

GOLD STANDARD LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REPORT

Based on PoA LSC Report, v.5., dated 21/11/2014 and modified for 'Improved Cook Stoves programme for Rwanda and Cameroon #CPA2 Cameroon' (GS4365)
Dated 13/07/2016, version 1

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SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

The project is eligible under the Gold Standard because it involves the distribution of improved fuel wood cook stoves and therefore belongs to the End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement category, defined as the reduction in the amount of energy required for delivering or producing non-energy physical goods or services. Furthermore, the project is eligible under the GS since it reduces carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. The reduction of other greenhouse gases is not considered by the project activity. The host country of the respective project is the Republic of Cameroon, which, according to the UNFCCC classification¹, belongs to the Non-Annex I countries and which is thus eligible under the Gold Standard. Any CPA within the PoA remains under the defined thermal threshold of 180 GWh thermal energy savings. The exact number of possible ICSs to be disseminated will be determined for each CPA-DD under the consideration of the mentioned thermal threshold. End users who receive one of the disseminated ICS under the specific CPA contractually cede their rights to claim and own emission reductions under the Clean Development Mechanism of the UNFCCC to the CME of the PoA. The transfer of emission reductions rights to the CME is included within the sales agreement which end users need to sign, in order to purchase the efficient cook stove. The project is not making use or benefits from Official Development Assistance (ODA). Furthermore, the project will be registered under the Gold Standard as well as the UNFCCC Clean Development Mechanism. It will not be registered under any other certification scheme.

A. 2. Current project status

As the Programme of Activities from Rwanda (GS1023: Improved Cook Stoves programme for Rwanda) is extended to Cameroon, parts of the PoA are already implemented and in operation but only in Rwanda. Hence, the extension of the PoA to the Republic of Cameroon is currently in its initial stage of planning, designing and preparing. However, the CME and the implementing entity of Pro Climate International already registered a GS micro-scale project with the title 'Efficient cook stoves for Cameroon's Littoral and South-West region' (GS1064) in 2012. Under the mentioned project, about 5000 stoves have already been disseminated and the project proponent and the local implementation partner thus have already experience in implementing an ICS project in Cameroon. Stoves from the GS micro-scale project will however not be merged under the PoA. The project framework for the extension of the PoA is given in the context of the PoA from Rwanda. The general project and implementation framework, including the financial planning, between the not-for-profit organisation atmosfair gGmbH and the local partner Pro Climate International has been established. The following table gives an overview about the most relevant milestones of the project activity and the extension of the PoA to the Republic of Cameroon.

¹ http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/non_annex_i/items/2833.php

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Date	Milestone
14/05/2011	Publication of the PoA 6207 “Improved Cook Stoves programme for Rwanda” for Global Stakeholder Consultation at the UNFCCC website (general starting date of the PoA) ²
07/11/2013	Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation in Yaoundé for GS 2595 (the extension of the PoA ‘Improved Cook Stoves programme for Rwanda’ to the Republic of Cameroon) and the first five CPAs in Cameroon to be included into the PoA
22/10/2014	Submission of Post Registration Changes of host country inclusion for PoA6207 to the UNFCCC
03/05/2015	Inclusion of Improved Cook Stoves programme for Rwanda and Cameroon #CPA1 Cameroon under the CDM and commencement of crediting period
23/09/2015	Inclusion of GS2595 Improved Cook Stoves programme for Rwanda and Cameroon #CPA1 Cameroon under the Gold Standard
29/02/2016	Inclusion of Improved Cook Stoves programme for Rwanda #CPA2 Cameroon under the CDM
22/03/2016	Submission of LSC report for Improved Cook Stoves programme for Rwanda #CPA2 Cameroon to the Gold Standard Foundation

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<http://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/Validation/DB/0J61THGAOYD4I9SY3NSOUY0HRHI0R3/vi ew.html>

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SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

General remark

The Local Stakeholder Consultations was conducted for a group of 5 CPAs. The decision of conducting one LSC for a group of CPAs was based on the facts that all CPAs will

- deploy a domestic ICS burning fuel wood, which reaches a thermal efficiency of at least 20% and which will be presented in cooking demonstrations in the core region of future dissemination
- be included within and not later than 3 years after the first CPA inclusion
- fulfil the requirements of the Do No Harm Assessment of the GS Passport

Therefore, the CPA needs to fulfil the following inclusion criteria with evidences provided at time of CPA listing and checked at the stage of validation.

N°	Inclusion criteria	Evidence document provided
1	The activity of the CPA is similar, i.e. it is the dissemination of improved cookstoves (ICS)	CPA-DD for GS 4365
2	The ICS deployed in the CPA has a thermal efficiency of at least 20%	Efficiency specification from manufacturer
3	The ICS type is similar i.e. it domestic ICS burning firewood	Product data sheets or specification or product information sheets from manufacturer
4	The CPAs are close enough to each other in time	(CDM) CPA inclusion within 3 years of first (CDM) CPA inclusion of that group of CPAs; inclusion date under the GS of GS2595 has been the 23/09/2015. Therefore, the CPA GS4365 is in line with the requirement.
5	CPA is in line with the Do No Harm Assessment requirements as determined in the PoA Passport and does not compromise any of the safeguarding principles.	Written declaration by implementing agency/ PP submitted to Gold Standard.
6	Documented cooking demonstrations are carried out in the core regions where ICS dissemination will mainly take place	Documentation and picture of cooking demonstrations carried out submitted to Gold Standard

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i. Agenda

- Opening of the meeting
 - Review of the Agenda and Purpose of the Meeting
 - Introduction of Participants and Presenters
- Explanation of the project
 - Background of atmosfair gGmbH and Pro Climate International
 - Explanation about the Gold Standard and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
 - Explanation of the Programme of Activities
 - Project presentation and explanation of the linkage to the Rwanda PoA
- Small break and cooking demonstration of the efficient cook stove
- Questions for clarification
- Blind SD exercise
 - SD Assessment and discussion on monitoring SD
- Closure of the meeting
 - Complete Participant Evaluation Form
- Lunch served

[See Toolkit 2.6.1 and Toolkit Annex J]

ii. Non-technical summary

As in Cameroon two official languages are spoken, the non-technical summary and the invitation were translated into French for stakeholders that live in the French part of Cameroon or whose mother tongue is French. Following, the text of the non-technical summary is included in English and French.

Cameroon has recorded significant damage to its ecosystems in the last several decades following the unsustainable use and exploitation of natural resources. The 22 million hectares of forestland are receding by about 100,000 hectares per year. Especially the ongoing deforestation in the Cameroon's mangrove forests and the mountain forests is a serious concern. Desert is also rapidly encroaching in the northern part of the country.

According to a World Bank's publication, 98.7% of Cameroonian low-income households use only fuel wood/charcoal for cooking. The wood demand for household energy is increasing on daily basis.

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The planned CDM Gold Standard Programme of Activities will therefore supply Cameroon's rural and suburban households in particular with highly efficient fuel wood stoves. In comparison to traditional stoves such as the Three-Stone-Fireplace, the improved stoves that are going to be deployed can save between 60 and 80% of fuel wood consumption.

The plan is to extend the already CDM and Gold Standard registered "Improved Cook Stoves programme for Rwanda" to the Republic of Cameroon and further register it as the "Improved Cook Stove programme for Rwanda and Cameroon". Besides of preventing greenhouse gas emissions, the planned programme will also make a contribution:

- To reduce wood consumption to a sustainable level so as to allow natural recovery of forests and mangrove forests and/or reforestation to take place.
- To reduce indoor air pollution from wood and charcoal smoke and avoid its harmful health consequences.
- To reduce the fuel bill for charcoal or wood or to reduce the time for wood collection for households.
- To contribute to the preservation of wood resources and in consequence to reduce soil erosion and protect the environment.
- To financially empower participating women groups by including them in the project activities.
- To reduce vulnerability of households falling into poverty through increasing fuel wood security.

The stoves are partly financed by the German Not-for-Profit organisation atmosfair gGmbH and can therefore be sold at a subsidized price to make them affordable even to low-income households. After transporting the stoves or the required material to Cameroon, the Cameroonian NGO Pro Climate International will be in charge of the local implementation of the programme including the selling and monitoring of the stoves. All the revenues from the stoves will be used to set up sales, marketing and monitoring structures.

French Version:

Le Cameroun a enregistré une destruction significative de ses écosystèmes ces dernières décennies suite à l'exploitation et à l'utilisation non durable de ses ressources naturelles. La dégradation en cours des forêts en général, des forêts de mangroves et de montagnes en particulier est une sérieuse menace pour ces écosystèmes étant donné la pression grandissante des populations et des exploitants forestiers de tous bords sur les ressources. Dans la partie septentrionale du pays, le désert avance à grands pas.

Selon une étude de la banque mondiale, 98,7% des ménages camerounais les plus pauvres utilisent uniquement le bois et le charbon de bois pour la cuisson des repas. La demande en bois énergie des ménages est chaque jour grandissante.

Le programme d'activités MDP Gold Standard en planification a pour objectif de promouvoir l'utilisation des foyers améliorés à haute efficacité énergétique dans les ménages des zones rurales et périurbaines du Cameroun en particulier. Comparés aux foyers traditionnels tel le foyer à trois pierres, les foyers améliorés qui seront déployés ont une plus grande capacité de réduction de 60 à 80% de la consommation du bois- énergie.

