-7. Invitation letter for the meeting of the 21<sup>st</sup> of June 2014 in Somali language

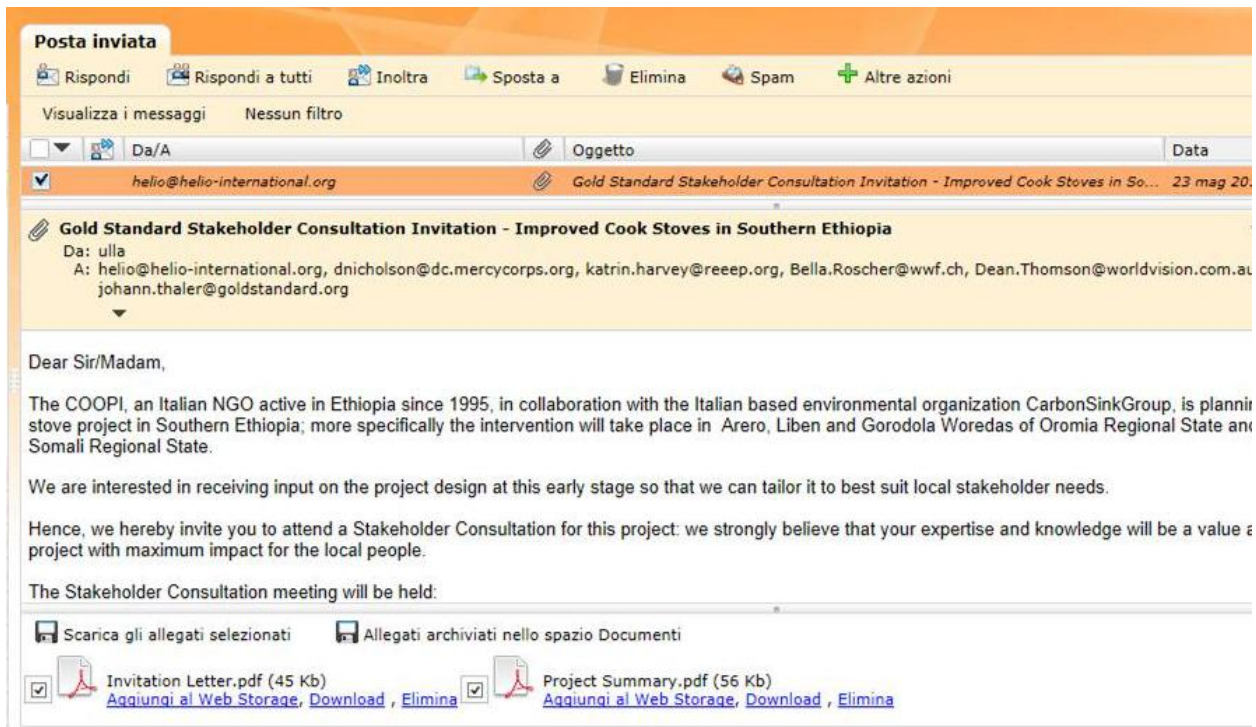


Figure D-8. Screenshot showing the sent email invitation for 21<sup>st</sup> of June 2014 meeting

A “tracking list” of invitations has been established for the stakeholder meetings to ensure that invitations were monitored and logged for responses.

Category Code	Organization (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirm received? Yes/No
C	DNA of the host country	Tewolde Berhan Gebre Egziabher	Email	23/05/2014	No
E	Gold Standard	Johann Thaler	Email	23/05/2014	No
F	Mercy Corps	David Nicholson	Email	23/05/2014	No
F	REEEP	Katrin Harvey	Email	23/05/2014	No
F	WWF International	Bella Roscher	Email	23/05/2014	No
F	World Vision	Dean Thomson	Email	23/05/2014	No
F	HELIO International	N/A	Email	23/05/2014	No
D	Gorodola Woreda Dhuko kebele private Solar owner	Bati Bakala	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Gorodola Woreda Adadi kebele Manager	Liben Udesa	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Gorodola Woreda Adadi kebele agricultural extension worker	Kono Roba	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
D	Gorodola Woreda Adadi kebele	Balako Ciratti	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes

	Private solar owner/IGA				
B	Gorodola Woreda Adadi kebele Health Extension worker	Robdu Genale	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
D	Gorodola Woreda Adadi kebele Private solar owner/IGA	Aritti Shudhudi	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
D	Gorodola Woreda Dhuqo kebele Private solar owner/IGA	Matuu Adoola	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Gorodola Woreda Dhuqo kebele Health Extension agent	Lady Jilo	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Gorodola Woreda Dhuqo kebele Agricultural Extension agent	Barchu Jima	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
D	Arero woreda Web kebele Private solar owner	Jaldessa Xachee	Letter	05/06/2014	Yes
D	Arero woreda Web kebele Private solar owner	Galgalo Boru	Letter	05/06/2014	Yes
B	Arero woreda Web kebele Agricultural Extension worker /DA	Boneya Galgelo	Letter	05/06/2014	Yes
B	Arero woreda Web kebele health extension worker	Guyo Dida	Letter	05/06/2014	Yes
A	Arero woreda Web kebele chairman	Dhakki Jilo	Letter	05/06/2014	Yes
B	Arero woreda Administration office	Wegene Tesfaye	Letter	05/06/2014	Yes
B	Arero woreda Women and Youth office	Chaltu Tadesse	Letter	05/06/2014	Yes
B	Arero woreda Education office	Moowlid Halake	Letter	05/06/2014	Yes
B	Arero woreda Pastoral Development office	Guyyoo Doyo	Letter	05/06/2014	Yes
B	Arero woreda Cooperative office	Zerihun Tunne	Letter	05/06/2014	Yes
B	Gorodola woreda Cooperative office	Kedir Abdulmejid	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Gorodola woreda Health office	Safaye Tondon	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Gorodola woreda Administration office	Teno Gelgalo	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Gorodola Woreda Pastoral Development office	Getu Chuluke	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Gorodola Woreda Water, Mineral and Energy Office	Satana Me'ee	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Gorodola Woreda Women and	Godo Soto	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes

