

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: Solar cooking in Chad

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

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

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

>> *Title*

Solar cooking in Chad, Iridimi

>> *Date and version no*

Version: 7.0

Date: 20 August 2015

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

>>

Since 2003, the war in Darfur has led to the influx of over 230,000 refugees into eastern Chad. These refugees are divided across 12 camps in the Wadi Fira region, bordering Sudan. The influx of refugees has mobilized a response from the United Nations, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other humanitarian organisations working to improve the living conditions of refugees. The climate is semi-arid and rainfall is scarce and irregular. Natural resources such as water and firewood are increasingly rare, requiring the refugee population to travel increasingly large distances to collect firewood. This is a high-risk activity, with many women assaulted or raped.

To help tackle this problem, TchadSolaire, an international NGO registered in Chad, aims to meet basic domestic energy needs through the provision of solar cookers for use in the refugee camps. TchadSolaire have been active since 2005 and six camps.

This VPA will include solar cookers that have been installed in the Iridimi refugee camps since 01 January 2012, the date at which the project was 'listed' with the Gold Standard.

Table 1: Annual implementation schedule of VPA-1. More solar cookers can be added as long as the microscale threshold limit of 10,000 tCO₂ is respected.

Period	Number of new solar cookers in VPA-1
01 January 2012 – 31 December 2012	3,600
01 January 2013 – 31 December 2013	3,600
01 January 2014 – 31 December 2014	300
01 January 2015 – 31 December 2015	0
01 January 2016 – 31 December 2016	0
01 January 2017 – 31 December 2017	0
01 January 2018 – 31 December 2018	0
	Total: 7,500

Purpose of the project activity

Iridimi is one of the camps established by the Government of Chad to accommodate the refugees from



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Darfur. It is located in a semi-desert area where rainfall, and thus growth of trees, is scarce. The camps are located in the neighborhood of dry wadi's, where a limited amount of underground water can be found. The World Food Program (WFP) supplies food (dried flour, beans, etc., that can stand a three month long overland transport). However, in this semi-arid area there is virtually no wood for cooking, and the little that was there originally was just sufficient for the local, often itinerant, population. UNHCR has been trucking in, at enormous cost, a very considerable amount of wood from other regions of Chad, but this is not a viable long-term solution, its transport is not environment friendly, and moreover this is harmful to the environment and population elsewhere.

In this project-area there is ample solar energy to allow the use of simple solar cookers, both for cooking the midday meal in the morning and the evening meal in the afternoon. The latter is kept warm in a locally made "guffa", a simple thermos basket made from empty WFP food bags and snippets from the manufacture of the cookers. The project has chosen the cheapest and easiest-to-make model of cooker, allowing its use by even the poorest and the possibility for users to make replacement cookers themselves, following training.

The adult population has the habit of eating nothing or very little in the morning, but small children are often given a small amount of porridge, that will have to be prepared either the day before or in the morning. When cooking on wood, the proportion of wood for the three meals is about 1/5 for the morning meal, 2/5 for the midday meal and 2/5 for the evening meal.

The purpose of the project is twofold:

1. To train refugees in the manner of solar cooking, somewhat different from cooking on wood, and in the manufacture of cookers; and
2. To equip all households with two solar cookers, one for the main meal, one for the sauce. Big households may need an extra cooker and pot for a larger amount of the main-meal-food (we found that bigger cookers for bigger pots are less efficient in capturing the solar energy) but not for the sauce.

The cookers are made from cardboard and aluminum foil and sprayed with a water repellent on the back. Their lifetime is limited by the reflectivity of the aluminum foil and by the handling of the cooker each evening after use. The working life of a solar cooker is about two years. Thereafter the cookers need to be replaced. Users are instructed to contact members of CoBFoCuS or to go directly to the manufacturing facility if they require a replacement solar cooker. Any maintenance takes only a matter of minutes to complete. If they require to purchase a new solar cooker, receipt of the replacement cooker is recorded in a Replacement Record, which confirms the user's name, WFP food ration number, batch number of the cooker and the date of receiving the replacement. The date of receiving the replacement and new batch number are then entered into the project database to replace old solar cooker data.

The cost of the basic materials and labor for manufacturing for two cookers, not counting overheads, is of the order of USD 24 for two years, about 1 USD per family per month. The refugees have virtually no possibility to earn money except for work within the camp due to there being, understandably, regulations to protect the scarce employment possibilities in the area for the Chadian population. The

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solar cooker activity provides this opportunity for remunerated work. Refugees are thus asked to pay a reasonable sum of 1,000 FCFA (XAF) to cover the cost of the work of making the replacement cookers. Carbon credits are sought to pay for the provision of the basic materials for manufacture (cardboard, aluminium foil, Arabic-gomme for gluing, sticky tape to protect the cut edges of the cardboard from unfurling, eyelets to attach cords, held down by a few rocks, to protect cookers against movement in strong winds).

The VPA will contribute to sustainable development in a number of ways:

(i) Environmental

- a. The programme will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- b. The programme will reduce deforestation and forest degradation in areas where non-renewable biomass is used as a source of fuel. This will contribute to the overall stability of all ecosystems, which support biodiversity and watersheds

(ii) Social

- a. Improved health and wellbeing: reduced combustion of fire wood and fossil fuels in households will reduce indoor air pollution, thereby increasing the respiratory health of users, particularly women and children who spend a large portion of their time near the domestic hearth. The project will also greatly facilitate the life of handicapped persons.
- b. Improved security: in refugee camps the project will reduce the need for women to leave the security of the camp environment to search for wood, and will reduce conflicts between persons seeking wood.
- c. Increased time to spend on other activities: the project will give women free time to look after their family or to do cash-generating handiwork, and allow girls to attend school instead of searching for wood.

(iii) Economic

- a. Reduced end-user expenses from the purchase of firewood
- b. Provides a source of employment: locals are directly employed in the manufacture, distribution and maintenance of the solar cookers.

The project helps to achieve six of the eight millennium development goals and is detrimental to none.

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

>> Here the information on the entity/individual responsible for the VPA shall be included.

The VPA is managed by Agrometeorological Applications Associates (AAA), who implements activities in close collaboration with TchadSolaire, and in future other organisations.

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

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

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>>

A.4.1.1. Host Party:

>>The Republic of Chad

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

>>Geographic reference or other means of identification

All of the solar cookers implemented under this VPA will be uniquely identified as belonging to the 'Solar cooking in Chad' PoA through receiving a stamp with the location of manufacture (a refugee camp). The end-user's address will be recorded in Project Database, information on the owner and the cookers operational status.

The camp Iridimi covers an almost circular area with a diameter of about 6 km located in the district of Wadi Fira, about 12 km west of the town of Iriba. Its geographic coordinates are 15 08°N and 22 05°E. The approximate location is denoted in Figure 1 below:



Figure 1: Approximate location of the Iridimi refugee camp in Chad (marked by the red mark with an 'A')

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

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

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The start date of this VPA is 01/01/2012, the date that the project was listed with the Gold Standard under the Project ID GS 1075.

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

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The expected operational lifetime of the VPA is 21 years.

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

Renewable crediting period

A.4.3.1. Starting date of the crediting period:

>>

The start date of the crediting period of this VPA is 01/01/2012.

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

CP:

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

The crediting period for the VPA 7 years, renewable twice for a total of 21 years. The duration of the crediting period will not exceed the end date of the programme.

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

Period	Annual estimate of emission reductions (tonnes CO ₂ e)
1 January 2012 – 31 December 2012	2,592
1 January 2013 – 31 December 2013	7,378
1 January 2014 – 31 December 2014	9,970
1 January 2015 – 31 December 2015	9,970
1 January 2016 – 31 December 2016	9,970
1 January 2017 – 31 December 2017	9,970
1 January 2018 – 31 December 2018	9,970
Total	59,820
Total number of crediting years	7
Annual average over crediting period	8,546

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A.4.5. Public funding of the VPA:

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

The VPA does not receive Official Development Assistance (ODA) on the condition that credits generated by the project are transferred, directly or indirectly, to the donor country. An ODA declaration form has been completed and submitted with this VPA.

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

>>

This VPA is neither registered as an individual GS Project Activity or with any other standard nor is it part of any other registered PoA. Participating users confirm that they are not taking part in any other registered PoAs or carbon projects through signing of a Sales Record for each solar cooker.

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

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

>> Title of registered PoA: Solar cooking in Chad

Title of baseline and monitoring methodology: *'Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves'* (version 2.2.) February 2013.