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Le plan est d'étendre le programme MDP Gold Standard existant enregistré sous « Programme de foyers améliorés pour le Rwanda »¹ à la République du Cameroun dans le but d'enregistrer un nouveau programme intitulé « Programme de foyers améliorés pour le Rwanda et le Cameroun » à l'UNFCCC.

En plus de réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre, ce projet va également contribuer :

- A la réduction de la consommation du bois-énergie de façon durable afin de permettre une régénération des forêts, et/ou de permettre un reboisement efficace.
- A la réduction de la pollution de l'air intérieur par l'émanation des fumées toxiques du bois et du charbon de bois, par conséquent d'éviter les conséquences néfastes sur la santé. Les femmes étant les plus touchées.
- A la réduction des dépenses des ménages sur le bois ou le charbon de bois et/ou du temps mis pour le ramassage du bois.
- A la préservation des forêts et par conséquent à la réduction de l'érosion des sols
- A lutter contre la pauvreté en offrant une possibilité de revenus financières surtout aux groupes de femmes qui participent aux activités du projet.
- De réduire la vulnérabilité des ménages les plus pauvres en augmentant leur sécurité en matière de bois-énergie.

Les foyers améliorés sont en partie financés par l'ONG allemande atmosfair gGmbH et sont par conséquent vendus à un prix subventionné afin d'être accessibles même aux ménages les plus pauvres.

Après le transport des foyers ou du matériel de montage requis au Cameroun, l'ONG camerounaise Pro Climate International sera chargée de l'implémentation du projet au niveau local, c'est-à-dire de la vente et du suivi de l'utilisation effective des foyers. Tous les revenus doivent être utilisés pour la mise sur pied des structures de distribution, de marketing et de suivi.

iii. Invitation tracking table

[See Toolkit 2.6 and Toolkit Annex J]

Category code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N
A	Des femmes HAUSA de briqueterie	Mrs. president	Hand	24.10.2013	N
A	Christian Women Empowerment Centre	Mrs. ESSOKA Elizabeth	Hand	24.10.2013	N
A	ALOPAGAL	Mrs. President	Hand	24.10.2013	N

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A	Association des femmes dynamiques de Nkolo	Mrs President	Hand	24.10.2013	N
A	FALOMA	Mrs. President	Hand	24.10.2013	N
A	Des femmes BINAM de NGOUSSOU	Mrs. President	Hand	24.10.2013	N
A	ASEMESBY BITYEM-ASSI	Mrs. President	Hand	24.10.2013	N
A	KAWTAL REWBE/EFLA-MINBOMAN	Mrs. President	Hand	24.10.2013	N
A	Potential user	Mrs. Donfack Alida	Hand	23.10.2013	N
A	Potential user	Mr. Foudjio Valery	Hand	23.10.2013	N
A	Potential user	Mrs. Ngoune Josephine	Hand	23.10.2013	N
A	Potential user	Mrs. Kazock Margueritte	Hand	23.10.2013	N
A	Potential user	Mrs. Sontia Collette	Hand	23.10.2013	N
A	User	Agnes Sophie Ndivé	Hand	24.10.2013	Y
A	User	Namondo Mary	Hand	24.10.2013	Y
B	Head of the quarter Etoa-Meki-Yaoundé	Mr. Essono Ekobena Joseph Bertin	Hand	24.10.2013	Y
B	Ministère des mines et énergies (MINEE)	Responsable person MINEE	Hand	24.10.2013	N
B	Ministère des forêts et de la	Responsable person	Hand	24.10.2013	Y

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	faune (MINFOF)	MINFOF, Mr. Nzoteu Nicolas			
B	Ministère de l'agriculture et du développement rural (MINADER)	Responsabl e person MINADER	Hand	24.10.2013	N
B	Ministère de l'élevage, des pêches et des industries animales (MINEPIA)	Responsabl e person MINEPIA	Hand	24.10.2013	N
B	Ministère de la promotion de la femme et de la famille (MINPROFF)	Responsabl e person MINPROFF	Hand	24.10.2013	N
B	Ministère de la Jeunesse (MINJEC)	Responsabl e person MINJEC, Mr. Engamba Emmanuel D.	Hand	24.10.2013	Y
B	Ministère des petites et moyennes entrepries (MINPMEESA)	Responsabl e person MINPMEES A, Mrs. Nkodo	Hand	24.10.2013	Y
B	Ministère de l'économie, de la planification et de l'aménagement du territoire (MINEPAT)	Responsabl e person MINEPAT	Hand	24.10.2013	N
B	Ministère des Finances (MINFI)	Responsabl e person MINFI, Mr. Tumenta	Hand	24.10.2013	Y

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		Nsanyi			
B	Ministère du Commerce (MINCOMMERC E)	Responsable person MINCOMM ERCE, Mr. Njikam Ngaput A.Ramani	Hand	24.10.2013	Y
B	Ministère de l'Industrie des Mines et du Développement Technologique (MINMIDT)	Responsable person MINMIDT, Mr. Mahamadu	Hand	24.10.2013	Y
B	Délégation régionale SW du ministère de l'environnement, de la protection de la nature et du développement durable (MINEPDED)	Regional delegatee	Email	24.10.2013	Y
B	Délégation régionale LT du ministère de l'environnement, de la protection de la nature et du développement durable (MINEPDED)	Regional delegatee	Email	24.10.2013	N
B	Délégation régionale NW du ministère de l'environnement, de la protection de la nature et du développement durable	Regional delegatee	Email	24.10.2013	N

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	(MINEPDED)				
B	Délégation régionale W du ministère de l'environnement, de la protection de la nature et du développement durable (MINEPDED)	Regional delegate, Mr. Nguegang	Email	24.10.2013	Y
B	Délégation régionale CE du ministère de l'environnement, de la protection de la nature et du développement durable (MINEPDED)	Regional delegatee	Email	24.10.2013	N
C	Comité National MDP-Point focal Changement Climatique-MINEPDED-Autorité National Désignée (AND)	Mr. Adama Saidou	Hand	25.10.2013	Y
C	Comité National MDP-Point focal Changement Climatique-MINEPDED	Mrs. Sadou née Mayé Nyazaucké Rosalie	Hand	24.10.2013	Y
C	Comité National MDP-Point focal Changement Climatique-MINEPDED	Kenmore Rigobert	Hand	24.10.2013	Y
C	Comité National MDP-Point focal Changement Climatique-MINEPDED	Mr. Behiye Gerard	Hand	24.10.2013	Y

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C	Comité National MDP-Point focal Changement Climatique-MINEPDED	Mrs. Tsama Njatat Valérie	Hand	24.10.2013	Y
D	Association jeunesse verte du Cameroun	Mrs. Kana F. Aline Lore	Email	24.10.2013	Y
D	OFSAD	Mrs. Simo Raissa	Email	24.10.2013	Y
D	Struggle for life with Africa	Responsibl e Struggle for life with Africa	Email	24.10.2013	N
D	ENVIRO-PROTECT	Mr. Kwekem Nzalli Charlie	Email	24.10.2013	Y
D	G V C	Mr. Jean Koueda/ Dieudonné Thang	Email	24.10.2013	Y
D	CANADEL	Mr. Minia Mfou Jeannot	Email	24.10.2013	N
D	CAMNAFAW	Responsibl e CAMNAFA W	Email	24.10.2013	N
D	Réseau Camerounais des Mangroves	Gordon Ajonina	Email	24.10.2013	N
D	FEPED	Mrs. Mafogang Caroline	Email	24.10.2013	N
D	Rural World Care	Mr. Tagne Francis	Email	24.10.2013	N
D	CED	Mr. Samuel Nguiffo or Mr. Priso Regis	Email	24.10.2013	Y
D	RIDDAC	Dr.	Email	24.10.2013	N

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		Francois Ossame			
D	GIZ-Cameroon	Mrs. Kirsten Hegener	Email	24.10.2013	Y
D	WWF-Cameroon	Responsible WWF	Email	24.10.2013	N
D	IUCN-Cameroon	Responsible IUCN	Email	24.10.2013	N
D	SNV-Cameroon	Responsible SNV-Cameroon	Email	24.10.2013	N
D	WCS-Cameroon	Mr. Romain Calaque	Email	24.10.2013	N
D	Banque Mondiale-Cameroon	Responsible BM	Email	24.10.2013	N
D	FAO-Cameroon	Responsible FAO	Email	24.10.2013	Y
D	SCAC	Mr. Eric Force	Email	24.10.2013	N
D	JICA	Mrs. Risa Kasai	Email	24.10.2013	N
D	German Embassy	Mrs. Anette Coly	Email	24.10.2013	N
D	KBK	Mr. Ludovic Etoundi	Email	24.10.2013	N
E	Gold Standard	Heba Rabie	Email	24.10.2013	N
E	Gold Standard	Johann Thaler	Email	24.10.2013	Y
F	WWF International	Bella Rocher	Email	24.10.2013	N
F	Helio International	Helene O'Connor-Lajambe	Email	24.10.2013	N
F	Germanwatch	Christoph Bals	Email	24.10.2013	N
F	European Business Council for Sustainable Energy e5	Julio Lambing	Email	24.10.2013	N
F	REEEP	Claudia	Email	24.10.2013	N