	Youth Office				
B	Gorodola Woreda Education Office	Ejersa Tefera	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Liben Woreda Cooperative Office	Didole Tenu	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Liben Woreda Pastoral Development Office	Mengistu Werede	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Liben Woreda Water, Mineral & Energy Office	Eya Hussen	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Liben Woreda Administration	Tariku Feyisa	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Liben Woreda Women and Youth Office	Miskir Behailu	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Liben Woreda Education Office	Tujar Ahmed Kedir	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Liben Woreda Health office	Bekele Taye	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Guji Zone Water, Mineral & Energy Office	Itabez Debebe	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Liben Woreda Dhekakela Kebelle Manager	Borore Saalu	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
D	Liben Woreda Dhekakela Kebelle Private solar owner/IGA	Xaxo Booree	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Liben Woreda Dhekakela Kebelle Agricultural Exstension agent	Dida Doyo	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Liben Woreda Dhekakela Kebelle Health Exstension agent	Kule Arero	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
A	Liben Woreda Hardot Kebelle chairman	Dadhacha Abagudo	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Liben Woreda Hardot Kebelle Health Exstension	Hawi Geda	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
B	Liben Woreda Alge Kebelle Health Exstension	Chaltu Bunnoo	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
A	Liben Woreda Alge Kebelle Chairman	Udesa Gararo	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
D	Arero Woreda Wachele Kebelle private solar owner/IGA	Hussen Araga	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
A	Arero woreda Wachele kebele chairman	Hassan Molu	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Arero Woreda Wachele Kebelle Health exstension	Ayalew Tadesse	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Arero Woreda Wachele Kebelle Agricultural Exstension agent	Abduba Goloo	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes

B	Arero Woreda Water, Mineral and Energy Office	Dida Gufu	Letter	05/06/2014	Yes
B	Arero Woreda Health Office	Boneya Liben	Letter	05/06/2014	Yes
D	Liben Woreda Melkaguba Kebelle Private solar owner/IGA	Eeden Wako	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Liben Woreda Melkaguba Kebelle Agricultural Exstension agent	Halakano Arabo	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Liben Woreda Melkaguba Kebelle Health Exstension agent	Adii kubee	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
A	Liben Woreda Melkaguba Kebelle chairman	Aduba Salo	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Oromiya Region Water, Mineral & Energy Office	Amensisa Tsegaye	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes
D	Hudet Woreda Gal Hariri Kebelle private solar owner/IGA	Aadan Ibrahim	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
A	Hudet Woreda Gal Hariri Kebelle chairman	Aadan Mohamed	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Hudet Woreda Gal Hariri Kebelle Health Exstension agent	Ibrahim Edin	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Hudet Woreda Gal Hariri Kebelle Agricultural Exstension agent	Isaaq Ibrahim	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Hudet woreda Livestock, Crop and Rural Development office	Aliyo Ibrahim	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Hudet woreda Cooperative office	Aliyo Isaaq	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Hudet Woreda Adminstration office	Gedy Musa	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Hudet Woreda Health office	Abdurhaman Kebif	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
D	Hudet town private solar owner/IGA	Abdukader Hared	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Hudet Woreda Education office	Hussien Eyamoali	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Hudet Woreda Water, Mineral & Energy office	Ibrahim Ilmi	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
D	Hudet Woreda Amicko Kebelle private solar owner/IGA	Madker Edin	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Hudet Woreda Amicko Kebelle Health Exstension Agent	Hussen Boneya	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
A	Hudet Woreda Amicko Kebelle chairman	Rashid Somaow	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes

B	Hudet Woreda Amicko Kebelle Agricultural Exstension Agent	Hussien Balle	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
D	Hudet Woreda Dhedertu Kebelle private solar owner/IGA	Bashir Adan	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Hudet Woreda Dhedertu Kebelle Health Exstension agent	Nuro Ali	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
A	Hudet Woreda Dhedertu Kebelle chairman	Mohamed Vorow	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
D	Hudet town private solar owner/IGA	Hussen Sheik	Letter	04/06/2014	Yes
B	Filu Woreda Livestock Crop & Rural Development office	Bishar Mohamed	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
B	Filu Woreda Water, mineral & Energy Office	Isaaq Abuker	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
B	Filu Woreda Cooperative Office	Mohamed Ahimad	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
B	Filtu Woreda Adminstrator	Kheder Cali	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
B	Filtu Woreda Women & Youth Office	Kaltum Ahmad	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
B	Filtu Woreda Education Office	Abdirzak Sharif Moday	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
B	Filtu Woreda Health Office	Hassen Ali	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
A	Filtu Woreda Masajid Kebelle chairman	Mahamad Kenagre	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
D	Filtu Woreda Melkalbi Kebelle private solar owner/IGA	Muktar Ibrahim	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
A	Filtu Woreda Melkalbi Kebelle chairman	Shekali Abdi	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
B	Filtu Woreda Melkalbi Kebelle Health Exstension agent	Yusuf Mohamed	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
D	FSS producing cooperative members (Denwadeg cooperative)	Tahilil Hassan	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
D	Filtu Woreda Lantuare Kebelle private solar owner/IGA	Ibrahim Bule	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
A	Filtu Woreda Lantuare Kebelle chairman	Omor Mohamed	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
B	Filtu Woreda Lantuare Kebelle Health Exstension agent	Faduma Abdi	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
D	Filtu Woreda Masajid Kebelle private solar owner/IGA	Ibrahim Yusuf	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes