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

>> The eligibility criteria for inclusion of a VPA into the PoA 'Solar Cooking in Chad', as per Annex U and the *Standard for the Demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria and application of multiple methodologies for programme activities (Version 3)*, are as follows:

Criteria	Demonstration	VPA-DD Indicator
a) Geographical boundary	All solar cookers shall be located within the geographical boundaries of the Republic of Chad.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [tick when met] Verifiable evidence: – PoA database (location of device) – Procurement Record

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Criteria	Demonstration	VPA-DD Indicator
b) Condition that avoid double counting	<p>The end-user location (address) of each solar cooker shall be recorded at sale.</p> <p>If available, the unique card with the food distribution number of the end-user will also be recorded.</p> <p>To avoid double-counting with other programmes in the field, each solar cooker is stamped with the location at which it was manufactured and the date.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [tick when met] Verifiable evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PoA database – Procurement Record
c) Specifications of the technology	<p>The technology in each VPA has the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The technology is solar cookers – Each new solar cooker is included in the VPA only once the user has a pot that can be used with the cooker (replacement cookers are issued without a pot) – The solar cookers are portable in operation 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [tick when met] Verifiable evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Procurement Record
d) Start date	<p>The start date of the VPA can be checked through documentary evidence by using the PoA database, where the date of issue of each solar cooker plus pot is recorded.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [tick when met] Verifiable evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PoA database – Procurement Record
e) Demonstration of additionality	<p>The project activity is located in a Land Locked Least Developed Country (LLDC), The Republic of Chad.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [tick when met] Verifiable evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PoA database (location) – Procurement Record

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Criteria	Demonstration	VPA-DD Indicator
f) Local stakeholder consultations	A series of stakeholder consultations were carried out in 2011. For a VPA to be eligible to apply this consultation the following must be true: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The target users are refugees and/or internally displaced individuals located in Chad – The VPA will distribute solar cookers that meet the specifications of eligibility criteria c) above – The VPA will be included in the PoA before 31 December 2016. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [tick when met] Verifiable evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Section C of VPA-DD – Gold Standard Registry
h) Official development assistance	The VPA does not receive Official Development Assistance (ODA) on the condition that credits generated by the project are transferred, directly or indirectly, to the donor country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [tick when met] Verifiable evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ODA Declaration Template
i) Target group	The end-user target group is domestic users in both rural and urban settings.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [tick when met] Verifiable evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PoA Database – Procurement Record
j) Sampling requirements	The sampling method applied in the VPA follows The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [tick when met] Verifiable evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Section B.6 of the VPA-DD
k) Scale of the VPA	Emission reductions achieved by each one of the activities (VPAs) considered under the microscale programme are limited to a maximum of 10,000 tCO ₂ e, in any year of their crediting period.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [tick when met] Verifiable evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PoA database (aggregate emission reductions)
l) Debundling	Debundling rules do not apply for micro-scale programmes, as stated in Annex U, Section 5 (pg 5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [tick when met] – Annex U ‘Micro-Programme Rules and Procedures’, Section 5, Pg 5

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

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

B.3.1 Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced as per

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the eligibility criteria defined in the registered micro-programme (*when Additionality is demonstrated at the micro- programme level*):

>>

Annex U, the ‘Micro-Programme Rules and Procedures’ state that “regular cycle activities that meet any one of the criteria defined below shall be deemed additional:

- i. The project activity is located in a Least Developed County (LDC), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) or a Land Locked Developing Country (LLDC).
- ii. The project activity is located in a special underdeveloped zone of the host country identified by the Government before 28 May 2010. CME shall refer to the list published by the host country DNA.
- iii. The project activity is located in any host country different from the countries defined above but project participants can demonstrate that project implementation will essentially benefit poor communities. No specific definition of ‘poor communities’ is pre-established. The Millennium Development Goals-based long term National Development Strategy (NDS) can serve as the basis to assess the eligibility of the targeted communities. Project participants shall seek approval from The Gold Standard Foundation on the basis of a formal request providing detailed arguments as to how the activity will benefit the poor communities.
- iv. The project activity generate electricity
- v. The project activity employs specific renewable energy technologies or measures recommended by the house country DNA and approved by the CDM EB... or approved by The Gold Standard Foundation.
- vi. The project activity is an emission reduction project in which each of the independent subsystems or measures achieve annual emission reductions equal to or less than 600 tCO₂ or annual energy savings equal to or less than 600 MWh or installed capacity is less than 1500 kW for households/SMEs or communities. The limits defined above apply to each subsystem or the measure implemented.”

Additionality is therefore demonstrated following (i) above since it is located in a Land Locked Developing Country. There is no requirement for the further demonstration of additionality.

B.3.2 Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered micro-scale project activity (*when Additionality is demonstrated at the activity level*):

>> Additionality is demonstrated at programme level.

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

>>

The following greenhouse gas emissions and sources will be included in the VPA:

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	Source	Gas	Included?	Justification/ Explanation
Baseline	Combustion of woody biomass	CO ₂	Yes	Important source of emissions
	Combustion of woody biomass	CH ₄	Yes	Important source of emissions (non-CO ₂ emission factor for firewood included in methodology)
	Combustion of woody biomass	N ₂ O	Yes	Important source of emissions (non-CO ₂ emission factor for firewood included in methodology)
Project Activity	Combustion of woody biomass	CO ₂	Yes	Important source of emissions
	Combustion of woody biomass	CH ₄	Yes	Important source of emissions (non-CO ₂ emission factor for firewood included in methodology)
	Combustion of woody biomass	N ₂ O	Yes	Important source of emissions (non-CO ₂ emission factor for firewood included in methodology)

The project boundary of the VPA is within the geographical boundary of the Republic of Chad. The Project Database managed by AAA/TS will record the address of each installed solar cooker as a way to confirm that the VPA covers only cookers located within this boundary.

B.5. Emission reductions:

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

>> (Copy the table for each parameter)

Data / Parameter:	EF_{b,fuel,CO2}
Data unit:	tCO ₂ /ton of firewood
Description:	CO ₂ emission factor arising from the use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data used:	IPCC default values, table 1.4 of chapter 1 of Vol. 2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value applied:	1.747 tCO ₂ /ton of firewood
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Methodology default
Any comment:	N/A

Data / Parameter:	EF_{fuel,non_CO2}
Data unit:	tCO ₂ /ton of firewood

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Description:	Non-CO ₂ emission factor arising from the use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data used:	IPCC default values, table 2.9 of chapter 2 of Vol. 2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value applied:	0.455 tCO ₂ /ton of firewood
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Methodology default
Any comment:	N/A

Data / Parameter:	η_b
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the baseline scenario
Source of data used:	Methodology default
Value applied:	0.10
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Methodology default
Any comment:	N/A

Data / Parameter:	η_p
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the project scenario
Source of data used:	N/A
Value applied:	1
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	The use of a solar cooker does not require the use of wood fuel. When in use a solar cooker completely displaces the use of wood fuel.

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Any comment:	This approach has been approved by the Gold Standard on 05 September 2013 ¹ .
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Data / Parameter:	$f_{NRB,y}$
Data unit:	Fractional non-renewability
Description:	Non-renewability status of wood fuel during year y
Source of data used:	Default NRB value provided by the CDM Executive Board and endorsed by the host country DNA ² .
Value applied:	0.92
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Approach authorized in methodology.
Any comment:	N/A

Data / Parameter:	$B_{b,y,refugee\ camp}$
Data unit:	Tons firewood per household per year (t/hh/yr)
Description:	Firewood consumption for cooking in baseline in refugee camps
Source of data used:	Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves
Value applied:	2.19
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	The average household size in the Iridimi refugee camp in Chad is 4.38 people, as per the latest 2015 data from UNHCR ³ . Therefore 4.38 persons x 0.5 t/pp/yr = 2.19 t/household/yr
Any comment:	N/A

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

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¹ Subramanian, S. (2013) 'Simplified cookstove meth: solar cookers?', email communication.

² <http://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/index.html>

³ UNHCR (2015) Chad, Vue Generale des Operations, Statistiques par camp, bureau et region de la population des personnes concernees per le HCR (Au 31/03/2015), page 1

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Emission reductions shall be calculated according to the methodology applied, as outlined below:

It is assumed that in the absence of the project activity, the baseline scenario is the consumption of non-renewable firewood to meet thermal energy requirements for household cooking. The baseline emissions are calculated using the following formula:

$$ER_y = \sum_{0 \text{ to } 1}^{x \text{ to } y} N_{p,y} * P_y * U_{p,y} * f_{NRB,y} * (EF_{b,fuel,CO_2} + EF_{b,fuel,nonCO_2}) * (1 - DF_{b,Stove,y}) \dots (1)$$

Where:

$N_{p,y}$	Number of project cookstoves of each age group operational in the year y
P_y	Quantity of firewood that is saved in the year y (tonnes per household in year y)
$U_{p,y}$	Usage rate for project cookstoves in year y, based on adoption rate and drop off rate revealed by usage surveys (fraction)
$f_{NRB,by,y}$	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 fNRB value provided by the CDM Executive Board and endorsed by the host country DNA.
$EF_{b,fuel,CO_2}$	CO ₂ emission factor of firewood that is substituted or reduced. (Default value for wood fuel 1.747 tCO ₂ /ton of wood)
$EF_{b,fuel,non_CO_2}$	Non-COE emission factor of firewood that is substituted or reduced (Default value for wood fuel 0.455 tCO ₂ /ton of wood)
$DF_{b,Stove,y}$	Usage of baseline cookstove during the year y (fraction) in project scenario
x	$y - 1$
y	Year of the crediting period

For the ex-ante calculations it has been assumed that the usage rate for project cookers ($U_{p,y}$) is 95%. This is a monitored parameter so the monitored figure will be applied prior to verification.