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		Florowski			
F	Carbon Watch	Deepak Mawandia	Email	24.10.2013	N
F	Care International	Rolf Herno	Email	24.10.2013	N
F	E+Co	Gina Rodolico	Email	24.10.2013	N
F	Fair Climate Network	Dr. Sudha Padmanabha	Email	24.10.2013	N
F	Solar Aid	Nick Sireau	Email	24.10.2013	N
F	SouthSouthNorth	Stefan Raubenheimer	Email	24.10.2013	N
F	World Vision Australia	Dr. Dean C Thomson	Email	24.10.2013	N
F	Climate Action Network SA	Dorah Lebelo	Email	24.10.2013	Y
F	Hivos International	Harry Clemens	Email	24.10.2013	N
F	Impact Carbon	Caitlyn Toombs	Email	24.10.2013	N

Category code	Category
A	Local people impacted by the project or official representatives
B	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities
C	An official representative of the DNA of the host country of your project
D	Local non-governmental organisations working on topics relevant to your project
E	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location
F	Relevant international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) supporting the Gold Standard, with a representation in your regional and all GS supporter NGOs located in the host country of the project

The sampling of the stakeholders followed the guidelines of the Gold Standard and included relevant interest groups to the project. Especially NGOs working in the field of environmental protection, environmental education and sensitization as well as organisations working in the field of gender equality and women empowerment were invited to the Consultation. Other individuals and potential users also received invitations for the meeting. In category A, mostly women were invited as they are the main users of the stoves and will be involved into the project activity. In order to address the project also to policy makers and important people who represent the majority of the communities, relevant delegates of the regional ministries as well as local chiefs were invited. All

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these stakeholders are relevant to the project as it contributes to the protection of the environment and strengthens the situation of women in the society.

iv. Text of individual invitations

The invitation below was also translated into French. Stakeholders received, depending on where they live (Francophone/Anglophone part of Cameroon) and/or which language they mainly use, the invitation in the corresponding language.






Invitation Letter
To,
Mr./Mrs.
Address.....

Subject: CDM PROJECT IMPROVED COOKSTOVES FOR CAMEROON

The Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the German non-for-profit organisation atmosfair gGmbH and the Cameroonian climate protection association Pro Climate International would like to invite you to a Stakeholder Consultation in the context of the implementation of a CDM Improved Cook Stove Programme of Activities (PoA) in Cameroon. This programme is a contribution towards sustainable development.

Supported by MINEPDED and UNDP, the goal of this consultation is to discuss with local stakeholders all aspects of the development of the PoA with clear focus on sustainability indicators, climate protection and poverty alleviation.

The 'Improved Cook Stoves programme for Rwanda and Cameroon' has already been implemented in Rwanda and will now be expanded to the Republic of Cameroon. The Programme of Activities will be designed and implemented by Pro Climate International and atmosfair gGmbH.

In order to hear the valuable suggestions and concerns of local stakeholders on this Programme of Activities, a stakeholder consultation will be organized on 07.11.2013 starting at 9 am at TOU'NGOU HOTEL, Carrefour Etoa-Meki, Yaoundé. We would be grateful about your presence at this important meeting. Moreover, Pro Climate International and atmosfair would like to take all necessary measures to satisfy your concerns and incorporate your kind suggestions in the realization of this PoA.

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Following, we would kindly ask you to acknowledge the receipt of this invitation and to confirm your attendance by 31.10.2013 by filling out the attached reply form. If you are unable to participate, please feel free to comment on the non-technical summary enclosed by e-mail to Pro Climate International or atmosfair. Furthermore, we will also provide you with the Consultation report and other details about the consultation feedback process as soon as possible. In case of any clarification kindly contact one of the following persons: Mr. Jean Claude Tsafack (tsafack@proclimate-international.org), Mr. Xaver Kitzinger (kitzinger@atmosfair.de) or Mr. Martin Zeh-Nlo (martin.zeh-nlo@undp.org).

Jean Claude Tsafack
Director
Pro Climate International

Xaver Kitzinger
CME representative
atmosfair gGmbH

Reply form

Name: _____

Organization/Institution: _____

- I will attend the stakeholder conference
- I will not be able to attend the stakeholder conference. Please send me the minutes of the conference after the meeting, so that I can comment on the outcome.
- I will not be able to attend and do not wish to receive further information.

Signature: _____

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v. Text of public invitations

The following poster was pasted at “Sous-Prefecture de Yaoundé 1” and in front of the hotel, where the meeting took place.







Consultation des parties prenantes Local Stakeholder Consultation

«Programme de foyers améliorés pour le Rwanda et le Cameroun/Improved cook stoves programme for Rwanda and Cameroon»

Ce projet est une initiative conjointe de l'ONG allemande atmosfair gGmbH et de l'association camerounaise Pro Climate International dans le but de promouvoir la diffusion des foyers améliorés dans les ménages camerounais. Les initiateurs invitent les parties prenantes pour leur donner d'amples informations, recevoir leur feedback et évaluer les aspects du développement durable liés à ce projet.

A cet effet, Pro Climate International et atmosfair gGmbH organisent une consultation des parties prenantes le :

This project is a joined initiative by the German Non-Profit Organization *atmosfair gGmbH* and the Cameroonian association *Pro Climate International* to promote the dissemination of improved cook stoves to households across Cameroon. The initiators want to inform Stakeholders about the project, the technology and the timelines in order to receive feedback on these issues and to assess the sustainable development of it.

For this purpose, *Pro Climate International* and *atmosfair gGmbH* are conducting a stakeholder meeting on:

07 Novembre 2013 A l'HOTEL TOU'NGOU, ETOA - MEKI

De 9 H à 14 H

<p>Contact : Pro Climate International P.O.Box 286 Buea Email: info@proclimate-international.org</p>	<p>Agenda :</p> <p>Ouverture de la consultation/Opening of the consultation Introduction du projet/Introduction of the project Démonstration culinaire/Cooking Demonstration Questions pour clarification sur le projet/Questions for clarification Exercice relatif au Développement Durable/Sustainable Development exercise Discussion sur le suivi du Développement Durable/Discussion on monitoring Sustainable Development Clôture de la réunion/Closure of the meeting</p>
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Ce projet est soutenu par le MINEPDED et le PNUD

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B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

This report will be uploaded to the Gold Standard registry and will be publicly available. Attendees who left their email address will be emailed the report. Attendees without email addresses will be provided hard copies of the report upon request. Contact details of the director of Pro Climate International, Jean Claude Tsafack, were provided so that any other stakeholders interested may request the report.

A summary of the Local Stakeholder Consultation and of the project will be made available on the atmosfair gGmbH website during the Stakeholder Feedback Round (<https://www.atmosfair.de/en/energieeffizienz/kamerun>)

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SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

C. 1. Participants' in physical meeting(s)

i. List of participants

Participants list					
Date and time: 07 th November 2013 from 09:30 am to 04:15 pm					
Location: Hotel Tou'ngou, Yaoundé					
Category Code	Name of participant,	job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details ³
A	Sabalam Goulmaya epse Sadamay		F	Eglise Fraternelle Lutherienne du Cameroun	
A	Alemafack Jean Marcel		M	Agent Commercial	
A	Sondjo Isabelle		F	Association femmes Binam- Ngouso	
A	Baleng Hélène		F	Association Alopagal	
A	Foudijo Valerie	Employée Banque	F		
A	Kajock Marguerite	Présidente Comité	F		
A	Sontia Colette		F	Association Aferty	
A	Myogo Dieudonné		M	Association AFHADEY	
A	Egbe Helen		F	DDLC/Minader,	

³ Contact details have been deleted for the publicly available report for data protection purposes. Contact details can be provided to the GS upon request

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				B/Akagbe W. Association	
A	Hawaou Adamou		F	Association Afhadev	
A	Mary Namondo	Stove user from Buea	F		
A	Sende Georgette		F	Association Afemesby	
A	Elisabeth Essoka		F	CWF Bastos	
B	Njikam Ngapout Abdoulaye Rahamani		M	MINCOMMER CE / DEPs / CS	
B	Dware Marie Chantal epse Ndjouke Thome		F	MINEPAT /DGcoop	
B	Messi Ndzeng Nicolas	Ministère de la Communication	M		
B	SM Essono Ekobena J.B.	Chef de Quartier (Block III)	M		
B	Enongene Ebong George N.		M	Minader (DDLC)	
B	Nguegang Etienne		M	Minepded /DR Ouest	
B	Forghap Patrick M.		M	Minepded/SDe co	
B	Engamba Emmanuel D.		M	Minjec / cadre Celcoop	
B	Nzotem Nicolas		M	Minfof / DPT /DNL / SSS	
B	Mahamadou Mama		M	Minmidt / Depco /CES / CEA	
B	Kana A.E.		F	Minepded / DR	

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				/ CE	
B	Tumenta Divine Nsonyi		M	Minfi / SG / DS	
B	Ndomo Tsala Jules Christian		M	Mindepded / DNC / UIAA	
B	Ossou Zolo Charles		M	DR / Minepded /SW	
B	Nkodo Nkodo Hildegarde		F	Minpmeesa /Sdap / DPME	
B	Tsama Njitat Valerie		M	Minepded /C.S.B/DCGR	
B	Mamadou Joseph		M	SDSPEF/MINP ROFF	
B	Beyiye Gerard		M	Minepded	
B	Kenmoe Deinou R.		M	MINEPDED	
D	Kwekem Nzalli Charlie		M	Enviro-Protect	
D	Hubert Didier		M	GIZ / ProPSFE	
D	Kana- Fomekong-Aline L.		F	AJVC/REJEFA C	
D	Epanda Manfred Aimé		M	CTP/UNDP/RE PECC	
D	Tchoutouo Agrippine		M	FEPED	
D	Jonathan Haenhle	Volunteer	M	Pro Climate	
D	Linda Mafor	Vounteer	F	Pro Climate	
D	Jean Claude Tsafack		M	Pro Climate	
D	Martin Zeh-Nlo		M	UNDP	

The conference language was both in English and in French.