D	Filtu Woreda Masajid Kebelle private solar owner/IGA	Hassan Abdulahi	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
B	Filtu Woreda Masajid Kebelle Agricultural Exstension agent	Ilow Hassan	Letter	06/06/2014	Yes
B	Somali Region Water, Minera & Energy Office	Mekonen Omer	Letter	02/06/2014	Yes

## Meeting Preparation

Before the actual meeting, the following documents were made:

- **Non-technical Summary**

A simple description of the project was prepared in English, Oromiffa and Somali languages. Here below is shown as an example the English version. The other language versions are available in separate documents.<sup>39</sup>

### PROJECT SUMMARY

#### Improved Cook Stoves in Pastoral and Agropastoral communities in Southern Ethiopia

COOPI plans the distribution of energy efficient cook stoves to approximately 6,000 families within the Liben, Gorodola and Arero Woredas of Oromia Regional State and Filtu and Hudet Woredas of Somali Regional State, in Southern Ethiopia. Most families in the area cook with the traditional three stone fires that consume large amounts of firewood. This means that a lot of time is spent for the firewood collection. The traditional cooking method also produces a lot of smoke which causes respiratory diseases, particularly in women/girls who use it for cooking, but also in young children and other people (e.g. the elderly) who spend a lot of time indoors. The use of this inefficient cooking method also has unintentional negative impacts on the environment.

The project will be attempting to address these issues by selling energy efficient cook stoves (Tikikil Rocket Stoves) to households across the project intervention areas at subsidized cost, so that they are affordable to the users.

The Tikikil Rocket Stove can save up to 50 % of wood compared with the traditional three stone fires, which will reduce daily firewood consume. Efficient stoves will be emitting also less smoke, which will alleviate illness caused by smoke inhalation. Each family participating the project will have a possibility to buy a new efficient stove with subsidized prize. The new stoves will be distributed by local cooperatives with COOPI support.

The use of efficient stoves will result in Greenhouse Gas emission reductions associated with the reduction of the firewood burning for cooking purposes. In addition to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions, so contribution to the mitigation of climate change, this project will provide local benefits by contributing to the enhancement of air quality in the area by reducing atmospheric pollutants.

Besides the benefits stated above, the project will provide the following co-benefits:

- Reduced deforestation and degradation of forest as less wood will be need for cooking activities.
- Reduced poverty, as the efficient cook stoves reduces annual expenditure on cooking fuels.
- Reduced adverse health effects associated with smoke inhalation.
- Reduced firewood collection time and reduced cooking time, which will allow more time to be spent on other tasks.

<sup>39</sup> See enclosed documents: Project Summary in Oromiffa and Project Summary in Somali

- **The meeting agenda**

The consultation meetings were organized following the agendas showed below (figure D-9 and D-10). The agendas of the both meetings included all the points required by the Gold Standard guidelines.

Date	Time	Program	
Saturday 21/06/2014	Morning	09:00 - 09:30	Opening Speech - aim of the project: exact location, who the implementers are and what their motivation is, who else is involved and project phases and timeline.
		09:30 - 10:00	Explanation of the goal of the workshop: getting feedback and suggestions for improvement of the project from all the people gathered.
		10:00 - 10:30	Ethiopia National Policy regarding the introduction of FSS
		10:30 - 11:00	Health, Environmental, Economic and Social benefits of the usage of FSS
		11:00 - 11:30	Challenges of the introduction of FSS (Alternative purposes of an open fire, Compatibility with local fuels and food, Community acceptance)
		11:30 - 12:00	Tea Break
		12:00 - 12:30	Tikikil stove- description, specification, technical details
		12:30 - 13:00	Tikikil stove- practical demonstration
	Lunch	13:00 - 13:30	Sustainable development exercise
		13:30 - 15:00	Lunch break
	Afternoon	15:00 - 16:00	Stoves distribution strategy and pricing. Presentation and open discussion
		16:00 - 16:30	Discussion on monitoring sustainable development indicators. Do people have ideas on how this could be done in a cost effective way? Are there ways in which stakeholders can participate in monitoring?
		16:30 - 17:00	Discussion on continuous input/grievance mechanism
		17:00 - 17:30	Tea Break
		17:30 - 18:00	Filling of evaluation forms and closure of the workshop

Figure D-9. Agenda of the 21/06/2014 meeting

Date	Time	Program	
Sunday 13/07/2014	Morning	09:00 - 09:15	Opening Speech - Explanation of the goal of the workshop: getting feedback and suggestions for improvement of the project from all the people gathered.
		09:15 - 10:00	Explanation of the project - aim of the project: exact location, who the implementers are and what their motivation is, who else is involved and project phases and timeline.
		10:00 - 10:30	Tikikil stove - description, specifications, technical details
		10:30 - 11:30	Sustainable development exercise
		11:30 - 12:30	Project monitoring and discussion on monitoring sustainable development indicators
	Lunch	12:30 - 14:00	Lunch break
	Afternoon	14:00 - 14:30	Stoves distribution strategy and pricing. Presentation and open discussion
		14:30 - 14:45	Discussion on continuous input/grievance mechanism
		14:45 - 15:30	Tikikil stove- practical demonstration
		15:30 - 16:00	Filling of evaluation forms and closure of the workshop

Figure D-10. Agenda of the 13/07/2013 meeting

- **Other meeting documents**

The participation forms and evaluation forms were prepared. During the meeting each participant signed the participation form to confirm their attendance. Evaluation forms were distributed participants in the end of the meetings and participants were asked to write down their feelings and concerns about the meeting and the proposed project.

- **Selection of minute taker, helper for the illiterates and translator**

Prior the both meetings it was confirmed that the meetings had a named person as minute taker (an individual responsible for taking detailed notes of the meeting findings) as well as responsible for helping illiterate persons to fill the evaluation forms. Also translators were selected.