The CDM's default f_{NRB} value for Chad is used, at 92%.

In order to estimate the use of the baseline cookstove ($DF_{b,Stove,y}$), the number of meals cooked per day was used. All three meals (breakfast, lunch and dinner) are cooked.⁴ In the refugee camps two fires are needed to cook the food distributed from the World Food Programme – one to cook the meal grain and another for the sauce accompaniment. Breakfast is very small and consists of only one fire (Figure 1). Households with one solar cooker and pot are able to replace 40% of their cooking needs. Households with two solar cookers and pots are able to replace 80% of their cooking needs. The breakfast meal is not replaced by the solar cooker since it takes a number of hours to prepare food and the sun is not yet up early in the morning. In some cases the lunch meal is cooked with the solar cooker and the leftovers from this stored in a 'gouffa', which keeps the food warm for the evening meal. Therefore, the solar cooker displaces the use of the baseline stove for two meals even if it is reported as used only once.

⁴ Koundji-nan Mouyo (2011) Evaluation des actions du projet « cuisine solaire » de l'ONG « TchadSolaire », page 22 and 29

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	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
Baseline: Without solar cooker			
Project scenario: With one solar cooker			
Project scenario: With two solar cookers			

Figure 2: Illustration of the number of fires used for cooking in refugee camps in Chad.

Determination of the quantity of biomass saved (P_y)

The 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 (tonnes per household per year)
- $\eta_{p,y}$ Efficiency of project cookstove in year y (fraction). This is set at 100% since the use of a solar cooker does not require the use of fuel wood.
- η_b Efficiency of the baseline cookstove being replaced (fraction). A default value of 10% shall be used if the replaced cookstove is a three stone fire, or a conventional device without a grate or chimney i.e. with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation.

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

As detailed in Section D.4.1, the methodology's Option (c) was chosen to determine the quantity of fire wood consumed in the baseline. This allows the project proponent to use the minimum service level i.e. energy derived from the combustion of 0.5 tonnes per capita per year as a default baseline biomass consumption. This requires that the household size be determined using credible references/literature or targeted population surveys.

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For this VPA, located in Iridimi refugee camp, the VPA will apply an average household size of 4.38 persons, as per the most recent UNHCR figures available for 2015⁵.

In the refugee camps, three different types of stoves are used: a three-stone fire, a Banco (which is a raised mud platform lacking a grate or chimney) and the Save80 (an efficient cookstove distributed by UNHCR). For both the three-stone fire and the Banco, used by 24% and 48% of households respectively⁶, the efficiency of the baseline stove will be given a default value of 10%. The Save80 cookstove, used by 28% of households⁷, has an efficiency of 35%⁸. Therefore, the weighted average efficiency of a cookstove is 17%.

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

The efficiency of the cookstove is 100% since the use of a solar cooker completely displaces the use of fuel wood when in use. This approach has been confirmed by the Gold Standard on 05 September 2013⁹.

Leakage

For micro-programme of activities the net emission reductions (ER_y) shall be discounted by a factor of 0.95 to account for leakages related to non-renewable biomass saved by the project activity.

⁵ UNHCR (2015) Chad, Vue Generale des Operations, Statistiques par camp, bureau et region de la population des personnes concernees per le HCR (Au 31/03/2015), page 1

⁶ Koundji-nan Mouyo (2011) Evaluation des actions du projet « cuisine solaire » de l'ONG « TchadSolaire »

⁷ Koundji-nan Mouyo (2011) Evaluation des actions du projet « cuisine solaire » de l'ONG « TchadSolaire »

⁸ Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) PDD, Efficient Fuel Wood Stoves for Nigeria, pg 51.

⁹ Subramanian, S. (2013) 'Simplified cookstove meth: solar cookers?', email communication.

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

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Year	Estimation of project activity emission (tCO ₂)	Estimation of baseline emissions (tCO ₂)	Estimation of leakage (tCO ₂)	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tCO ₂)
Year 1 (01/01/2012 – 31/12/2012)	559	3,288	136	2,592
Year 2 (01/01/2013 – 31/12/2013)	1,591	9,357	388	7,378
Year 3 (01/01/2014 – 31/12/2014)	2,150	12,644	525	9,970
Year 4 (01/01/2015 – 31/12/2015)	2,150	12,644	525	9,970
Year 5 (01/01/2016 – 31/12/2016)	2,150	12,644	525	9,970
Year 6 (01/01/2017 – 31/12/2017)	2,150	12,644	525	9,970
Year 7 (01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018)	2,150	12,644	525	9,970
Total (tCO₂)	12,897	75,866	3,148	59,820

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

>>

The following data and parameters are to be monitored:

Data / Parameter:	U_{p,y}
Data unit:	Percentage
Description:	Usage rate in project scenario p during year y
Source of data to be used:	Annual Monitoring Survey

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Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	95%
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The CME's database collects data concerning each implemented solar cooker. The monitoring includes annual checks of whether the installed solar cookers are operational, assessed via sampling.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The usage rate of the solar cookers will be monitored annually using a minimum sample size as per the guidelines below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project target population <300: minimum sample size 30 – Project target population 300 – 1000: minimum sample size 10% of group size – Project target population >1000: minimum sample size 100
Any comment:	N/A

Data / Parameter:	η_b
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Weighted average efficiency of the cookstove being used in the baseline scenario
Source of data to be used:	Methodology default and stove test for Save 80 (CDM PDD, Efficient Fuel Wood Stoves for Nigeria, pg 51. Portion of stove times in use from Koundji-nan Mouya (2011) pg 34.
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	$(0.28 \times 0.35) + (0.72 \times 0.10) = 0.17$
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	According to a study carried out in two camps in 2011, 28% of households surveyed used the improved Save80 stove as their main stove for cooking. the remaining 72% of households used either a three-stone fire or a 'Banco', which is a raised mud platform lacking a grate or chimney. During procurement of the solar cooker, households are asked what the main cookstove they used before receiving the solar cooker was. This is recorded as part of the Procurement Record and entered into the Project Database. The weighted average of these results within each VPA will be used to determine the weighted average efficiency of the baseline stove, assuming a 10%

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	efficiency for a 3-stone fire/Banco (methodology default) and a 35% efficiency for the Save80 ¹⁰ .
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	See above.
Any comment:	N/A
Data / Parameter:	Np,y
Data unit:	Number
Description:	Number of project solar cookers credited
Source of data to be used:	Solar cookers registered in the Project Database for year y (each household receives two solar cookers)
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	Reported per VPA
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	All end-user details will be recorded in a paper Procurement Record upon purchase of solar cookers. This data will be entered into a centralized electronic Project Database and the hardcopy filed as evidence.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Hard copies of all Procurement Records, on which original user details are recorded, will be kept for a period of two year after the end of the crediting period.
Any comment:	N/A

Data / Parameter:	DF_{P,stove,y}
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:	Annual Monitoring Survey
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	0.60
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The discount factor for baseline-stove use is determined based on the number of dishes per meal cooked using the baseline stove. The information shall be captured through sample surveys carried out following a random sampling approach. A minimum sample size shall be established as per the guidelines below:

¹⁰ CDM PDD, Efficient Fuel Wood Stoves for Nigeria, pg 51; Koundji-nan Mouyo (2011) Evaluation des actions du projet « cuisine solaire » de l'ONG « TchadSolaire » "2. Memoire redaction FINALE 08.11.2012b", pg 34

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project target population <300: minimum sample size 30 – Project target population 300 – 1000: minimum sample size 10% of group size – Project target population >1000: minimum sample size 100
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The survey format B provided in Annex A of the applied methodology shall be used to establish this parameter during monitoring.
Any comment:	N/A

Data / Parameter:	Physical condition of solar cooker
Data unit:	N/A
Description:	Physical condition of the solar cooker
Source of data to be used:	Annual Monitoring Survey
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	N/A
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The methodology states that the physical condition of the solar cookers shall be monitored.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The survey format B provided in Annex A of the applied methodology shall be used to establish this parameter during monitoring.
Any comment:	N/A

Data / Parameter:	GS-01 Air quality
Data unit:	Not applicable
Description:	Perceived improvement in respiratory health by end users
Source of data to be used:	Annual monitoring surveys
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	Not applicable
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	During annual monitoring surveys, solar cookers users will be asked if they feel their respiratory health has a) improved, b) stayed the same or c) worsened since using a solar cooker.