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Statistics of participants:

	Female	Male	Total
Private person (category A)	11	2	13
Governmental representative (category B)	3	16	19
NGO (Category D)	2	7	9

ii. Evaluation forms

Name	Kana Fomekong Aline Lore
What is your impression of the meeting?	Generally, the meeting was interactive and the transparency of the principle and function of the project was given
What do you like about the project?	I like about the project that it is an initiative supported by the young people and responds to a major challenge: climate change
What do you not like about the project?	The promotion of an imported technology
Signature	

Name	Enongene Ebong Cieorge Ngolle (ICR)
What is your impression of the meeting?	- Satisfaction to see climate change mitigation actions being promoted in Cameroon - And all necessary stakeholders involved (+)
What do you like about the project?	- The adaptation and possibility of technology transfer to Cameroon - Significant improvement of living conditions of users
What do you not like about the project?	- Importation of improved cook stoves - Cost is relatively high for the poor range of people
Signature	

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Name	Rana Benell Anne Esther
What is your impression of the meeting?	This awareness rising needs to be extended to the women and in the regions with a high impact of the savannah.
What do you like about the project?	We will protect the biodiversity and reduce the troublesomeness of women
What do you not like about the project?	The cook stoves are not produced in Cameroon
Signature	

Name	Mme Zgbe Helen Fongang
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good to find out that we can use wood to cook under less smoky conditions
What do you like about the project?	The fact that the chronology is working towards improving the standard of an average rural woman
What do you not like about the project?	The fact that I cannot have a sample to demonstrate to my community when I will reach out to inform them
Signature	

Name	Baleng Helène
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was instructive and satisfying
What do you like about the project?	That the Cameroonian woman will no longer suffer, she will have less (no) illnesses from cooking smoke
What do you not like about the project?	That the project is not yet established in all regions of Cameroon.
Signature	

Name	Jean-Manuel Alemafack
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good impressions about the awareness rising of the population concerning the reduction of CO2-emissions
What do you like about the project?	The quality of meeting: - the demonstration of the stove - taking into account the damage related to

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	deforestation
What do you not like about the project?	---
Signature	

Comments accompanying Annex 2:

In total 33 evaluation forms were submitted. The general impressions of the meeting were positive, participants described the LSC as innovative, interesting, enriching, enlightening, professionally presented, understandable, interactive and with an impressive participation. They all welcomed the project activity and underlined its importance in the fight against global warming and towards a sustainable development. Furthermore, advantages for the social, economic and environmental situation for local people were seen. Participants liked that the stove emits almost no smoke, which is beneficial for the health situation in households and also leads to improving standards of an average rural woman. Participants appreciated that the stove needs significantly less fire wood as it reduces the stress on natural resources and reduces poverty due to less spending on fire wood. The main negative aspect stakeholders mentioned was the importation of the stove and some participants asked for a solution to produce the stove locally. One participant mentioned that the stove is still too expensive for very poor households and another underlined that the stove might be occasionally too small. All these comments are taken into account and are discussed in part C3.iii.

C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)

[See Toolkit 2.6 and 2.6.1]



Group picture from the participants of the Stakeholder consultation in Yaoundé.

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Stakeholders filling out the evaluation forms



The cooking demonstration during a small Break

C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

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The consultation started on 7th November 2013 at 9 30 am at Hotel Tou'ngou, Yaoundé. The previous day, one poster announcing the meeting was pasted at "Sous-Prefecture de Yaoundé 1" and the day of the consultation, another poster was pasted in front of the Hotel.

Mr. Forghab Patrick from the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) represented the DNA whose representative couldn't personally participate in the meeting. After introducing itself and welcoming the participants, Mr. Forghab opened the meeting on behalf of the MINEPDED. All the participants were then invited to introduce their self by given their names and the organization or groups they represent.

After the presentation round, the programme of the day was revisited with the participants as to show them the different steps that will be followed to make the meeting a successful one.

In order to introduce the subject, Mr. Martin Zeh-Nlo from UNDP-Yaounde presented the MDG Carbon Facilities and shown the framework in which UNDP is implicated in this CDM project.

After his presentation some urgent questions were asked. One participant wished to know whether the PoA in Rwanda was going on successfully. Answer: The project in Rwanda is going on successfully. We know Rwanda is a good example in Africa in the areas of nature protection and sustainable development and Cameroon can follow that example. Another question was to find out whether the UNDP is ready to supporting other types of carbon projects different from improved cooking stoves. Answer: Solar energy projects or reforestation projects have great potential to reducing carbon emissions therefore UNDP is ready to support such projects.

After Mr. Zeh-Nlo's presentation, Mr. Tsafack Jean Claude from Pro Climate presented the project participants atmosfair and Pro Climate International. Explanations were given concerning the Gold Standard, the voluntary carbon market, the carbon compensation mechanism etc. as to enable the participant to understand deeply the purpose the project. More details related to the ongoing micro-scale project were given and information to the selling and monitoring aspects of the project were provided. Example of stoves which will be deployed during the project were presented notably the Envirofit stoves which was already being used by many households in the South West and Littoral regions. During the presentation another stove type which may also be used (the Save80 stove) was also presented.

After the explanation of the project activity, the participants had a small break during which a cooking demonstration using the Envirofit stove was organized outside the hall. They experienced the stove boiling, almost smokeless, five litres of water with just three small pieces of wood. Many participants however expressed their scepticism whether a big pot can be used on the stove. A big pot was shown and it was explained that it is usually used for cooking demonstrations. Immediately questions were asked about the longevity of the stove. How many years could the stove last. Answer: The manufacturer gives a 5 years warranty on the stove.

After the break, all participants went back inside the hall and a short sensitization advert on the proper use of the Envirofit stove was presented followed by Questions and Answers.

Question and Answer round:

Questions from the Regional Delegate MINEPDED Centre Region:

Which arguments do you have to convince households to use this stove?

Answer: The stove presents many advantages: Less wood, less smoke, time, money and energy

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saving, affordable even by poor households.

The Delegate as many other participants were worried about the fact that all the stoves needed to be imported: Why don't you envisaged manufacturing the stoves locally?

Answer: For the beginning, the stoves will be imported, but gradually they will be assembled locally Also locally produced stoves will be used if improvements are made at the level of quality and quantity.

Mr. Hubert from GIZ/ProPfs and many other participants asked whether the performance of the stoves were really tested given the fact that some manufactures usually overestimate the performances of their products.

Answer. The stoves were tested several times by Pro Climate and atmosfair and compared with other stoves. Water boiling tests and cooking tests as well for some common local dishes were organized. Within a very short period, many households in the South West regions bought and use the stove and the demand for the stove still exists. A first monitoring was successfully done. We can conclude that the performance of the stove is the reason of this success.

Question: is it realistic to supplying one stove per household. What will users do if they have a big ceremony or what will larger family do, if they need more than one stove to cook?

Answer: In households with more than 8 persons, two stoves can be supplied. Usually such households 'sizes are rare. A household with up to 10 persons can successfully use one stove only. Ceremonies are occasional. One doesn't need to buy the stove just for the ceremony. We target groups which daily and main source of energy for cooking is wood.

Question from the regional delegate MINEPDED of the South West: Buea and some areas in the SW region are very cold and wet, especially during the rainy season. Do you think this stove will discourage the populations in those areas using the 3 stones fireplace which also help to warm the house and dry crops?

Answer: We have very good experience of users in Buea that have completely adopted the new stove. It is still difficult to convince populations in rural areas that the stove can also warm the house and dry the crops, but it is a process and we are intensifying our sensitization in rural areas where we use to organize cooking demonstration with women groups.

Question: What are you expecting from us that are present in this meeting,

Answer: We are here to inform you about the project and wish you will spread the news in our community concerning global warming, deforestation and the advantages of using improved cooking stoves.

Question: Who are the beneficiaries of this carbon project?

Answer: The main beneficiaries are households using fuel wood for cooking. But to a greater extend, it is the humanity then this project aims fighting at global warming.

Question Regional Delegate Minepded Centre Region: Don't you think the project will have a

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negative impact on wood sellers which revenues will decrease due to the using of the improve stoves.

Answer: Interested wood sellers will be involved in the project as distributors. They can sell both the stove and the wood and diversify their source of income

After the phase of questions/answers, the audience was invited to discuss how this project will be monitored and which parameters will be used for that purpose. The Gold Standard sustainable development indicators were presented in a table and the participant gave their feedback how the project will impact on those indicators.

Please see section D.2. for the details of the results of the Stakeholders Blind sustainable development matrix.