### Other Consultation Methods

Several community leaders (kebele leaders) did attend the meeting and were therefore able to pass the message on to the respective local communities and local groups working in the area. Moreover, the minutes of the both meetings were sent to the invited international NGOs, Gold Standard Regional Manager or DNA of Ethiopia (who had not been able to participated the physical meetings) and they were re-invited to send their comments via mail.<sup>40</sup>

### D.2. Summary of the comments received:

The meetings were attended all together by 129 people (108 people in the first meeting and 21 in the second one), with a good representation from different stakeholder categories and from all the five woredas included in the project area. Both genders were presented in the meetings as in the first meeting 20% of participants were women, in the second one 24%. Below is presented the participant

<sup>40</sup> See the enclosed documents: Screenshot of sent email - other consultation methods

lists of the both meetings for more details. The scanned versions of the original participant lists for both of the meetings are available in separate documents.<sup>41</sup>

<b>Participant List</b>					
<b>Date and time:</b> 21/06/2014					
<b>Location:</b> Negelle Town, Oromia Region, Ethiopia					
<b>Category Code</b>	<b>Name of the participant</b>	<b>Male/Female (M/F)</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Contact details</b>	<b>Signature</b>
B	Didole Tanu	M	Cooperative Office (Liben woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Daniel Okotu	M	Water Expert (Liben woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Dhaken Hassan	M	Kebelle leader (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Muktar Ibrhaim	M	IGA (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Yusuf Mohamed	M	Healt extension (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Abdukadir Arede	M	IGA (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Aliyo Ibrain	M	Agricultural Office (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Hussen Mohammed Balle	M	DA (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Hussien Boneya Issoea	M	Health extension (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Rashid Samowe Mahai	M	IGA (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Madker Edin Abdi	M	IGA (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Aliyo Isak Mahammed	M	Expert from Cooperative Office (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Hawo Shanu Godana	F	Expert from Water Office (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original

<sup>41</sup> See the enclosed documents: Participant list 21-06-2014 and Participant list 13-07-2014

B	Abdullahi Hassen	M	Expert from Water Office (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Zar Mohammed	F	Expert from Administration Office (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Jemal Aden Sora	M	Kebelle leader (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Aweys Calabd	M	Kebelle leader (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	M/Cabdulahi Axmed Aadan	M	Ayile kebele leader (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Nebiyu Worku	M	Negelle Fakenya Dure cooperative	See the original	See the original
D	Nigatwa Gulilate	F	Negelle Fakenya Dure cooperative	See the original	See the original
B	Foree Naposh	F	Health Extension (Liben woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Dhakki Jilou	F	Health Extension	See the original	See the original
B	Godana Huka	M	Arero woreda Administration	See the original	See the original
B	Bonaya Gelegelo	M	DA (Arero woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Galgalo Chachu	M	Expert (Arero woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Bonaya dido	M	Expert (Arero woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Rukiyo Isse	F	IGA (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Malgun Hassen	F	IGA (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Dahaba Bula	F	Filtu cooperative (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Tahlil Hassen	M	Filtu cooperative (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Liben Udesa	M	Manager (Gorodola woreda)	See the	See the

				original	original
B	Galma Ganbella	M	Expert in Cooperative Office (Gorodola woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Mitiku Gelgalo	M	Expert in Pastoral Office (Gorodola Woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Rooba Utaala	M	DA (Gorodola Woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Muse Sheqicha	M	Dhuko kebele leader (Gorodola woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Gada Sato	M	Women and Youth office (Gorodola woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Matuu Adoola	M	Manager (Gorodola woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Konno Roba	M	DA (Gorodola woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Balako Ciratti	M	Farmer (Gorodola woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Adilifathi Isse Ali	M	Livestock and Crop Development Office (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Hassan Mohammed	M	Livestock and Crop Development Office (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Ilow Hussen Ali	M	Livestock and Crop Development Office (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Hassan C/M Hajii	M	Livestock and Crop Development Office (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Ibrhaim Isaq	M	Masajid kebele (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Mahamud Iyar	M	Masajid kebele (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Bearwaqa Caafimaad	F	Health extension (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Omar Dhakene Elmi	M	Masajid kebele leader	See the	See the

			(Filtu woreda)	original	original
B	Omar Mhuamed	M	Lantuare DA (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Ayalew Tadesse	M	Health extension (Arero woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Hussen Aragaw	M	H/bulaa (Arero woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Huka Boru	M	Animal Health (Arero woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Hassen Molu	M	H/bulaa leader (Arero woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Enat Tomba	F	Women and Youth office (Liben Woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Ibrhaim sh/Ahmed	M	H/bulaa, IGA (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Ediin Ibrahim	M	H/bulaa, IGA (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Ediin Mohamed	M	Chair person (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Abdii Jaatani	M	DA (Arero woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Adii kubii	F	Health extension (Arero woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Halkano Arabo	M	DA (Arero woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Hasson Isak Abdulahi	M	Water Office Expert	See the original	See the original
B	Fatuma bilow	F	Administration Expert (Filtu woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Farhiyas Abdinur	F	Women Office (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Kassim Abdulahi	M	Health Extension Expert (Filtu Woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Abdurhaman Abdulahi	M	Health Extension (Filtu Woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Bishar Ibrahim	M	DA	See the	See the