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QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The information shall be captured through sample surveys carried out following a random sampling approach. A minimum sample size shall be established as per the guidelines below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project target population <300: minimum sample size 30 – Project target population 300 – 1000: minimum sample size 10% of group size – Project target population >1000: minimum sample size 100
Any comment:	None

Data / Parameter:	GS-06 Quality of employment
Data unit:	Number
Description:	Number of employees attending training programmes
Source of data to be used:	Training records
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	Not applicable
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The number of persons attending training sessions will be recorded on a continual basis as and when trainings occur. The names of all attendees will be recorded and filed for reporting during annual monitoring. Solar cooking is the biggest refugee employer in the camps. Women are very keen to work in solar cooking, since it is both creative and clean work. In the workshop, labour conditions are governed by the sense that each manufacturers product is for other refugee women and this should be of a good quality.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Monitored on an ongoing basis throughout the operation of the project.
Any comment:	None

Data / Parameter:	GS-07 Livelihood of the poor
Data unit:	Not applicable
Description:	Quantity of spending on fuel for cooking
Source of data to be used:	Annual monitoring survey
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	Not applicable

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Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Solar cooker users will be asked if their expenditure on fuel for cooking has a) increased, b) decreased or c) stayed the same since using a solar cooker.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The information shall be captured through sample surveys carried out following a random sampling approach. A minimum sample size shall be established as per the guidelines below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project target population <300: minimum sample size 30 – Project target population 300 – 1000: minimum sample size 10% of group size – Project target population >1000: minimum sample size 100
Any comment:	None

Data / Parameter:	GS-08 Access to affordable and clean energy services
Data unit:	Number
Description:	Number of solar cookers and pots installed
Source of data to be used:	Electronic Project Database
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	Determined on VPA level
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The total number of solar cookers and pots installed will be determined from the Project Database, in which an ongoing record of all solar cookers and pots is recorded.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Not applicable
Any comment:	None

Data / Parameter:	GS-10 Quantitative employment and income generation
Data unit:	Number
Description:	Number of employees in the project
Source of data to be used:	Employment records
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	Not applicable

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Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Records will be kept of all employees and jobs created as part of t programme. Hard copies of employment contracts will be kept by the CME and any VPA Implementers as evidence. Will include part-time work.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Not applicable
Any comment:	None

Data / Parameter:	GS-12 Technology transfer and technological self-reliance
Data unit:	Number
Description:	Number of employees attending training programmes
Source of data to be used:	Training records
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	Not applicable
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The number of persons attending training sessions will be recorded on a continual basis as and when trainings occur. The names of all attendees will be recorded and filed for reporting during annual monitoring
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Monitored on an ongoing basis throughout the operation of the project
Any comment:	None

B.6.1. Description of the monitoring plan:

>>

All monitoring is coordinated by the CME, AAA and TchadSolaire. The sampling plan is in line with the CDM's EB 69, Annex 5 '*Guidelines for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities*', and follows the recommended outline for the sampling plan detailed there.

Sampling design

Objectives and reliability requirements

The objective of the sampling effort is to meet the monitoring requirements set forth in the methodology '*Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves*', as detailed in D.7.1 of the PoA-DD. Monitoring will be carried out on an annual basis.

As the PoA progresses and the number of VPAs increases, a single monitoring plan can be applied,

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covering several VPAs. The minimum requirements for sample size as described below shall apply when a group of VPAs are monitored.

Target population

The target population for the application of the monitoring procedure will be the households in which solar cookers have been installed, as identified through the project database managed by the CME.

Sampling method

Multi-stage sampling will be applied within the PoA, where clusters consist of refugee camps or villages and the subunits (solar cookers) within them. It is more cost effective to monitor several subunits within each refugee camp or village. In order to account for the fact that not all refugee camps or villages are the same size, sampling will be employed proportionate to cluster size. Clusters will be selected with a probability proportionate to the size of the target population within each cluster such that larger clusters have a greater probability of selection, and smaller clusters a lower probability. This helps to ensure that sampling remains representative of the entire population.

Sample size

For those parameters outlined in D.7.1 of the PoA-DD, the following minimum sample sizes shall be determined, depending on the total number of solar cookers to be monitored in each VPA, or across a group of VPAs, as per Section 4.2 of the *Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves*:

- Project target population <300: minimum sample size 30
- Project target population 300 – 1000: minimum sample size 10% of group size
- Project target population >1000: minimum sample size 100

In addition to the above, the methodology requires that the drop-off rates of solar cookers of different ages be determined for each age group. The above sample sizes will also vary depending on the number of solar cookers within each age group, for example:

Age (year installed)	Total no. solar cookers in VPA/across VPAs	Minimum sample size
0 – 1	3,000	100
1 – 2	900	90
2 – 3	250	30
Minimum total sampled in Yr 4		220

Sampling frame

The sampling frame shall be defined based on the information in the Project Database, which outlines the location of each solar cooker by refugee camp or village. The sample selection consists of two stages: the first step considers the larger sample units (refugee camps or villages) whilst the second step involves randomly selecting solar cookers to be monitored within these units.

Data to be collected

Field measurements

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Field measurements and data to be collected are listed in section D.7.1. of the PoA-DD. The parameters to be monitored within each VPA, or across a group of similar VPAs, includes:

- Total number of solar cookers credited
- The drop-off usage rate of solar cookers of different ages
- Use of baseline stoves during the project
- Physical condition of the solar cooker

Quality assurance/Quality control

Training will be given to staff responsible for the data collection during monitoring. This will include:

- How to complete data to be recorded in the monitoring forms correctly;
- Where to submit copies of monitoring forms;
- How to verify that a solar cooker is the same as that described in the Project Database (e.g. confirm user name, address, manufacturing stamp, date of installation, food ration identification number of household);
- Procedure for dealing with a change in solar cooker (e.g. if a replacement was issued) or a change address of a solar cooker;
- Procedure for dealing with non-responses (e.g. move to neighbor and record lack of response from selected household);
- Basic functioning of the solar cooker;
- Any other monitoring procedures.

Response rates will be maximized by contacting all randomly-selected solar cooker users beforehand to arrange a practical site visit date and sampling over the minimum required number to compensate for any non-responses. The right of the CME to perform these monitoring efforts will be included in the Procurement Record signed with each user. In special cases where participants refuse to participate in the monitoring, the reason shall be documented in the CME's Project Database. The surveyor will explain that monitoring is part of the requirements of the programme and try to arrange an alternative date for a site visit, or carryout monitoring with another member of the households, local community, SME.

The accuracy of data entry will be checked regularly by a designated person within the CME. Regular checking and verifying the accuracy of data submitted into the database shall be done by the database personnel. Data analysis will be carried out by the CME. All underlying data (i.e. questionnaires) will be kept both in hardcopy and electronically by the CME.

Analysis

The data will be used to generate annual Monitoring Reports for each VPA or a group of similar VPAs submitted for verification. The CME will be responsible for producing Monitoring Reports.

Implementation

Implementation plan

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All sampling efforts will be conducted by qualified personnel who have undergone training as part of the programme. This training will cover information on the project background and basic functioning of the solar cookers, as well as the data collection process, including the format in which data should be collected.

Monitoring will be carried out once per year (annually).

SECTION C. Stakeholders' comments

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

Local stakeholder consultations are done at VPA level, with the first consultation considered to be applicable to a group of VPAs. The consultations are applicable to all future VPAs located in refugee camps in the Republic of Chad. An extensive group of Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultations (LSC) were carried out during late June 2011 in four refugee camps and the surrounding areas (Oure Cassoni, Iridimi, Touloum, Am Nabak Refugee Camp and Am Nabak village). Attendance was recorded of 1,077 persons (979 women and 98 men). This is far and above the requirements of the Gold Standard and ensures that the views of a very wide range of stakeholders were taken into account. Whilst the stakeholder consultations focused on the views of the refugee's, one consultation took place in a Chadian Village (Am Nabak).

In addition, the interests of government officials and NGOs working in the field have been accounted for during the PoA Design Consultation, further ensuring that the interests of all parties are represented and have been taken into account during the design of the PoA.