After this session, Mr. Jean Claude Tsafack thanked the participants for their feedback. Mr. Forghab closed the meeting and all participants were invited to lunch. The meeting ended at 4:15pm.

ii. Minutes of other consultations

Since the proposed project is similar to the existing GS Micro Scale Project “Efficient Cook stoves for Cameroon’s Littoral and South-West regions” GS 1064, the stakeholder consultation can also be consulted. (http://mer.markit.com/br-reg/public/project.jsp?project_id=103000000001866)

iii. Assessment of all comments

[See Toolkit 2.6]

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Possibility to produce the stove locally.	Yes	Participants were especially worried about the fact that the stove is imported and asked for possibilities to produce the stove locally. At the moment it is not possible to produce such a stove of a comparable quality and price within the country. As soon as locally produced stoves improve at the level of quality and quantity, these stoves will be used as well. In the long run, it will be further investigated how the stove can also be produced locally in order to create more employment and to generate income in Cameroon. It should further be noted that other stoves such as the Save80 which may be introduced in the PoA already have a large value creation component in host country

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		due to production (bending) and assembly is done locally.
The stove is not affordable for very poor people.	Yes	This comment is a very important one and needs to be thought of. However, the stove is already significantly subsidised and any further price reduction for the presented stove will be difficult to conduct at the moment. Also possibilities as paying in instalments are difficult as they bear a great risk for the local partner. Nonetheless, Pro Climate International and atmosfair will permanently assess all possibilities and opportunities to reduce the price of the stoves for end-users. This also includes the constant testing of more affordable stoves, which reach similar efficiency and life-time expectancy as the presented stove type.
Is the quality of the stove as good as the manufacturer promises?	Yes	The stoves were tested several times by Pro Climate and atmosfair and compared with other stoves. Water boiling tests and cooking tests for some common local dishes were organized. Within a very short period, many households in the South West regions bought and used the stove and the demand for the stove still exists. A first monitoring was successfully done. We can conclude that the performance of the stove is the reason of this success.
Extend the size of the stove, especially for ceremonies or possibility to purchase more than one stove per household.	No	The stove is not intended to serve at ceremonies or other bigger occasions. The target group for this stove are households with a daily use of the stove. If the households are larger than 8 people this household can purchase two stoves. Households with up to 10 persons can successfully use one stove only. Next to the Envirofit stove that is already successfully implemented in parts of Cameroon, there is the possibility to include other stoves, with different sizes, in the project.
Usage of improved cook stoves also for heating purpose	No	The project activity and the use of the efficient stoves just focus on cooking purposes. Emission savings from space heating cannot be considered under the project activity. However, the project participants know that people might use the efficient cook stoves also for space heating in certain areas, especially around Mount Cameroon.
Who are the beneficiaries of this carbon project?	No	This project aims at combating climate change and compensating emissions that were emitted somewhere else. At the same time the project benefits

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		the people in Cameroon directly as it reduces smoke and hence health problems, saves money and reduces deforestation as less wood is needed for cooking.
Negative impact on wood sellers due to a reduced demand for fire wood	Yes	For the moment the project is not as big as it would have an impact on wood sellers. Moreover, it is also not assumed that the project will, cause severe impacts on the wood sellers. However, wood sellers might be involved in the marketing of cook stoves and can hence sell and distribute the stoves as well, which will diversify their source of income. Nonetheless, project proponents do not believe that the project will reach such a critical threshold that it will create severe negative impacts on wood sellers.
The stove is not available in the whole country, hence it is quite difficult to purchase one	Yes	The stakeholder consultation was organised in order to extend the project. The PoA is a nationwide PoA and it will be possible to sell more stoves on a nationwide level in Cameroon. This process needs some time, but in the near future it is planned to sell the stoves across Cameroon and then it should be easier for everyone in Cameroon to purchase a stove.

iv. Revisit sustainability assessment

Are you going to revisit the sustainable development assessment?	Yes	No
Please note that this is necessary when there are indicators scored 'negative' or if there are stakeholder comments that can't be mitigated [See Toolkit 2.7]	<input type="checkbox"/>	X

As there were no negative scores by the stakeholders, there is no need to revisit the sustainable development assessment. However, the outcome of the blind SD exercise was taken into account and are presented in the consolidated SD matrix (see Section D.3)

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

The stakeholder comments and remarks to the project design are important in order to implement the project successfully and with the support of the local population. However, there is no need to alter the project documents due to the stakeholder comments.

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SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. 'Do no harm' assessment

[See Toolkit 2.4.1 and Toolkit Annex H]

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
1 Human Rights	Cameroon has ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ⁴ and the African Charter on Humans and People's Rights ⁵ The project will protect human rights including freedoms and cultural property.	Low	N/A
2 Involuntary settlements	The project will not cause any involuntary settlement. Cameroon has passed Law No 80-21 of 14/07/1980 that amended certain provisions of ordinance No 74-1 of July 1974 to establish rules governing land tenure ⁶ .	Low	N/A
3 – Cultural heritage	Cameroon is an active member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) ⁷ . The programme does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	Low	N/A
4 – Labor-collective bargaining and	Cameroon is member of the International Labour Organization ⁸ . Cameroon has ratified both ILO convention 87 ⁹ (freedom of	Low	N/A

⁴ http://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en

⁵ <http://www.achpr.org/instruments/achpr/>

⁶ <http://www.atangana-eteme-emeran.com/spip.php?article22270>

⁷ <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/worldwide/africa/cameroon/>

⁸ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/reIm/country.htm>

⁹

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312232:NO

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freedom of association	association) and ILO convention 98 ¹⁰ (right to collective bargaining).		
5 – Forced labor	Cameroon has ratified both Convention 29 ¹¹ and 105 ¹² on elimination of forced and compulsory labour. Furthermore, local legislation prohibits forced labour. The programme does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour. All labour is voluntary. Neither atmosfair gGmbH nor Pro Climate International or any other partners engages in any form of forced or compulsory labour. Where appropriate, contracts will be issued to employees.	Low	N/A
6 – Child labour	Cameroon has ratified both ILO convention 138 ¹³ (minimum age) and 182 ¹⁴ (worst form of child labor) as well as it has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Children ¹⁵ . atmosfair gGmbH and its partners do not and will not employ anyone under the legal working age.	Low	N/A
7 – Labor discrimination	Cameroon has ratified convention 100 ¹⁶ (equal remuneration) and convention 111 ¹⁷	Low	N/A

¹⁰

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312243:NO

¹¹

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312174:NO

¹²

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312250:NO

¹³

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312283:NO

¹⁴

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312327:NO

¹⁵ http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en

¹⁶

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312245:NO

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	(Discrimination in employment/occupation) under the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The Law No. 92/007 of 14/08/1992 ¹⁸ establishing the labour code. Labour conditions in this programme are safe.		
8 – Labor safety	The Law No. 82/007 of 14/08/1992 establishing the labour code. Labour conditions in this project are safe.	Low	N/A
9 – Environmental harm	Cameroon ratified the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development ¹⁹ , the UN Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ²⁰ and the UN United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ²¹ . In addition, Cameroon has a comprehensive environmental legislation. The legislation provides for the establishment of the National Environmental Management Plan which is specified in Law No. 96/12 of 5/08/1996 ²² which also defines the project types that require an Environmental Impact Assessment. The programme is positive for the environment, since it decreases unsustainable harvesting of wood from forests.	Low	N/A
10 – Degradation of habitats	Cameroon has ratified the UN Convention on Biological Diversity ²³ and the UN Convention to combat Desertification ²⁴ . The project is	Low	N/A

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https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312256:NO

¹⁸ http://www.digitcamlaws.com/Cameroon_Labor_Code.htm

¹⁹ <http://www.un.org/esa/documents/ecosoc/cn17/1997/ecn171997-8.htm>

²⁰ http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-a&chapter=27&lang=en

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http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?&src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII~7&chapter=27&Temp=mtdsg3&lang=en

²² www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=5800

²³ http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-8&chapter=27&lang=en

²⁴ http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-10&chapter=27&lang=en

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	positive for the environment as it reduces the need for fire wood and hence illegal and unsustainable harvesting of wood. Furthermore, small sticks of wood – preferably dead wood – can now be used for energy purposes.		
11 – Corruption	Cameroon ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption ²⁵ . The Cameroonian government has created the National Anti-Corruption Commission which aims to eliminate corruption by 2015 through targeted reforms in the public sector. The atmosfair project implementation and controller will also assess these points during visits. Both atmosfair gGmbH and its partners do not engage in any type of corruption or activities that are anything but legal and just.	Low	N/A
Additional relevant critical issues for my project type	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of relevance to my project (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

ii. Own sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Air quality	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Level of NOx, CO and SO₂ emissions. Air quality will be improved by the reduction of fuel burned; however, it is difficult to quantitatively compare the emissions from an efficient wood burning stove with that of an ICS given the local monitoring conditions..	0
Water quality	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure	Parameter: Changes in water balance/availability in ground	0

²⁵ <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>

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and quantity		environmental sustainability	and surface water and level of pollutants in lakes and rivers Reduced deforestation will lead to decrease soil erosion and a decrease in sedimentation processes of lakes and rivers. Consequently, this might enhance the groundwater and surface water level and a reduction of pollutants inflow into the respective streams, However, deforestation for fuel wood will still occur. Moreover, it will be difficult to analyse the direct relation and impact between reduced deforestation and a reduced pollution/enhanced water balance. Therefore, the impact is scored neutral.	
Soil condition	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Decreased fuel wood as a proxy for decreased amount of soil erosion from deforestation. Reduced deforestation will lead to decrease soil erosion. However, deforestation for fuel will still occur so soil condition will not be drastically altered.	0
Other pollutants	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Other pollutants such as noise will not be impacted	0
Biodiversity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Decreased fuel wood as a proxy for decreased biodiversity from deforestation. Reduced deforestation will lead to decreased habitat destruction. However, deforestation for fuel wood use will still occur so biodiversity will not be drastically altered.	0
Quality of employment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty	Parameter: Certificates for all trainings given to increase the technical level of employees.	0