			(Liben Woreda)	original	original
B	Dida Doyo	M	DA (Liben Woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Tato Bore	M	IGA (Liben Woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Borore Saru	M	Kebelle leader (Liben Woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Kule Arero	F	Health Extension (Liben woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Kadir Irahim	M	DA (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Ali Abdo	M	B/buka likaulanbori	See the original	See the original
B	Nuro Ali	M	Health Extension, Nursing (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Abdirahman Musdaf	M	DA	See the original	See the original
A	Bashir Eedin	M	Chair person (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Nuriya Ali kala	F	Nursing (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Adija Shek Edin	F	Nursing (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Ibrhaim Edain	M	HP (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Isaqow Ibrahim	M	DA (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Dawud Issa	M	DA (Hudet woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Ibrahim Bulle	M	IGA	See the original	See the original
B	Maxamed Abdl	M	DA	See the original	See the original
B	Tadesse Worku	M	Oromia Region	See the original	See the original
D	Ali Hussan	M	IGA	See the	See the

				original	original
B	Mihiret Balcha	F	Energy Expert (Gorodola woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Satana Me'ee	M	Water Technical (Gorodola woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Zeyanaba Sokoraa	F	Health Extension (Gorodola woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Robdu Genale	F	Health Extension (Gorodola woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Aritti Shudhudi	M	Daldalac IGA (Gorodola woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Buno Borama	M	Daldalac IGA (Lieben woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Hawii Gada	F	Health Extension (Lieben woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Badade Dhadhe	M	Bulkha (Lieben woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Jamal Utura	M	DA (Lieben woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Udessa Gararro	M	Bulkha (Lieben woreda)	See the original	See the original
D	Bishaar Ruuqicha	M	IGA Daldala (Lieben woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Caltu Buno	M	Health Extension (Lieben woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Bashir Abdi	M	Water, Mineral and Energy Office (Filtu Woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Mengistu Werede	M	Pastoral Office (Liben woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Galma Duba	M	Woreda healthcare	See the original	See the original
B	Eya Hussen	M	Head of Office (Liben Woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Wogeayhu Nigatu	F	Electrician (Guji Zone)	See the original	See the original
B	Barwaso Xussen	F	Health Extension (Lieben woreda)	See the	See the

				original	original
B	Guye Kampe	M	Expert (Liben woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Liben Guyo	M	Expert (Liben woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Jaldesa Godana	M	DA (Arero woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Jaldesa Xachee	M	Pastoralist (Arero woreda)	See the original	See the original
A	Abdi Hasan	M	Chairman	See the original	See the original
A	Gelegelo Boru	M	Pastoralist (Arero woreda)	See the original	See the original
B	Desta Befikadu	M	Expert (Arero woreda)	See the original	See the original

\*DA = Development Agent = Agricultural extension worker

\*\*IGA = Owner of an Income Generating Activity like a shop, restaurant or dairy small scale factory

<b>Participant List</b>					
<b>Date and time:</b> 13/07/2014					
<b>Location:</b> Mi'esa Kebele, Liben Woreda, Oromia Region, Ethiopia					
<b>Category Code</b>	<b>Name of the participant</b>	<b>Male/Female (M/F)</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Contact details</b>	<b>Signature</b>
D	Wako Aliye	M	Religious group leader, Abba Gare	See the original	See the original
A	Boneya Wako	M	Pastoralist, H.Bula	See the original	See the original
A	Xaxo Mato	M	Kebelle Kabinet Member	See the original	See the original
A	Xaxo Bore	M	Private solar shop owner	See the original	See the original
A	Jarso Dida	M	Kebele Chair Man	See the original	See the original
A	Turo Qalicha	M	Pastoralist, H.Bula	See the original	See the original
A	Dika Dabaso	M	Pastoralist, H.Bula	See the	See the

				original	original
A	Golicha Halake	M	Pastoralist, H.Bula	See the original	See the original
A	Huka Molu	M	Pastoralist, H.Bula	See the original	See the original
A	Wata Bagejaa	M	Pastoralist, H.Bula	See the original	See the original
A	Keredoo Hukka	M	Pastoralist, H.Bula	See the original	See the original
A	Gelgelo Wariyo	M	Pastoralist, H.Bula	See the original	See the original
B	Edin Hukka	M	Kebele Security person	See the original	See the original
A	Wilo Hussen	F	Local business man	See the original	See the original
A	Qabale Dabaso	F	Pastoralist, H.Bula	See the original	See the original
A	Amina Mahamed	F	Pastoralist, H.Bula	See the original	See the original
A	Kule Adi	F	Pastoralist, H.Bula	See the original	See the original
A	Doko Malicha	F	Pastoralist, H.Bula	See the original	See the original
A	Dida Mata	M	Pastoralist, H.Bula	See the original	See the original
B	Dida Doyyo	M	Development Agent (DA)	See the original	See the original
A	Gonicha Dida	M	Pastoralist, H.Bula	See the original	See the original

Overall, the both meetings were successful, with stakeholders actively participating in discussions and supporting the proposed project. Many stakeholders found the meetings interesting and important. Moreover, participants appreciated especially the fact that the both main languages of the zone were used and that there was a practical demonstration on project stove use. Part of the participants hoped anyhow that there would have been organized transportation for the meeting of 21<sup>st</sup> of June 2014 as the venue, Negelle Borena town, was far a way for many of the participants.

The majority of feedback concerning the project was positive and many of stakeholders giving feedback stated that there was nothing they didn't like about the project. Positive comments mostly concerned the improvements of the daily living conditions and the positive impacts on environment. Especially the reduced firewood collection time and cooking time as well as the reduced expenses and positive impacts on health issues were mentioned in many feedbacks. Of the negative comments received, the most criticized the high price of the project stoves and that the stoves are not available everywhere, also more communication in local level was required. Some of the participants would also have preferred to buy the stove right away during the LSC meeting or already soon after it.