Gold Standard Annex V (v2.2) guidance states that "CME/PP can potentially conduct a common LSC meeting for a group of CPAs/VPAs. In such a case, justification for this shall be provided along with the LSC Report for the first CPA/VPA submitted to GS". Compliance with this requirement is demonstrated in the following paragraphs:

Homogenous group: the target group for all VPAs to which this extensive set of stakeholder consultations shall be applicable include refugees from Sudan, Central African Republic and Nigeria; as well as some internally displaced individuals from Chad. All these individuals have arrived with only the belongings they can carry with them and little else. Their economic situations are therefore considered similar and can be considered a homogenous group.

Solar cooker design: the technology of the solar cooker design will remain the same across all VPAs to which the LSC is applicable. The solar cookers are made of cardboard that is cut to a fixed size using a template. A layer of aluminium foil is glued to the cardboard and the edges secured with industrial tape to prevent fraying. Holes are punched through both layers and secured with metal rings to further secure the solar cookers against movement by wind. A thin rope is fed through these holds and tied to a fixed length. Finally, the back-side of the cardboard is sprayed with a water-proofing agent to increase the robustness of the structure.

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Location in the same general area: the local stakeholder consultations were conducted in the refugee camps of Oure Cassoni, Iridimi, Touloum and Am Nabak, and also Am Nabak village. Almost all refugee camps are located in Eastern Chad, along the border with Sudan. These meetings were very well attended and sought feedback from a total of 1,077 persons; far and above the requirements of the Gold Standard. This ensures that the views of a very wide range of stakeholders were taken into account. The LSC is therefore considered to apply to all stakeholders located refugee camps in Chad.

Timeframe: the local stakeholder consultations are considered to have a validity of 5 years. Any VPA included before 31 December 2016 can make use of this ‘grouped’ stakeholder consultation.

Distribution mechanism: Solar cookers are constructed by the refugees themselves, which is an important source of employment. Awareness raising activities on the benefits of using a solar cooker are then carried out within the target population, followed by an invitation to participate in user-training for those households that are interested. If, after completing training, households are still interested in procuring a solar cooker they may do so after the training session. They are required to provide evidence that they already have a pot with which to use the cooker, and will be provided with black paint free of charge with which to paint their pots if needed. The trainer will then complete a Procurement Record with the end-user’s details, which is entered into an electronic Project Database.

GPS coordinates: The GPS coordinates of the refugee camps included under this groups LSC are below. The GPS coordinates represent the approximate central location of each camp, and are derived for Operational Navigation Charts.

Camp	Approximate coordinates	GPS	Camp	Approximate coordinates	GPS
Oure Cassoni	15° 42' N, 23° 05' E		Breidjing	13° 30' N 21° 40' E	
Iridimi	15° 09' N, 22° 06' E		Treguin	13° 30' N 21° 50' E	
Touloum	14° 58' N, 22° 13' E		Farchana	13° 35' N 21° 50' E	
Am Nabak	14° 47' N, 22° 20' E		Gaga	13° 40' N 21° 30' E	
Milé	14° 35' N, 21° 55' E		Djagal	12° 15' N 21° 30' E	
Kounoungou	14° 28' N, 21° 56' E		Koukou	11° 20' N 22° 40' E	
Haraza	09° 55' N 20° 55' E				

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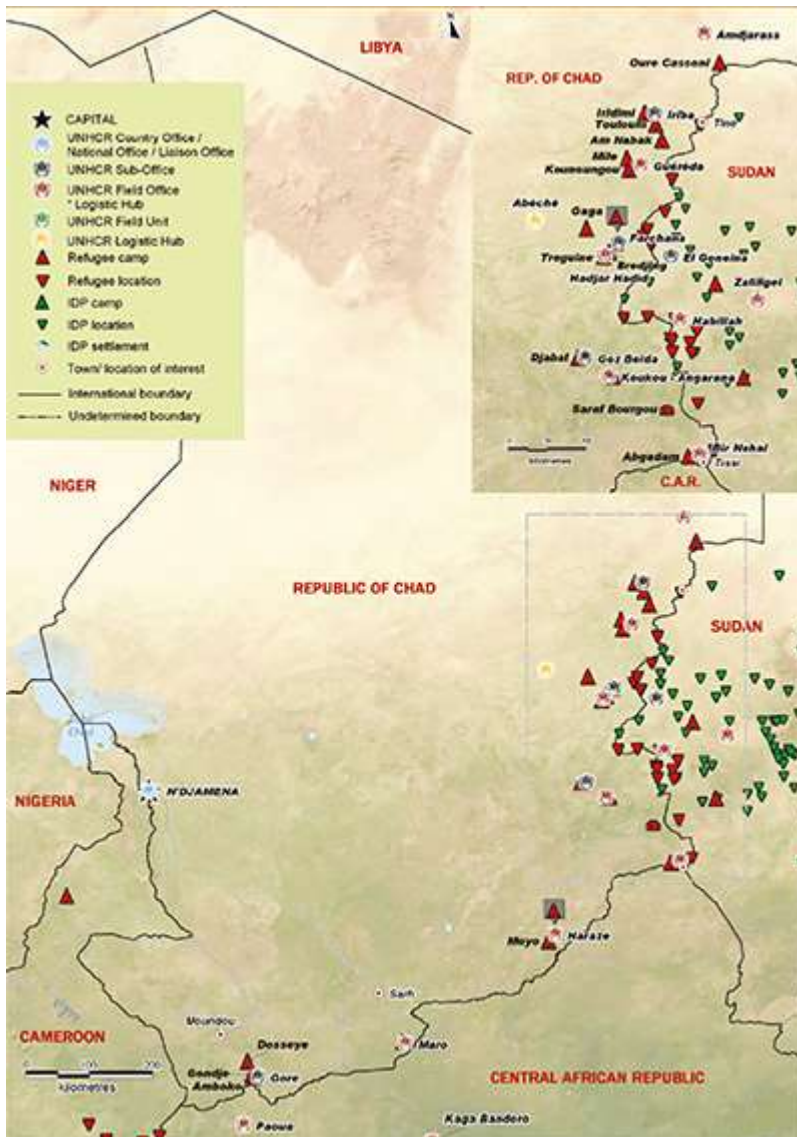


Figure 3: Location of refugee camps, denoted by red triangles, in the Republic of Chad.¹¹

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

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

i. Agenda of physical meeting

The agenda of the stakeholder consultation meetings are outlined below:

¹¹ From UNHCR, '2014 UNHCR country operations profile – Chad', available from <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e45c226.html>

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- Opening of the meeting
- Explanation of the programme
- Invitation for questions or clarification
- Replies to questions
- Discussion on the role and requested participation of the stakeholders
- Invitation to express degree of support for the project
- Questions for clarification about the programme
- Blind SD exercise
- Discussion on monitoring SD
- Any other questions
- Closure of the meeting

Since the date of LSCs in 2011, a new rule from the Gold Standard has requested that all projects should set up a continuous input/grievance mechanism. This was later discussed with users to establish the most effective mechanism for them, as detailed in Section C.4.

ii. Non-technical summary of the Programme

A non-technical summary of the Programme was shared with those stakeholders that could read. The text of the non-technical summary is provided in Section iv 'Text of individual invitations' below. Given the fact that the authorities are fully aware of the project, which they follow closely, and were briefed verbally in good time before about the proposed changes in the management of the solar cooking activities, and the fact that all communications with the real stakeholders are in Zaghawa or Arabic, there was no sense in distributing a written non-technical summary of the project. In addition, very few refugees are literate.

iii. Invitation tracking table

Category code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N
B	La Ministre de l'Action Sociale	Mme Ngarmbatina Odjimbeye Soukate	Visit and letter	20.06.2011	Y: verbal
E	Gold Standard	Heba Rabie	email	16.06. 2011	N

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F	WWF	Bella Roscher	email	17.06.2011	N
F	Mercy Corps	J.Ralston	email	17.06.2011	N
F	Greenpeace	Jan Beranek	email	17.06.2011	N
F	Panda	info	email	17.06.2011	N
F	Helio-Int	Laura Williamson	email	16.06.2011	N
F	Reeep.org	General info emial	email	16.06.2011	N
F	UNHCR	ResRep	visit	17.06.2011	verbal
F	All partners of UNHCR in the camps concerned	Chiefs	Verbal	various	verbal
A	Refugees in all camps	Various	Verbal	Various	Verbal
A	Residents of surrounding villages	Various	Verbal	Various	Verbal

All instances and persons involved or known to be interested in the solar cooker programme were invited, because it is obviously better to involve all concerned in an official, even if mostly only verbal, manner.

Invitations for the meetings in general and Invitation tracking table

Madame La Ministre de l'Action Sociale was informed not only by letter but also by an official visit.