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		and hunger	Assembly and sale will provide high quality employment. However, an ICS project is limited in the possibility of capacity building measures and thus trainings are mostly focussed and restricted on the sales of the stoves, database management and conducting monitoring activities. Moreover, as the number of people working in the fuelwood and charcoal value chain may decrease, effects are neutralized. Consequently, in order to be conservative, the indicator is scored neutral.	
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<p>Parameter: Money saved from reduced consumption of fuel. Improved cookstove use will reduce money spent on wood and/or charcoal</p> <p>Parameter: Amount of time spent in acquiring fuel and cooking on improved cookstove. Improved cookstove use will promote gender equality as less time will be spent in acquiring fuel and in cooking</p>	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<p>Parameter: Number of households with cookstoves. Improved cookstoves will provide cleaner energy to households. However, the number of households with cookstove access will not increase.</p>	0
Human and institutional capacity	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Even so the project is likely to have positive impacts in regard to human and institutional capacity due to the empowerment of	0

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			women who are the main users of the ICS no direct impact can be associated to using the ICS.	
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Number of jobs Created. Assembly and sale will provide employment. However, jobs may be lost from charcoal production. They will most likely be replaced by jobs processing the stove but the impact will most likely be neutral	0
Balance of payments and investment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	N/A	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	N/A	MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	Parameter: Number of new improved cookstove types introduced to Cameroon. New technology introduced to Cameroon and Cameroonians will be trained to assembly and to use the stoves. However effect will not be significant.	0

The project has only neutral and positive indicators; therefore, it is expected to contribute to sustainable development in Cameroon.

D. 2. Stakeholders Blind sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.6.1]

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Air quality		MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Number of stoves in use, user survey	+
Water quality and quantity		MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	This indicator will not be directly impacted by the project, but such indicators can be monitored by	0

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			assessing the water level and water runoff rate.	
Soil condition		MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	This indicator will not be directly impacted by the project	0
Other pollutants		MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Other pollutants will not be impacted	0
Biodiversity		MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	The project aims at reducing deforestation and could impact positively the biodiversity as less wood will be removed from the forests. No reasonable monitoring parameter could be found.	+
Quality of employment		MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	The salaries of employees involved in the project, the working conditions and their qualification of the employees could be assessed	+
Livelihood of the poor		MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	User survey, saving on fuel wood, time spent for cooking, frequencies of fetching fuel wood	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services		MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Number of stoves in use, user's survey	+
Human and institutional capacity		MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Number of workshops organized, number of training	+
Quantitative employment and income generation		MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Number of persons working within the project, income received by people	+

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			working in the project, e.g. as distributors)	
Balance of payments and investment		MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	The project will not have a direct impact on this indicator	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	Stove in use, adoption rate and satisfaction, in a long run, assess whether local welders are manufacturing stoves of the same quality	+

Stakeholders engaged themselves vividly in the discussion about sustainable development indicators and even found mitigation measures for parameters, which they scored to be neutral.

Give analysis of difference between own sustainable development matrix and the one resulting from the blind exercise with stakeholders. Explain how both were consolidated.

Generally, both SD matrices are seen positively and no parameter was scored negatively. Even though most results were scored in the same way, the blind SD matrix was scored more positively than the own SD matrix. In the consolidation process more conservative and careful thoughts were applied, e.g. the positively effects from the project on biodiversity are neutralized, because many more factors than this project influence the state of biodiversity. Hence, many positively rated parameters from the blind exercise were neutralized. These parameters are "Biodiversity", "Air quality", "Quality of employment", "Access to affordable and clean energy services", "Technology transfer and technological self-reliance" and "Human and institutional capacity"

D. 3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2]

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Air quality	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Level of NO_x, CO and SO₂ emissions. Air quality will be improved by the reduction of fuel burned; however, it is difficult to quantitatively compare the	0

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			emissions from an efficient wood burning stove with that of an ICS given the local monitoring conditions.	
Water quality and quantity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	<p>Parameter: Changes in water balance/availability in ground and surface water and level of pollutants in lakes and rivers Reduced deforestation will lead to decrease soil erosion and a decrease in sedimentation processes of lakes and rivers. Consequently, this might enhance the groundwater and surface water level and a reduction of pollutants inflow into the respective streams, However, deforestation for fuel wood will still occur. Moreover, it will be difficult to analyse the direct relation and impact between reduced deforestation and a reduced pollution/enhanced water balance. Therefore, the indicator is scored neutral.</p>	0
Soil condition	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	<p>Parameter: Decreased fuel wood as a proxy for decrease amount of soil erosion from deforestation. Reduced deforestation will lead to decrease soil erosion. However, deforestation for fuel will still occur so soil condition will not be drastically altered and monitoring is not necessary.</p>	0
Other pollutants	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	No other pollutants are emitted and the project has no significant impact on the level of noise and/or light..	0

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Biodiversity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Decreased fuel wood as a proxy for decreased biodiversity from deforestation. Reduced deforestation will lead to decreased habitat destruction. However, deforestation for fuel wood use will still occur since not all households will use an efficient cook stove. So the effect on the directly connected to the project activity is difficult to justify and thus monitoring is not possible.	0
Quality of employment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Certificates for all trainings given to increase the technical level of employees. Assembly and sale will provide high quality employment. However, an ICS project is limited in the possibility of capacity building measures and thus trainings are mostly focussed on the sales of the stoves, database management and conducting monitoring activities. Moreover, as the number of people working in the fuelwood and charcoal value chain may decrease, effects are neutralized. Consequently, in order to be conservative, the indicator is scored neutral.	0
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Money saved from reduced consumption of fuel. Improved cookstove use will reduce money spent on wood or charcoal. Whether or not money is saved by users will be monitored. This relates directly to the following change	+

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			referred to in GS Annex I: Poverty alleviation, e.g. changes in living standards, number of people living under the poverty line. Parameter: Amount of time spent in acquiring fuel and cooking on improved cookstove. Improved cookstove and heat retention device use will promote gender equality as less time will be spent in acquiring fuel and in cooking. The amount of time spent cooking and collecting fuel will be monitored.	
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Number of households with cookstoves. Improved cookstoves will provide cleaner energy to households. However, the number of households with cookstove access will not increase.	0
Human and institutional capacity	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Even so the project is likely to have positive impacts in regard to human and institutional capacity due to the empowerment of women who are the main users of the ICS no direct impact can be associated to using the ICS.	0
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Number of jobs created and income generated through the project. Assembly and sale will provide employment. Even though, jobs may be lost from wood value chain and charcoal production, they will most likely be replaced by jobs processing and distributing the stove. Moreover, the project will	+

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			generate jobs within the implementing organisation regarding the sale of the stoves, database management and monitoring activities (Water Boiling Tests, Interviews). Therefore, the scoring of the indicator is positive. The Monitoring of the indicator shall include the number of jobs created as well as the employee's income received through the project.	
Balance of payments and investment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	N/A	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	N/A	MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	New technology introduced to Cameroon and Cameroonians will be trained to assembly and to use the stoves. However effect will not be significant.	0
<p>Justification choices, data source and provision of references A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score</p>				
Air quality	Air quality will be improved through the decreased emissions from the decreased amount of fuel combusted. The efficient cook stoves which will be mainly used in Cameroon reduce not only smoke and harmful gasses by up to 80% but also the biomass used for cooking by up to 60% and the cooking time by up to 50%. ²⁶			
Water quality and quantity	The project will contribute towards the preservation of the remaining woody vegetation. This will lead in the mountain forest to a reduction of erosion and a better infiltration of rainwater into the soil. With decreasing vegetation, erosion increases and can have a significant negative impact on the water quality as it makes the water more turbid and diminishes the intensity of light infiltration. ²⁷ Improvements, however, are seen as long term effects dependent on a large number of external factors which cannot be influenced by			

²⁶ <http://envirofit.org/products/?sub=cookstoves&pid=4>

²⁷ <http://www.millcreek.20m.com/page5.html>

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	the project. Hence, no parameter is chosen to monitor the impact.
Soil condition	<p>By reducing fuel wood consumption, the project contributes to the preservation of woody biomass and vegetation which will lead to the reduction of soil erosion. This has been highlighted in many reports of dissemination programmes of improved cook stoves (see e.g. Report from Sustainable Technology Adaptive Research and Implementation Centre-Nepal on Cooking Stove Improvements: http://www.bioenergylists.org/stovesdoc/Nienhuys/Dolpa/Dolpa_Mountain_Stove_Improvements.pdf, accessed 15/11/2013, or presentation of GTZ HERA programme: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd15/lc/GTZ_hem.pdf, accessed 15/11/2013).</p> <p>Improvements, however, are seen as long term effects dependent on a large number of external factors which cannot be influenced by the project. Hence, no parameter is chosen to monitor the impact.</p>
Other pollutants	This category is not applicable to the project, as there is no additional noise or light “pollution”/reduction through the use of efficient cook stoves.
Biodiversity	Cameroon has one of the highest biodiversity resources across Africa, which is threatened by loggers, hunters and agricultural expansion. ²⁸ By reducing fuel wood consumption, the project contributes to the reduction of pressure on species that live in forests or that are preferred on fuel wood. Therefore the conservation of habitats for flora and fauna will be improved through the implementation of the project. However, improvements are seen as long term effects dependent on a large number of external factors which cannot be influenced by the project. Hence, no parameter is chosen to monitor the impact.
Quality of employment	<p>In Cameroon, 70 % of the population depend on agro-pastoral activities.²⁹ High quality jobs will be created for assembly and sales of the cook stoves; Cameroonians will be trained in order to assemble the stoves and to work on the sales activities. However, this parameter was scored neutral as it is not clear in how far other job sectors may decrease due to this new job incentive.</p> <p>Furthermore, the level of non-agricultural jobs will be affected by many factors such as government policies, level of education and growth of the private sector.</p>
Livelihood of the poor	The project will lead to time and money savings as less fire wood is needed. Hence, more time can be spent on other purposes as for