Moreover, following separate negative comments were raised about meeting itself, project stove functionality and project duration and management:

**Meeting:**

- The meeting last too long
- There was no drinking water on the training
- Translating in three languages was boring
- Stove demonstration took long time
- I didn't like that I was not able to make fire during the stove demonstration
- I didn't like that the stove did not catch fire quickly at the first time

**Project stove:**

- I don't like the way of managing the fire under the stove
- I fear to burn house floor because of the high heat
- I fear the inside clay part need further support or should be replaced with other material
- The stove is not big enough for a big family
- The stove is very high, it should be shorter
- For the future try to use electronic methods

**Project duration and management:**

- Project duration is too short
- Ones started should continue
- Not enough stoves are distributed during the project
- Project can need lots of management

The scanned original evaluation forms which were filled using Somali, Oromiffa or English language are available in separate documents (all together 88 evaluation forms).<sup>42</sup> Below are presented as an example six of the evaluations translated into English.<sup>43</sup>

<b>Omar Dhakene Elmi, 21/06/2014 (original in Somali language)</b>	<b>Comment</b>
What is your impression of the meeting?	<i>"It is good workshop, I got a knowledge of fuel saving stoves, so very important."</i>

<sup>42</sup> See the enclosed documents: Evaluation forms 21-06-2014 and Evaluation forms 13-07-2014

<sup>43</sup> For the original forms see the enclosed document: Examples of Evaluation forms for section D

What do you like about the project?	<i>"I like what I see during the practical demonstration: the FFS is faster than the traditional three stone fire."</i>
What do you not like about the project?	-

<b>Buno Borama, 21/06/2014</b> <b>(original in Oromiffa language)</b>	<b>Comment</b>
What is your impression of the meeting?	<i>"Tikkil stove reduces fuel and makes you cook in a short period of time."</i>
What do you like about the project?	<i>"I like it reduces fuel and environmental degradations."</i>
What do you not like about the project?	<i>"I fear it may burn house floor sheets because of high heat."</i>

<b>Konno Roba, 21/06/2014</b> <b>(original in English language)</b>	<b>Comment</b>
What is your impression of the meeting?	<i>"I appreciate it, good things can be done in rural areas at low cost. Besides that, it is good to mitigate soil and natural resources degradation."</i>
What do you like about the project?	<i>"I like the fact that the project plans to reduce: deforestation, economic burden on households, workload on women and respiratory diseases."</i>
What do you not like about the project?	<i>"Nothing, but once started should continue."</i>

<b>Kule Arero, 21/06/2014</b> <b>(original in Oromiffa language)</b>	<b>Comment</b>
What is your impression of the meeting?	<i>"I'm happy to participate, the workshop was short and clear."</i>
What do you like about the project?	<i>"I like the project because it solves the problems of our community by reducing women's workload and burden."</i>
What do you not like about the project?	<i>"Everything is good."</i>

<b>Galma, 21/06/2014</b> <b>(original in English language)</b>	<b>Comment</b>
What is your impression of the meeting?	<i>"The training is good. Time management and</i>

	<i>refreshment are also good. Keep it up”.</i>
What do you like about the project?	<i>“That the whole training was given through lecture, demonstration, brainstorming (discussion). Good training method”.</i>
What do you not like about the project?	<i>“I think it would be good if transportation was arranged for the participants coming from Arero, since there were transportation problems.”</i>

<b>Keredoo Hukka, 13/07/2014 (original in Oromiffa language)</b>	<b>Comment</b>
What is your impression of the meeting?	<i>“The good lesson and experience makes me happy”</i>
What do you like about the project?	<i>“I like that the stove is saving and reducing deforestation”</i>
What do you not like about the project?	<i>“Nothing but please hurry up with the stove distribution”</i>

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

The responses to the questions and comments raised during the meeting together with the main negative comments received through the evaluation forms are discussed below.

<b>Stakeholder comment</b>	<b>Was comment taken into account? (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Explanation (Why? How?)</b>
English spoken presentations should be avoided since translation to Oromiffa and Somali takes too long and might bore the audience.	Yes	The request was accepted and it was applied in all the later speeches when possible.
Are the 6,000 FSS to be distributed in one woreda or among all of them (five)?	No	The stoves will be distributed among the five woredas.
I like the project but I am from Arero. Do I have to come to Negelle to buy the stove?	No	COOPI in collaboration with an another NGO (PAPDA) plans to distribute the stoves in each woredas.
We as a rural people do not have a	No	The fact that forests and firewood are

shortage of wood. Why you do not sell/introduce stoves in towns where there is a shortage of wood?		highly available in some of the rural areas can lead to a misuse and improper management of these resources. The rural people and their environment will be anyhow the first to face the challenges in degraded situations; that is why the project aims to protect rural people and their environment.
Ethnic differences and livelihood should be considered in the distribution strategy. More communication in local level (kebele level) should be organized.	No	After this general meeting, all the five woredas will be visited to design an appropriate awareness strategy.
Are the stoves to be given for free or are they going to be sold?	No	Project stoves have to be sold as free handouts are forbidden by Ethiopian Government.
The project stove price is too high.	No	The project stove price was agreed during the first stakeholder meeting (21/07/2014). The majority of the participants accepted the price.
Are the 6,000 stoves produced already or not?	No	Only 150 stoves has been prepared by June 2014. Most of the stoves will be bought later in Addis Ababa.
Why the stoves could not be bought during the LSC meetings? Why the distribution doesn't start right away?	No	The stove selling will start after the local stakeholder consultation and when there are enough stoves produced for selling.
Ethiopia National Program regarding the introduction of FSS started 6 years ago, why it has not met its objectives?	No	The named programs is planned to meet the objectives in 9 years and it's has been experiencing some resistance from rural communities to adopt the new technology.
Is possible to put some kerosene on the wood to ease the burning process?	No	Yes, it is possible.
Can the stove work with charcoal?	No	No, this stove model works with firewood. Currently GIZ is making studies also for a charcoal using stove model.
How long the stove will stay hot (working)?	No	It will stay hot at least 6 hours with only 3-4 sticks of fire wood.