Invitations were sent to the International NGO supporters of Gold Standard (GS) and the GS Cairo Office with copy to the GS Main Office.

Locally written invitations were sent to those that could read French: the Prefet or Sous-Prefet (chiefs of local administration) of the region, in addition to a visit with a verbal invitation, and the

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representative of Committee Nationale por la Accueil and Reinsertion of Refugees (CNARR), the government instance that manages the refugee camps. On such invitations one does not expect written answers. The written invitation for the Préfet is an act of courtesy. The Chief of CNARR or his representatives (who are also in charge of the government inputs to the camps) did attend the meetings. In the case of Am Nabak village, a courtesy visit was made to the Chef de Canton. He did not require a letter. His representatives attended the meetings.

iv. Text of individual invitations

Below, as an example, is the text of the letter to the Préfet (original letter was in French). The other letters were similar.

<p>Agrometeorological Applications Associates BP 102 F-01213 Ferney-Voltaire France</p> <p>Monsieur le Préfet, Département de Ouara Iriba</p> <p>Monsieur le Préfet,</p> <p>TchadSolaire, in collaboration with Agrometeorological Applications Associates in France, began a training program for a number of people in your prefecture, including Chadian citizens and refugees on the manufacture, use and maintenance of solar cookers.</p> <p>We approached the Gold Standard, a carbon credit organization, for this work to be recognized as eligible to receive 'carbon credits', an award which could benefit the manufacture of solar cookers and training of people.</p> <p>To obtain this recognition the Gold Standard has asked us to discuss in detail this activity with people who use solar cookers. We propose to do so during the period 22-25 June 2011. The exact dates will be communicated as soon as possible.</p> <p>I have the honor to inform you that you are invited to be represented at these meetings by a person of your choice.</p> <p>We will visit you soon to give you more information about it.</p> <p>Please accept, Monsieur le Préfet, the assurance of my highest consideration.</p>	<p>Ornex, 17 June 2011</p>
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Derk Rijks

Technical Advisor TchadSolaire

Agrometeorological Applications Associates
BP 102
F-01213 Ferney-Voltaire
France

Ornex, 17 juin 2011

Monsieur le Préfet,
Département de Ouara
Iriba

Monsieur le Préfet,

TchadSolaire, en collaboration avec Agrometeorological Applications Associates en France, a commencé un programme de formation d'un certain nombre de personnes dans votre Préfecture, citoyens tchadiens et réfugiés, en manufacture, utilisation et entretien des cuisines solaires.

Nous avons approché l'organisation Gold Standard pour que ce travail soit reconnu comme éligible pour reconnaissance dans le cadre d'attribution des 'carbon crédits', attribution qui pourrait faire profiter la manufacture des cuisines solaires et de la formation des personnes utilisatrices de certains crédits financiers.

Pour obtenir cette reconnaissance Gold Standard nous a demandé de discuter en détail cette activité avec les personnes utilisatrices des cuisines solaires. Nous proposons de le faire lors de la période de 22 à 25 juin 2011. Les dates précises vous seront communiquées dès que possible.

J'ai l'honneur de déjà vous informer de cette activité et de vous inviter de vouloir vous faire représenter lors de ces réunions par une personne de votre choix.

Nous vous rendrons visite bientôt pour vous donner des informations complémentaires à ce sujet.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Préfet, à l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

Derk Rijks

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Conseiller Technique de TchadSolaire

v. Text of public invitations

As explained above, there is neither a manner nor an interest to issue anything other than verbal public invitations in the semi-desert and illiterate environment where we work. This has clearly worked well due to the large turnout of refugees at all the consultations carried out.

vi. Description of other consultation methods used

The stakeholders that will form the target group for the project were amply represented during the meetings and some of the humanitarian organisations did participate. Reactions on the substance of the proposals from persons other than the refugees, especially the government authorities, UNHCR and NGO's were solicited during personal face-to-face contacts after the meetings, after they had ample time to consider the information that they received or required.

From the latter three, there were no substantial questions on the matter, just the desire to be kept informed of the next events.

C.2. Summary of the comments received:

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

i. List of Participants

During the course of the extensive physical stakeholder meetings more than 1,000 individuals were consulted, including a total of 98 men and 979 women.

Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
Participants list: Stakeholder Meeting 1a: Oure Cassoni					
Date and time: 23 June 2011, a.m.					



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Location: Oure Cassoni camp, Adesk meeting tent					
A	The lists of the names of the 282 participants in the meeting are available upon request.	37/245	Signatures of those participants who knew how to write are on the list of participants	Not relevant: Individual refugees	TchadSolaire BP 5955, Ndjamen, Tchad
Participants list Stakeholder Meeting 1b: Oure Cassoni					
Date and time: 24 June 2011, a.m.					
Location: Oure Cassoni camp, TchadSolaire training site					
A	The lists of the names of the 215 participants in the meeting are available upon request.	9/206	Signatures of those participants who knew how to write are on the list of participants	Not relevant: individual refugees	TchadSolaire BP 5955, Ndjamen, Tchad
Participants list Stakeholder Meeting 2: Iridimi					
Date and time: 29 June 2011, a.m.					
Location: The CNAR meeting space (previously the CARE office)					
A	The lists of the names of the 141 participants in the meeting are available upon request	39/102	Signatures are on these lists if the participants knew how to write	Not relevant: individual refugees	TchadSolaire BP 5955, Ndjamen, Tchad
Participants list Stakeholder Meeting 3: Touloum					
Date and time: 30 June 2011, a.m					
Location: The TchadSolaire workshop and training area					
A	The lists of the names of the 116 participants in the meeting are available upon request.	9/107	Signatures are on these lists if the participants knew how to write	Not relevant: individual refugees	TchadSolaire BP 5955, Ndjamen, Tchad
Participants list Stakeholder Meeting 4: Am Nabak Camp					
Date and time: 6 July 2011, a.m.					
Location: The CNAR meeting space					

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A	The lists of the names of the 267 participants in the meeting are available upon request.	4/263	Signatures are on these lists if the participants knew how to write	Not relevant: individual refugees	TchadSolaire BP 5955, Ndjamen, Tchad
Participants list Stakeholder Meeting 5: Am Nabak Village					
Date and time: 6 July 2011, p.m.					
Location: Am Nabak village in the meeting area outside the compound of the Chief of the Canton					
A	The list of the names of the 56 participants in the meeting are available upon request.	0/56	Signatures are on these lists if the participants knew how to write	Not relevant: villagers	TchadSolaire BP 5955, Ndjamen, Tchad

Assessment of stakeholder comments

Comments on the evaluation forms

Almost all stakeholders present at the meetings are illiterate. There was therefore no sense in distributing evaluation forms. Instead, at the end of each meeting the following three questions were put to the audience:

- What is your impression of the meeting?
- What do you like about the programme?
- What do you not like about the programme?

There was a remarkable sense of order in the responses, which are summarised below.

Stakeholder Meeting 1a: Oure Cassoni

During the first meeting there were expressions by the three leaders (the Chiefs of each zone) that they were grateful to have been informed about the proposal, especially as UNHCR had announced the stop in the distribution of petrol, and that they did fully agree with it and with giving AAA/TS full authority to be their representatives for the discussions and the later implementation. They did not have any point that they did not like about the project, even when later again asked specifically so.

The other men, the deputy chiefs, expressed their agreement but did not speak to add items of substance.

The most senior person of the women leaders spoke after the men had finished. She said she was speaking on behalf of all other women and they were happy to have been informed about the new

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development. She mentioned that the women liked the project, and especially the fact that there were always new solutions proposed by the TS team, which were implemented after discussion of any potential problems that had to be solved. She wished to mention that there was one point that she suggested to be addressed in the new project, namely the supply of extra pots, so that the women could make even greater use of the cookers they had already received. The other women expressed agreement but did not speak.

Stakeholder Meeting 1b: Oure Cassoni

During the second meeting, only the women spoke. Several women mentioned that they had felt (in previous meetings with TS) that they could always and at any time raise any point they wanted, thus they were happy with the meeting. This was applauded and no objection was seen (all votes were by show of hands). For the same reason they liked the project, and they felt confident that, as always before, any other point could be discussed and a solution found.

As for what they did not like, there were only some points on the work of some refugee-employees that they would like to see added. They felt the project should start and, like in the past, any further point could be solved as it came up and in so far as funds were necessary for its implementation.

Stakeholder Meeting 2: Iridimi

The discussions on this point were rather short. The President said that the meeting had shown clearly what was expected from the refugees and that the proposed system was fully agreeable.

The women said that they liked the new system of management and did not see that there were points that would prevent it from being workable. The stakeholders showed clearly that they agreed with all remarks.