²⁸ <http://www.fauna-flora.org/explore/cameroon/>

²⁹ <http://www.wfp.org/countries/cameroon>

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	example on education. This point is especially important in the context of women and young girls, who have now more time for educational purposes. In 2010 almost half of the children left school after primary school and only 1% continued with a university degree. ³⁰
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Improved cook stoves will provide cleaner energy services with significant cost savings in fuel. However, the project participants do not change their energy source significantly as they either continue using wood or change from charcoal to wood. Hence, the participants will just use more efficient cook stoves with the same source of energy. In Cameroon about 90 % of the population use fire wood for cooking in large quantities. ³¹
Human and institutional capacity	Gender equality will be improved through a reduction in time used to acquire fuel and, if applicable, time saved in cooking, as acquiring fuel and cooking are both traditionally done by women. This is particularly important as women are more vulnerable to climate change because they often have the responsibility of securing water, food and fuel for cooking and heating ³²
Quantitative employment and income generation	More than 40 % of Cameroons population live below the poverty line. ³³ Jobs will be created through the assembly and sale of the stove, the database management and the monitoring activities such as the conduction of Water-Boiling Tests and interviews. Consequently, the project activity will generate additional jobs which result in an increase of household income of the respective employees.
Balance of payments and investment	The national balance of payments is not affected. Material and transportation costs are paid by atmosfair. Sales revenues will then serve as a founding source for marketing and distribution in Cameroon. Hence, there are no direct cash flows between Cameroon and other countries in this project.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	The project involves technological transfer of energy efficient cook stoves to Cameroon. The traditional three-stone fire is replaced by the same but fundamentally more efficient technology.

References can be an academic or non-academic source, such as a university research document, a feasibility study report, EIA, relevant website, etc.

³⁰ <http://harambeeusa.org/projects/past-projects/cameroon/pr-2/>

³¹ <http://www.energyglobe.info/awards/national/awdid/4529/#.UoZDg64WBG0>

³² UN Women Watch. Women, Gender Equality and Climate Change Factsheet. 2009.

³³ <http://www.wfp.org/countries/cameroon>

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SECTION E. DISCUSSION ON SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and 2.6.1]

Discuss stakeholders' ideas 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?

During the stakeholder consultation the stakeholders did not only discuss how to score the sustainable development indicators but also which parameters are suitable for the monitoring. Stakeholders were able to identify for almost all indicators possible monitoring parameters. Even though most ideas for monitoring parameters involved low-cost measures, it is not clear that stakeholders selected the monitoring parameters under this aspect. Only for the parameter "Biodiversity", which the project participants rated as positive, no monitoring parameter was found. For other parameters as "soil condition" and "other pollutants" that were scored neutral, no monitoring measurements were mentioned.

Monitoring ideas mainly involved the use of user surveys or measuring parameters as the number of stoves, amount of salary or number of persons working within the project.

Parameters, which will be monitored include:

- Livelihood of the poor: The cost of fuel savings from using the improved cook stove
- Livelihood of the poor: Amount of time spent in acquiring fuel wood, in order to cook on the improved cook stove.
- Quantitative employment and income generation: Number of jobs created and income of the employees

However it should be noted that many sustainability impact parameters are influenced by many factors of which the efficient cook stove is only one. Therefore only the parameters where the stove and/or the project has a direct and significant impact are suggested to be monitored, in order to avoid false positive results for certain parameters.

SECTION F. DESCRIPTION OF THE DESIGN OF THE STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ROUND

[See Toolkit 2.11]

During the Stakeholder Feedback Round, atmosfair will publish the documents related to the project such as the Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report, the Gold Standard Passport, PoA-DD and the CPA-DD on the atmosfair website (www.atmosfair.de). Additionally, the reports will be available as printed version at the office of the local partner, Pro Climate International. Via E-Mail, phone and letters, all the stakeholders from the first physical meeting, the Local Stakeholder Consultation, will be informed and reminded again about the Feedback Round and encouraged to give comments and suggestions on the reports and the design of the project. The feedback round will then last for 2 months.

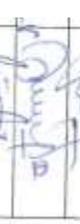
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ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

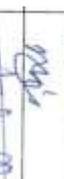
Local Stakeholder Consultation 7th November 2013, Tour'ngou Hotel, Yaoundé.
 List of participants

	Name	Organization	Contact (email, and phone number)	Signature/ID CARD
1	NSIKAM NBEROST	MINISTERE DU COMMERCE DEPS/CS		
2	ABDOULAYE RAHMAMI SABALAM GUILHINYA	EGLISE FRATERNELE LUTERIENNE DU CAM.		
3	BOUABE Traoué deoufal EPE NOUVELE TIBORE	Ministère de l'économie et la Pêche (TINE PAT/DIR/EP)		
4	MESSEI NABENGA NICOLAS	MINISTERE DE LA COMMUNA- TION (DEPC)		
5	KWEHEM NZALI CHARLIE	ONG ENVIRO-PROTECT		
6	HUDEGT Doku	GIZ/RAPSFE		
7	SM. ESSONO EKORONA JOA	CHIEF de Quartier/Blanchet		
8	ENONGENE EKONGE George N.	MINADER (DOLC)		
9	NGUEGANI Etienne	MINERED/DR Dof		
10	FRERIB Patrick M	MINERPA/SKECD		
11	ENGAMBA EMMANUEL D.	MINTE/CABARE CELCOOP		
12	KANHA-FORTEKONG-Aline-L	AYIC/REJEFAC		
13	ALEMAYACH Jean Pascal	Individue/Grand Commission		

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14	NEOTEN Nivela	MINFOC / DPT / IDN LUIS	
15	MHAMMADU MAMA	MINMIDT/BERUCES/CEA	
16	Presario Joaquina	Empower. Product. Resource Unit. Human Resources	
17	Mme Baleng Helene	Presidente Ato Pagal	
18	Huwa Kanai A. E	MINEPDED/DR/CE	
19	Mme Foudjo Valerie	POURQUEI KESADONNE ODD2	
20	Mme Magaek Hangants	Presidente Comité	
21	Mme Sontia collette	Presidente AFEATy	
22	Mme Gto Drouelouvi	Representant AFHABEV	
23	Nguenta Divine NGUYI	MINEL/ST/DS	
25	NGONO TSIKA JULIE CHRISTIAN	MINEPDED/ME/CIIM	
26	OSSOU ZOLO Charles	DR/MINEPDED/SW	
27	NKODO NKEDD HILDEGRIDE	MINMTESA/ST/DP/ONE	
28	Mme Sagna Helen	DDC-MINODEA	
29	ISAMM NISITH Valérie	Pres. B/Diagnostic M.oss MINEPDED/CS. B/BA	
30	MAMADOU gregory	STSP/EF/MINPROF	

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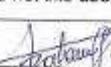
31	HANDAYATI RILANAN	PRESDEN/DEWTE REHINDER	
32	ERANDA Mawati Aini	CTP / PNUB/REPERC	
33	Mary Marlakata N	Representative Prolimat	
34	SENIF Sengha	Aktivis AFEHESBY	
35	TEHOLIANI ASRI PRATI	Regional Coordinator FOR	
36	BENIJE GERARD	MANEPBED ✓	
37	Jonathan Hühne	Volunteer/Pro Climate	
38	Linda Tafar	Volunteer/Pro climate	
39	Sulinghah Essokq	C.W.F. Baku-3	
40	KENMATE BENKUN N.	MINIPBED	
41	T Staffack Team Lead	PKO Climate	
42	MARTINS ZEH-NLO	INUD	
43			
44			
45			
46			

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ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	MESSI NDZEMO NICOLAS.
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	C'est une idée innovatrice. Nous gagnerons à poursuivre ce genre de projet.
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	C'est un projet qui permet de réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre, qui va générer des emplois et les foyers sont un coût raisonnable.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	La totalité des foyers sont importés. ce qui n'aide pas notre pays du point de vue économique.
Signature	

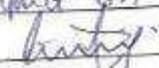
Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	S.N. ESSONO EKOBENA Joseph Bertin
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	Les Organisations sont très professionnels. Bonne maîtrise du Sujet.
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	Le côté protection de la Biodiversité. Niveau de vie amélioré des bases rurales.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	L'importation du produit (foyer)
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	SENDE néé NGON BATAMAKÉ Georgette.
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	la réunion a été instructive. m'a permis de comprendre l'impact de la diminution des émissions des gaz à effet de serre.
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	Il a beaucoup d'avantages sur le plan social et économique.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	
Signature	