How do we know that the new stove saves fuel?	No	The stove use demonstration made during the both LSC meetings demonstrated the firewood savings concretely. Moreover, the stove model is approved by GIZ and Ethiopian Ministry of Energy as a fuel saving stove.
Who create this stove?	No	The stove model is created by Nasa and introduced in Ethiopia by GIZ.
I don't like the way of managing the fire under the stove.	No	The specific instructions for the stove use will given during the purchase. Adapting a new way of cooking will take a while.
I fear to burn house floor because of the high heat.	No	Correctly used the stove doesn't cause risks of fire. Everyone buying the stove will have guidance on the correct stove use.
Does the inside clay resist rain or water?	No	It is better to keep it away from water or rain. The specific instructions for the maintenance of the stove will be given during the purchase.
The stove is not big enough for a big family.	No	Tikikil stove model is tailored for local cooking requirements and it can accommodate the Ethiopia's most commonly used pot types
The stove is very high, it should be shorter.	No	Tikikil stove model is tailored for local cooking requirements and it can accommodate the Ethiopia's most commonly used pot types
For the future try to use electronic methods.	No	Firewood is most commonly used fuel in the rural areas and therefore a stove model using firewood was selected.
Project duration is too short, ones started should continue.	No	The project is directed to last seven years and there is potential to extend the project at a later date. Project organization will support the project activities for its whole duration.
Not enough stoves are distributed during the project.	No	The project is directed for distributing 6,000 stoves. There is potential to

		extend the project at a later date.
Project can need lots of management.	No	The project management is part of the project activity.

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

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	The book will be placed at COOPI Negele Area office located in Negelle Borena, Kebele 01, Guji Zone, Oromia Region, Ethiopia.	This location was approved by stakeholders during the meetings.
Telephone access	+251 0464450076	This number was informed for the stakeholders during the meetings.
Internet/email access	kidane@coopi.org	This email-address was informed for the stakeholders during the meetings.
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Not indicated.	It was decided to not nominate an independent mediator. Instead stakeholders can contact any of the worker of COOPI during their visits in different part of the project area.

All issues identified during the crediting period through any of the above methods will be taken in consideration and consequent mitigation measures will be added to the monitoring plan.

**D.5. Report on stakeholder consultation feedback round:**

The Stakeholder Consultation Feedback Round was organized between 18<sup>th</sup> of November 2014 until 18<sup>th</sup> of January 2015.

During this time the hard copy of the PDD draft including the report on the Local Stakeholder Consultation was disposed for the consultation in COOPI's Area office located in Negelle Borena, (in

Kebele 01 in Guji Zone, Oromia Region, Ethiopia) as well as in the Mi'esa Kebele (Liben Woreda, Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia). Moreover, a link for the electronic version of the project document was communicated by email to the stakeholders together with an invitation to participate for the feedback round (figure D-11 and table D-1).

As an additional method for encouraging the stakeholders for giving the feedback several hard copies were handed over for the woreda officers during the meetings between COOPI and woreda officers. Also reminders of the feedback round were communicated via phone for key persons working in local woreda offices (table D-1). COOPI encouraged all the contacted persons to spread the message about the ongoing feedback round.

No comments were received from the stakeholders during the feedback round. Either through the methods of the continuous input there has not been received any feedback by now. Therefore, no further modifications for the Local Stakeholder Consultation Report or project design in general have been made based on the stakeholders comments.

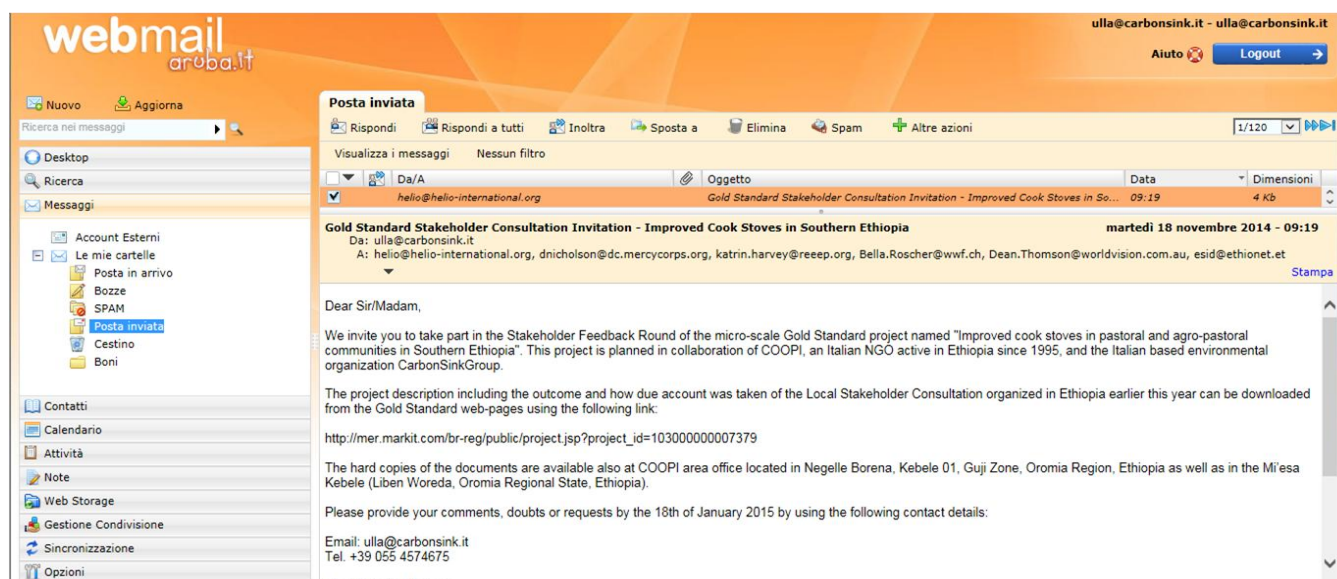


Figure D-11. Screenshot of the email sent on 18<sup>th</sup> of November 2014 for the international stakeholders