Note: Iridimi was the first camp where solar cooking was introduced. For the people in the camp it has become a way of life that is fully accepted and felt to be in their advantage. They did not think that any comment other than approval was needed.

Stakeholder Meeting 3: Touloum

The President said that the proposed system was fully agreeable. In addition, Madame le President said that she liked the new system of management because it would continue to create work, which was necessary, especially for the women that needed it most because they had no other means of receiving income. The participants in the meeting showed their agreement with these remarks.

Stakeholder Meeting 4: Am Nabak Camp

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Madame la Présidente said that she had liked the meeting, and the proposals for the continuation of the project on this new base, and that she did not see any problems with the proposal. The meeting agreed with applause.



Figure 4: Stakeholder consultation 06 July 2011, Am Nabak Camp,

Stakeholder Meeting 5: Am Nabak Village

See section on outcome of physical meeting below

ii. Outcome of the meeting

Almost all stakeholders present at the meetings are illiterate. There was therefore no sense in distributing evaluation forms. Instead, at the end of each meeting the above three questions were put to the audience. There was a remarkable sense of order in the responses, which are summarised below.

Stakeholder Meeting 1a: Oure Cassoni

During the first meeting there were expressions by the three leaders (the Chiefs of each zone) that they were grateful to have been informed about the proposal, especially as UNHCR had announced

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the stop in the distribution of petrol, and that they did fully agree with it and with giving AAA/TS full authority to be their representatives for the discussions and the later implementation. They did not have any point that they did not like about the project, even when I later again asked specifically so.

The other men, the deputy chiefs, expressed their agreement but did not speak to add items of substance.

The most senior person of the women leaders spoke after the men had finished. She said she was speaking on behalf of all other women and they were happy to have been informed about the new development. She mentioned that the women liked the project, and especially the fact that there were always new solutions proposed by the TS team, which were implemented after discussion of any potential problems that had to be solved. She wished to mention that there was one point that she suggested to be addressed in the new project, namely the supply of extra pots, so that the women could make even greater use of the cookers they had already received. The other women expressed agreement but did not speak.

Stakeholder Meeting 1b: Oure Cassoni

During the second meeting, only the women spoke. Several women mentioned that they had felt (in previous meetings with TS) that they could always and at any time raise any point they wanted, thus they were happy with the meeting. This was applauded and no objection was seen (all votes were by show of hands). For the same reason they liked the project, and they felt confident that, as always before, any other point could be discussed and a solution found.

As for what they did not like, there were only some points on the work of some refugee-employees that they would like to see added. They felt the project should start and, like in the past, any further point could be solved as it came up and in so far as funds were necessary for its implementation.

Stakeholder Meeting 2: Iridimi

The discussions on this point were rather short. The President said that the meeting had shown clearly what was expected from the refugees and that the proposed system was fully agreeable.

The women said that they liked the new system of management and did not see that there were points that would prevent it from being workable. The stakeholders showed clearly that they agreed with all remarks.

Note: Iridimi was the first camp where solar cooking was introduced. For the people in the camp it has become a way of life that is fully accepted and felt to be in their advantage. They did not think that any comment other than approval was needed.

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Stakeholder Meeting 3: Touloum

The President said that the proposed system was fully agreeable. The President said that she liked the new system of management because it would continue to create work, which was necessary, especially for the women that needed it most because they had no other means of receiving income. The participants in the meeting showed their agreement with these remarks.

Stakeholder Meeting 4: Am Nabak Camp

Madame la Présidente said that she had liked the meeting, and the proposals for the continuation of the project on this new base, and that she did not see any problems with the proposal. The meeting agreed with applause.

Stakeholder Meeting 5: Am Nabak Village

Our team knows the auxiliary trainers quite well on a personal basis. The leader of the auxiliary trainers is a member of the team of advisors of the Chief of the Canton. There has evolved a perfect liberty in exchanges and none of them hesitates to tell us if they have observations or do not agree. Then we can discuss and learn.

The women are fully conversant with solar cooking. There was no need for a technical explanation.

The financial prospects for 2012 and the announcements of the reduction in donor money for solar cooker projects were communicated. The working of the carbon credit scheme was explained and the fact that its implementation could be a very significant alternative source of funds for the continuation of the solar cooking activities, and especially for the consumable material required, was explained.

They offered not only to implement it in the village itself, but also to train the women in all the surrounding villages of the county, up to 25 km away, without asking a salary, if the project could only supply the transport and the cookers.

They envisage making their county the first county in the whole of Chad where all women use solar cooking.

As in the other camps, the point of provision of further cooking pots, to use the cookers more fully, was raised.

At the end of all discussions, the question was asked by TS whether they wished to continue with the solar cooking on these new lines. The agreement was unanimous.

C.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received and on measures taken to address concerns raised:
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>> Please discuss how the stakeholder's comments have been addressed and include the changes to the design of the programme based on their feedback.

i. Assessment of comments

Below, the comments from all the stakeholder consultations are summarised.

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account?	Explanation (Why? How?)
The use of solar cookers could be greatly expanded if all women would have a second pot and could make use of the second solar cooker (the first one for the main dish of maize-meal {distributed by the World Food Program} and the second for the sauce) both in the morning and in the afternoon.	Yes	This point is considered totally valid. It can, and is, implemented in this carbon project. The project has since had all participants receive at least two solar cookers and two pots.
It was said that, as the distribution of petrol was being discontinued, the use of the thermos baskets was now much more important because they would not be able to re-heat the evening meal, as they did when there was petrol.	Yes	The project aims to issue thermos baskets to each household with a solar cooker. Since this time, the project has incorporated construction of the thermos basket into its design.
It was asked whether a third cooker and pot could be distributed for the big families.	Yes	It was replied that if the new carbon credit project becomes operational, large families can receive a third cooker.
One woman said that the work underway to prolong the length of time of use of a solar cooker should be continued and that possible new manners to prolong that, such as waxing the back of the cardboard, should be found, if possible.	Yes	Since this time, the lifetime of the solar cookers have been extended to 18 - 24 months through spraying with a waterproof covering.
It was mentioned by one woman that the cooking of "la boule", the staple food issued by the World Food Program (WFP), in quantities sufficient for a big family was not possible with the cookers furnished. Many other women intervened immediately to say that she should use two smaller cookers, which the project can provide.	Clarification	TS staff explained that trials with bigger cookers had shown the in-efficiency of bigger cookers and that the solution of using two cookers was indeed the best. A third cooker will be provided to larger families that need it.

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ii. Summary of alterations based on comments

Following the stakeholder consultations, no change was required to the sustainability assessment. However, the design of the project was modified to reflect the concerns of stakeholders, namely:

- The provision of two solar cookers and two pots for each family to cook the two types of food (a grain and a sauce) distributed by the World Food Programme.
- The distribution of thermal baskets with each solar cooker
- The provision of a third cooker for large families
- Extending the lifetime of the solar cookers to 18 - 24 months following the use of a water retardant on the cardboard of the cooker.

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

>>

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	A Process Book is made available in each camp's solar cooker workshop.	The target group of the project have very low literacy rates. Never-the-less, a process book has been made available in Arabic (this is the first language of most refugees). Staff will translate the Arabic text into French.
Telephone access	A telephone number is made available on: 00235 60972164	The target group have little or no access to a telephone or internet connection as there is no mobile phone signal in the refugee camps. However, for any future VPAs a telephone number has been made available.
Internet/email access	An email address is made available at: Derk Rijks (rijks.agrometeo@wanadoo.fr) In addition, stakeholders may contact the Gold Standard's email on info@goldstandard.org	The target group have little or no access to an internet connection. It therefore does not make sense to have an email address available for feedback.

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Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Nominated Independent Mediator	<p>An Independent Mediator is nominated for each refugee camp/project area. This will be the representatives of the refugees: the President and Madame le President. These entities are selected by refugees themselves to represent their interests. One President and one Madame le President are elected for each camp.</p> <p>All issues regarding the project which are brought to the Mediator by the stakeholders will be communicated to Tchad Solaire using the table below. This will include the date of contact, all the issues that were discussed and any information or responses that were provided to the stakeholders.</p>
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The Continuous input / grievance mechanism should be implemented for all activities within the PoA as per feedback received during PoA LSC. All issues identified at the activity level (VPA) during the crediting period through any of the Methods shall have a mitigation measure in place that should be added to sustainability monitoring plan in the VPA-DD.

A record of all the issues that arise shall be kept in the table below:

Date	Action requested from project	Comment / Grievance	Response from Project Participant	Person designate with responsibility by PP	Issue resolved?

C.5. Report on stakeholder consultation feedback round:

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>>

[Include: a description of the procedure to invite comments, including all the details of the oral hearing such as place, date, participants, language, local or national GS NGO supporters etc.