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Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	Erongere Ebong George Ngalle (I.G.R)
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	- Satisfaction to see climate change mitigation actions being promoted in Cameroon - And all necessary stakeholders involved (+)
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	- The adoption and possibility of technology transfer to Cameroonians - Significant improvement of living conditions of users
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	- Importation of improved Cookstoves - Cost is relatively high for the poor range of people.
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	ALEMAFACK, Jean - Marcel
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	Bonne impression quant à la sensibilisation des populations sur la réduction des émissions de CO2
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	la qualité des exposés; - la démonstration des foyers. - la prise en compte des défis liés à la déforestation.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	TUMENIA DIVINE - N.
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was quite enriching
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	The project is a better means to cut down household spending
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	with the expansion of the project, it might have a negative impact on local employment.
Signature	

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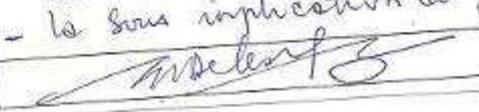
Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	6 NDOMBO TSALA JULES CHRISTIAN
Nom (Name) NDOMBO TSALA JU	
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	bonnes impressions, les échanges ont été fructueux et ont contribué à mieux faire connaître les outils MDP
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	Son impact environnemental et social
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	L'approche transfert de technologie a été négligé
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	7 Foghab Betrick
Nom (Name)	
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	meeting was good, as it enlightened me on efficient stove technology and benefits.
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	Project that contributes to the reduction of GHG and improves the wealthfare of house holds.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	The fact that the technology is being imported, instead of developing it in place.
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	8 NGUEGANG Etienne
Nom (Name)	
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	Je suis très satisfait de ce projet il faut seulement qu'il soit effectivement mis en œuvre.
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	C'est un projet qui, tout en contribuant à la protection de l'environnement (ceci est la protection du climat mondial et des personnes en danger) contribue à la lutte contre la pauvreté.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	Le fait que les foyers soient plus tôt importés. J'aurais souhaité qu'ils soient fabriqués localement.
Signature	

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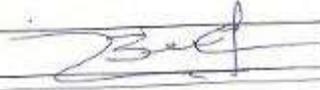
Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	KENMDE DEINDU
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	J'ai été édifié
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	Génère des emplois, contribue à la lutte contre les changements climatiques, Réduction des GES, Améliore la santé, contribue au développement mondial du Cameroun
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	la non consultation des parties prenantes, EIE, la rétrocession des crédits carbone au Cameroun comme étant son effort de réduction des GES, et donc la prise en compte dans la comptabilité du Cameroun dans la lutte contre le réchauffement planétaire.
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	ENGAMBA EMMANUEL DELESSQUIN
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	- Assez bonnes, cadre de réflexion agréable augurant des lendemains meilleurs pour la protection de l'environnement au Cameroun
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	- les différents objectifs poursuivis tels que la réduction des gaz à effet de serre, la réduction de la pauvreté, et l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	- la sous information, sensibilisation, l'éducation - la sous implication des jeunes
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	NZOTEU Nicolas
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	Excellente
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	- faible niveau de pollution - isolation thermique satisfaisante - Pratique et flexible
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	Méthode de distribution lente et très sélective
Signature	 nzoteu

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Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	Kana Benell Anne Esther
Nom (Name)	
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	Cette sensibilisation doit s'occuper auprès des femmes et dans les zones à fort impact sur la savane surtout.
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	- On va préserver la biodiversité - baisse de la pénibilité des feux
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	- les foyers sont fabriqués à l'extérieur du pays.
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	Mme Sondjo Babelle
Nom (Name)	89.84.8364
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	bonnes instructives, éducatives
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	projet économique, le coût accessible, propriété, réduit les maladies en utilisant car l'absorbt° de CO2 réduite
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	condition pour avoir accès au projet un peu difficile car il faut beaucoup
Signature	

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Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	TSAMA NSHAT V.
Nom (Name)	
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	le projet est intéressant mais il serait souhaitable que les responsables de la climat trouvent les voies et moyens pour limiter l'importation des ces foyers.
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	se sont les impacts positifs que le projet pourrait engendrer.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	- le matériel importé - l'absence des données chiffrées - l'absence de base line pour le monitoring des émissions
Signature	

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Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	Mazack Marguente
Nom (Name)	
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	la reunion m'a fait rire Beaucoup de chose
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	J'aime le projet parce que c'est un moyen d'économie
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	Sontia Colette
Nom (Name)	
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	La Reunion s'est tres Bien payee
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	le foyer ameliorer pour la sante -
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	SABALAM GOUIMAYA épouse SADAMAY
Nom (Name)	
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	c'est un avantage de compter pour aider mon association de l'église puisque il ya plusieurs sœurs en chœur plus les filles beignes, et même pour nous les menages.
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	J'aimerais que ce projet se mette sur pied ici dans la ville aussitôt
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	C'est très intéressant, Je n'ai pas trouvé ce que je n'ai pas aimé.
Signature	

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Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	Mme. Egbe Helen Fongang
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	Good. to find out that we can use wood to cook under less smoky conditions.
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	The fact that technology is working towards improving the standards of an average rural woman
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	The fact that I cannot not have a sample to demonstrate to my community when I will reach out to inform them.
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	KWEKEM NEALLI Charlie ONG ENVIRO-PROTECT
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	- Bonne préparation et tenue des exposés; - Equipe pluridisciplinaire compétente - Retard accusé
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	- Innovation - Soutien du développement durable
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	KANA - FOMEKONG - ALINE - LORE
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	En général, les échanges étaient interactifs, la transparence au promoteur du projet sur le principe et fonctionnement du projet
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	Ce que j'ai aimé c'est que c'est une initiative portée par les jeunes et qui répond à un défi majeur: Les changements climatiques
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	Promotion d'une technologie importée (les foyers améliorés)
Signature	

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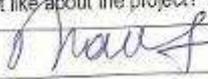
Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	Baleng Helène
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	la réunion a été très instructive et satisfaisante
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	C'est que la femme Camerounaise ne va plus souffrir elle sera épargnée des maladies causées par la fumée et de la souffrance
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	C'est que le projet n'est pas encore installé à tous les niveaux du Cameroun.
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	Mme NGOUKE THONIE NAIE (HINÉPAT)
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	La réunion était instructive et édifiante par rapport à l'émission de CO2.
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	Le projet est bénéfique pour le Cameroun avec tout ce qu'il comporte.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	Le projet n'a pas eu besoin du ministère de l'économie quand on sait que c'est le ministère qui finance les projets.
Signature	 thomemnaie@yahoo.fr HINÉPAT / Direction Générale de la Coopération

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	Mme Foudziou Valerie
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	vous avez fait des choses en grand vous nous avez mis à l'aise.
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	le côté positif de le rechaud et l'impact positif qu'il a sur la santé et sur l'environnement.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	nous voulons le rechaud un peu petit et pensons qu'il pourrait être produit au Cameroun pour générer des emplois.
Signature	

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Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	ICHOUTOU AGRIPPINE
Nom (Name)	
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	La réunion a été très enrichissante.
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	Le fait qu'il réduise la quantité de Carbone et qu'il soit économique pour les ménages.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	Que la technologie soit encore importée.
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	MAMADOU JOSEPH
Nom (Name)	
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	Réunion intéressante
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	La réduction de la fumée et ses conséquences.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	Le fait d'importer tout le matériel par conséquent le faire acheter.
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	HUBERT Didier
Nom (Name)	
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	La réunion s'est bien passée et était intéressante
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	Qui, même s'il n'est pas le meilleur par rapport au type de FA utilisé, c'est un projet NDP qui devrait être mis en place au Cameroun.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	Il s'agit encore de FA de base. Ça aurait peut-être pu être de qualité au même temps. Au Cameroun de FA de 2 ^{ème} génération, à circulation de gaz de construction.
Signature	

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Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	Elizabeth Essoka
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	Well presented and participation impressive
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	A good economical instrument for cook stove for families
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	Just wondering how the distribution and follow up will be implemented.
Signature	

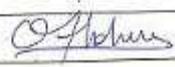
Nom (Name)	OSSOU ZOLD CHARLES
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	BONNE IMPRESSION, Mais il fallait capitaliser ce qui est déjà fait
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	réduction de la consommation de la ressource ligneuse.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	L'IMPORTATION D'UN OUTIL aussi simple.
Signature	

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	BENIYE GERARD / MINEPDED
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	Bonnes
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	Innovation technologique
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	R.A.S
Signature	

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Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	
Nom (Name)	MVOBO AUCIDANÉ
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	Satisfait mais nous pensons que la méthodologie peut être améliorée. Ex: travail en groupe
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	Le fait de réduire l'émission des gaz à effet de serre.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	Le fait que le foyer soit reporter alors qu'on peut avoir une solution locale
Signature	Quuf.

Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	MAMAMABOU MAMAH
Nom (Name)	
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	Mes impressions sont bonnes.
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	J'aime que ce projet soit le jour et se développe. Il est très intéressant.
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	Je n'ai pas d'objection.
Signature	

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Fiche d'évaluation/Evaluation form	NOUKAM NGAPOUT A. R
Nom (Name)	
Quelles sont vos impressions de la réunion? What is your impression of the meeting?	Bonnes, car avec les contributions des uns et des autres le projet sera mature, et pertinent
Qu'est ce que vous aimez à ce projet ? What do you like about the project?	Son caractère progressiste. On a commencé par 2 régions, et maintenant nous voulons passer à la nationale
Qu'est ce que vous n'aimez pas à ce projet ? What do you not like about the project?	RAP.
Signature	

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