Table D-1. A 'tracking list' of the communications made about the Stakeholder Feedback Round

Number	Name of informed person	Organization	Way of informing	Date of informing	Contact details of the informed person
1	Helene O'Connor-Lajambe	HELIO International	Email	18/11/2014	helio@helio-international.org
2	David Nicholson	Mercy Corps	Email	18/11/2014	dnicholson@dc.mercycorps.org
3	Katrin Harvey	REEEP	Email	18/11/2014	katrin.harvey@reeep.org
4	Dean C. Thomson	World Vision	Email	18/11/2014	Bella.Roscher@wwf.ch
5	Bella Roscher	WWF International	Email	18/11/2014	Dean.Thomson@worldvision.com.au
6	Johann Thaler	Gold Standard	Email	18/11/2014	johann.thaler@goldstandard.org
7	Tewolde Berhan Gebre Egziabher	DNA of the host country	Email	18/11/2014	esid@ethionet.et
8	Mengistu worede	Liben Pastoral Development office	Phone call	18/11/2014	+251 0927090218
9	Yedenekachewe Zewede	Liben Woreda Water office	Phone call	18/11/2014	+251 0916852132
10	Iya Hussen	Liben Woreda Water office	Phone call	18/11/2014	+251 0916850983
11	Dida Gufu	Arero Woreda Water office head	Phone call	20/12/2014	+251 0938876626
12	Abdullahi Hassen	Hudet woreda water office head	Phone call	22/12/2014	+251 0910511072
13	Abdurashid Abdulatis	Liben woreda Administration	Meeting  (the copy of the document placed in the office)	22/12/2014	+251 0926361765
14	Adi Arero	Arero woreda Administration	Phone call	20/12/2014	+251 0912082242
15	Bashir Ahmed	Filtu Water office	Phone call	24/12/2014	+251 0920560123

16	Bishar Hassen	Filtu Agricultural office	Phone call	24/12/2014	+251 0916493729
17	Enat Tomba	Liben woreda women and youth office	Meeting (the copy of the document placed in the office)	22/12/2014	+251 0910245675
18	Mihret Balcha	Gorodola woreda water office	Meeting (the copy of the document placed in the office)	25/12/2014	+251 0936526195
19	Galegalo Chachu	Arero woreda Pastoral development office	Phone call	22/12/2014	+251 0926893391
20	Godana Huka	Arero woreda administration office	Phone call	22/12/2014	+251 0910162804
21	Note Nenko	Gorodola woreda	Meeting (the copy of the document placed in the office)	25/12/2014	+251 0916874015
22	Satana Me'ee	Gorodola woreda	Meeting (the copy of the document placed in the office)	25/12/2014	+251 0462610231
23	Aliyo Isack Mahammed	Hudet woreda Cooperative office	Phone call	25/12/2014	+251 0915245671
24	Aliyo Ibren	Hudet woreda Agricultural office	Phone call	25/12/2014	+251 0915665495
25	Iya Hussen	Liben woreda Water office	Meeting (the copy of the document placed in the office)	25/12/2014	+251 0916852349
26	Ibrahim	Hudet woreda water	Phone call	22/12/2014	+251 0915205431

		office			
27	Didole Tanu	Liben Woreda Cooperative office	Meeting  (the copy of the document placed in the office)	25/12/2014	+251 0916850122
28	Daniel Okotu	Liben woreda water office	Meeting  (the copy of the document placed in the office)	25/12/2014	+251 0912810761
29	Abdhurhaman Kebif	Hudet woreda Health office	Phone call	24/12/2014	+251 0923379596
30	Zewede Tafese	Liben woreda Disaster prevention and preparedness office	Meeting at COOPI's Area office in Negelle	28/12/2014	+251 0916850398
31	Getu Culuke	Gorodola woreda administration	Meeting at COOPI's Area office in Negelle	28/12/2014	+251 0462610028
32	Ibrahim Mohammed	Gorodola Woreda education office	Meeting at COOPI's Area office in Negelle	28/12/2014	+251 0916850390
33	Teno Gelgalo	Gorodola woreda administration office	Meeting  (the copy of the document placed in the office)	22/12/2014	+251 0462610912

## Annex 1

### CONTACT INFORMATION ON PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROJECT ACTIVITY

Organization:	Cooperazione Internazionale Fondazione (COOPI)
Street/P.O.Box:	Via Francesco De Lemene
Building:	50
City:	Milano
State/Region:	
Postfix/ZIP:	20151
Country:	Italy
Telephone:	+39 02 3085057
FAX:	+39 02 33403570
E-Mail:	coopi@coopi.org
URL:	www.coopi.org
Represented by:	Claudio Ceravolo
Title:	
Salutation:	Mr.
Last Name:	Ceravolo
Middle Name:	
First Name:	Claudio
Department:	
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	
Personal E-Mail:	

## Annex 2 - Information regarding Public Funding



### ANNEX D - OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE DECLARATION

Date: [30/07/2014]

The Gold Standard Foundation

79 Avenue Louis Casati

Geneva Cointrin, CH-1216

Switzerland

RE: Declaration of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Project Owner of GS3422

("Improved Cook Stoves in Pastoral and Agro-pastoral communities in Southern Ethiopia")

[COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (COOP)]

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

[SHAWOL K/MARIAM]

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 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.

In the event the Project is a Programme 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





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:

SHAWOLK/MARIAM

Title:

PROJECT MANAGER

On behalf of:

Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI

Place:

NEGELLE BORENA, OROMIYA REGION, ETHIOPIA