All written or oral comments received

The arguments on whether comments are taken into account or not and the respective changes to project design]

As per the GS requirements V2.2, VIII.d, the SFR was initiated on 19 February 2015. The PoA-DD and VPA-DD was uploaded to the GS Registry. All stakeholders originally invited to the local stakeholder consultation, and all NGO supporters, were invited to provide feedback in both English and French. Figures 5 and 6 below show the invitations letters sent to all stakeholders.

Figure 5: Stakeholder Feedback Round invitation letter (English)

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**GOLD STANDARD STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ROUND
FOR THE SOLAR COOKING IN CHAD PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES**

Dear Sir, Madame,

Agrometeorological Applications Associates (AAA) and TchadSolaire would like to take this opportunity to invite you to participate in the Stakeholder Feedback Round of the Solar Cooking in Chad Programme. The Programme distributes solar cookers to beneficiaries, initially in and around a number of refugee camps located in Eastern Chad. It is currently being developed as a micro-scale emission reduction programme, also known as a 'Programme of Activities' to be certified under The Gold Standard¹. The first project activity to be included under this Programme of Activities is located in the Iridimi refugee camp in Eastern Chad.

As part of the carbon certification process overseen by the Gold Standard Foundation, relevant stakeholders are presented with the opportunity to provide feedback on the general programme design through two separate rounds of stakeholder consultations. The first round was a series of physical meetings, termed the Local Stakeholder Consultation. These were carried out during late June 2011 in four refugee camps (Iridimi, Touloum, Oure Cassoni, and Am Nabak Refugee Camps), in the Am Nabak village and the areas surrounding the other camps.

The second consultation is this Stakeholder Feedback Round, which happens through outreach by email or phone. The purpose of this Stakeholder Feedback Round is to share with you, a stakeholder or associated party, the final documentation and project design of the Solar Cooking in Chad Programme, present how your comments have been incorporated, and allow you to further express any outstanding concerns or suggestions that you may have about the programme.

AAA and TchadSolaire would hereby like to share with you the following documentation for your perusal:

- a) The revised Project Design Documentation for the Programme overall (termed the PoA-DD)
- b) The revised Project Design Document for the first Project Activity (termed the VPA-DD);
- c) The Programme of Activities Design Consultation Report, which reports on the outcomes of the design consultation.

The documents can be accessed online here: <http://bit.ly/19rZeoF>

You are especially encouraged to take a look at VPA-DD, Sections C 'Stakeholders Comments', Section C.2 'Assessment of the comments received' and Section C.4 'Report on the Continuous input mechanism', which describes how future comments about the programme will be handled.

If you prefer to receive electronic copies of these files through email as an attachment, please do let us know. This consultation round is open for a period of two months, meaning that we will await your feedback until 20 April 2015.

We appreciate your valued feedback. Please do call or email us in case you have any further questions on this Feedback Round (see details below). As we continue to work in the camp areas, replies may not always be immediate, owing to a lack of internet access.

Sincerely,

Derk Rijks
Email: rijks.agrometeo@wanadoo.fr
Phone: 00 33 6 85 70 61 88

¹ For more information about The Gold Standard, please visit <http://www.goldstandard.org/>

Figure 6: Stakeholder Feedback Round invitation letter (French)

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GOLD STANDARD RONDE DE RETROACTIONS DES INTERVENANTS POUR LE PROGRAMME DES ACTIVITÉS - CUISSON SOLAIRE AU TCHAD

Chère Madame, Cher Monsieur,

Agrometeorological Applications Associates (AAA) et TchadSolaire aimeraient vous inviter à participer à la Ronde des Rétroactions des Intervenants du programme « La cuisine solaire au Tchad ». Le programme distribue des cuisers solaires aux bénéficiaires dans et autour d'un certain nombre de camps de réfugiés situés dans l'est du Tchad. En ce moment le programme est en phase de développement comme d'un programme de réduction des émissions de gaz carbonique à micro-échelle, également connu comme « Programme des Activités », et en cours de certification par la Fondation Gold Standard¹. La première activité de projet à être inclus dans ce Programme des Activités, est située dans le camp de réfugiés d'Iridimi dans l'est du Tchad.

Dans le cadre du processus de certification de réduction d'émission de gaz carbonique, supervisé par la Fondation Gold Standard, les parties prenantes ont la possibilité de fournir une rétroaction sur la conception du programme général en deux tours distincts de consultations des parties prenantes. Le premier tour est une réunion physique, appelé la consultation des intervenants locales. Celles-ci ont été réalisées en Juin 2011 dans quatre camps de réfugiés et dans les zones environnantes (OureCassoni, Iridimi, Touloum, Am Nabak Camp des Réfugiés et village Am Nabak).

La deuxième consultation est cette ronde de rétroactions des intervenants, qui passe par un échange des informations par e-mail ou téléphone. Le but de cette ronde de rétroaction des intervenants est de partager avec vous, intervenant ou parti associé, la documentation finale et la conception du projet de la Programme de « La cuisine solaire au Tchad ». En outre, la documentation présente comment vos commentaires ont été intégrés, et vous permet d'exprimer des commentaires ou suggestions en suspens que vous pourriez avoir sur le programme.

AAA et TchadSolaire vous présentent les documents suivants pour votre lecture:

- a) La version révisée de la documentation de conception du projet pour le programme complet (appelée PoA-DD)
- b) La version révisée de la documentation de conception du projet pour la première activité du projet (appelé le VPA-DD);
- c) Le Programme des Activités – le Rapport de la Consultation de la Conception du PoA -, qui fait rapport sur les résultats de la consultation de la conception.

Les documents sont disponible en ligne sur: <http://bit.ly/19rZeoF>

Vous êtes en particulier invité à examiner les sections C « Commentaires d'intervenants », section C.2 « Evaluation des commentaires reçues » et section C.4 « Rapport sur le mécanisme continués », du VPA-DD que décrivent comment des commentaires futurs concernant le programme seront traités.

Si vous préférez recevoir des copies électroniques de ces fichiers par e-mail en pièce jointe, prière de nous indiquer. Cette ronde de consultation est ouverte pour une période de deux mois, ce qui signifie que nous attendons vos commentaires jusqu'au 20 Avril 2015.

Nous apprécions vos commentaires précieux. N'hésitez pas à nous contacter (par email ou téléphone) si vous avez des questions sur cette ronde de rétroaction (voir détails ci-dessous). Etant donné que nous continuons à travailler dans la région des camps, il pourrait que nos réponses ne seraient, à notre regret, peut-être pas toujours immédiates, étant la non-disponibilité d'Internet.

Avec nos sentiments les plus sincères,

DerkRijks
Email: rijks.agrometeo@wanadoo.fr
Téléphone: 00 33 6 85 70 61 88

¹Pour plus d'informations sur The Gold Standard, se il vous plaît visitez <http://www.goldstandard.org/>

Documents were made publically available for comments for at least 60 days. A complete list of stakeholders invited for the SFR has been shared with the validator. No feedback was received following reaching out to stakeholders, or any others in the field where letters were delivered by hand.

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In addition, since many of the stakeholders consulted do not have access to the internet and do not read or write, a series of live stakeholder feedback sessions were conducted in all six camps, including Iridimi. Stakeholder feedback meetings are organized with staff, artisans and CoBFoCus at least six times a year. These meetings seek to gain input from all stakeholders on how the programme is running, where it could be improved and how any changes made have been. The aim is also to find solutions to any problems that arise. During the most recent meetings day-to-day activities were discussed, such as the need for spare tape and eyelets for the solar cookers. No major design issues were brought up. The policy of the CME, AAA, and the VPA Implementer, Tchad Solaire, is that success requires an open ear and regular discussion and feedback from users and all those involved in the programme.

The main point that came out during the first stakeholder consultations was the supply of extra pots to make even greater use of the solar cookers. Since then, additional pots have been provided to users, and solar cookers will not be given to users if they cannot prove they already have a pot with which to use the cooker. In addition, stakeholders are updated on the new procedures in place (completion of a Procurement Record, gathering of user data for the database), progress with Gold Standard registration and any other relevant project updates.

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Annex 1

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

Organization:	Agrometeorological Applications Associates, S.à.R.L.
Street/P.O.Box:	B.P. 102, F-01213 Ferney-Voltaire Cedex, France
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State/Region:	
Postfix/ZIP:	F-01210
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Telephone:	+33 4 50 40 88 41
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E-Mail:	rijks.agrometeo@wanadoo.fr
URL:	-
Represented by:	Derk Rijks
Title:	
Salutation:	Mr.
Last Name:	RIJKS
Middle Name:	-
First Name:	Derk
Department:	Not applicable
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Annex 2

INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING