

Gold Standard for the Global Goals
Stakeholder Consultation Report



Version 1 – July 2017

SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Title of the project

Title: Women, Soils and Energy

Date: 02/01/2019

Version no.: 2.0

A. 2. Project description and current status

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With a population of about 10 million, of which more than 60% are rural, Benin remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with a Human Development Index¹ of 0.485 in 2014². More than half of its population lives on less than US \$ 1.25 a day. A large part of the population remains deprived of access to basic social services and economic opportunities, particularly in rural areas. In terms of food security, 1.1 million people (about 10% of the population) live in a situation of food insecurity. Atacora is with 25% one of the departments with the highest rates of food insecurity³.

Women remain more vulnerable to poverty than men (39.9% non-monetary poverty among women versus 28.2% among men on national level and 73.3% versus 56.5% in the department of Atacora⁴). Many inequalities persist in access to education, employment, income, land, credit and health care, particularly in rural areas.

In a country where most people obtain their subsistence from land resources, population growth is a driving factor of land cover change. Benin's population tripled between 1975 and 2013, increasing from 3,263,000 to 10,600,000. As a result, urban and agricultural landscapes have extended to the detriment of Benin's natural ecosystems, such as savannas, forests, and woodland, which have drastically decreased over the years⁵. Forest covers decreased between 1990 and 2010 with more than 20% (5,761,000 ha in 1990 to 4,561,000 ha in 2010⁶). Benin's dependency on firewood and charcoal is forecasted to continue to increase in the coming decades. More specific 91% of the households in the Atacora and Donga departments use fuelwood as main combustion fuel⁷. Most rural poor households use for the cooking of meals the traditional three stones stoves⁸, which have a very low energy efficiency.

Agriculture, the first form of economic activity occupying a majority of the active population, constitutes another factor in land degradation and can have major impacts on environmental sustainability.

The new project "Women Soil and Energy" is included as VPA-3 in the program of activities (PoA) GS2489 "Efficient cookstoves in Benin and Togo" and is implemented by EcoBenin. This project

¹ The Human Development Index is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income indices used to rank countries or regions according human development,

² UNDP, Rapport National 2016 de Suivi de la Sécurité Humaine au Bénin (See document "Rapport_National_Suivi_SH_Benin_2016" Table 2 page 43)

³ WFP, Analyse Globale de la Vulnérabilité et de la Sécurité Alimentaire (AGVSA) République du Bénin 2014 (See document « WFP_AGVSA_Benin_2014_Resumé » Table on page 4

⁴ Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique de la République du Bénin, Enquête Modulaire Intégrée sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages 2^{ème} Edition (EMICoV 2011) (See document « Document-indicateurs -emicov-2011 » Table 7 on page 15)

⁵ CILSS Landscapes of West Africa. A window on a Changing World (See document "Landscapes_of_West_Africa_Republic_of_Benin_en")

⁶ CEDEAO, Evaluation des ressources forestières dans l'espace CEDEAO, 2015 (See document "rapport_regional_evaluation_des_ressources_forestieres_dans_lespace_cedeao" Table 10 on page 111)

⁷ MEPA, 2007, Projet Bois de Feu Phase II – Inventaire Forestier National Rapport de mission (see document « MEPA 2007 PBF Phase II – IFN Rapport de mission » page 22)

⁸ CEDEAO, Evaluation des ressources forestières dans l'espace CEDEAO, 2015 (See document "rapport_regional_evaluation_des_ressources_forestieres_dans_lespace_cedeao" page 145)

extends the distribution of the Wanrou efficient cookstove to more than 3,000 rural households. The final number of households might slightly differ depending on the parameters, like usage rate. This microscale VPA is part of a group of 2 VPA's, which will be implemented together in the municipalities Copargo, Natitingou and Boukoubé. The Wanrou efficient cookstove is the same cookstove technology implemented by EcoBenin in VPA-01 and VPA-02 of the GS2489 PoA. The boundary of the project are the municipalities of Copargo, Natitingou and Boukoubé and will take into account several villages for the diffusion of Wanrou efficient cookstoves. According to the National Human Development report of Benin 2015⁹ the three municipalities have a human development index below the national average: Copargo (0.366), Natitingou (0.467), Boukoubé (0.316) and Benin (0.485).

Since the objective of FSE is to reduce deforestation and land degradation by improving energy efficiency in rural households in the face of climate change in the Atacora Department, it therefore allows the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions. This project will increase the capacity to reduce CO₂ emissions by rural households through the usage of the Wanrou efficient cookstove.

At least two Wanrou efficient cookstove will be constructed per user, as they are usually used simultaneously, one for the mush preparation and the other one for the sauce. The Wanrou efficient cookstoves (see figure below) will replace the traditional stove whilst respecting the local three stone cooking culture. The Wanrou efficient cookstove is significantly more efficient than the traditional open fire three stone cooking method. The project will thus help reduce wood consumption by more than half in each household and therefore preserve the local forests and their biodiversity. This will also help combat the ever-increasing threat of deforestation in the area. The Wanrou efficient cookstove has further benefits like the reduction of harmful smoke in the local rural village households and the reduction of time spent in collecting wood. The project does not consist a fuel switch as locally available wood is still being used.



Locally produced Wanrou efficient cookstove

The project also aims to promote agro-ecological practices to women in order to improve the management of the natural resources surrounding the rural households and to improve soils for improving food security. No carbon credits will be claimed from this activity.

The start of the project is December 2017.

SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

⁹ UNDP, Rapport National sur le développement humain 2015, Agriculture, sécurité alimentaire et développement humain au Bénin (See document "RNDH_2015_Bénin" Table 4c page 126 - 127)

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

i. Agenda

The local stakeholder consultation was organized Thursday, March 8th, 2018 at 10h00 in at the Tata Somba Hotel in Natitingou, Benin with the following agenda:

- Opening of the meeting
- Explanation of the project
- Questions for clarification about the project
- Blind SD exercise
- Discussion of continuous input /grievance mechanism
- Discussion on monitoring SD
- Closure of the meeting

ii. Key project information

Benin remains one of the poorest countries on the planet. Its human development index is of the order of 0.485 in 2014¹⁰. Its population is close to 10 million inhabitants with more than 60% of rural people. In terms of food security, 1.1 million people (about 10% of the population) live in a situation of food insecurity. Atacora is one of the departments with the highest rates of food insecurity.

In this context, women remain more vulnerable to poverty than men (39.2% of non-monetary poverty among women against 28.2% among men on national level and 73.3% versus 56.5% in the department of Atacora¹¹). Many inequalities persist in access to education, employment, income, land, credit and health care, particularly in rural areas of Benin.

At the environmental level, there is a mismatch between the use of natural resources and their rate of renewal due to rapid population growth. Indeed, during the last decades, Benin has undergone a process of significant deforestation due to the supply of firewood to rural populations as well as to timber for construction and export. In rural areas, more than 94% of domestic energy is supplied by wood¹².

In the departments of Atacora and Donga, for example, the rate of appropriation of forest biomass is a worrying factor of deforestation and desertification. According to the document SCRP-Benin 2011-2015, 69% of the population of this region is considered poor¹³. In this region, wood fuel being the main fuel used in rural areas, cooking meals is done on traditional three stones cookstoves with very low energy efficiency.

¹⁰ UNDP, Rapport National 2016 de Suivi de la Sécurité Humaine au Bénin (See document "Rapport_National_Suivi_SH_Benin_2016" Table 2 page 43)

¹¹ Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique de la République du Bénin, Enquête Modulaire Intégrée sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages 2^{ième} Edition (EMICoV 2011) (See document « Document-indicateurs -emicov-2011» Table 7 on page 15)

¹² MEPA, 2007, Projet Bois de Feu Phase II – Inventaire Forestier National Rapport de mission (see document « MEPA 2007 PBF Phase II – IFN Rapport de mission » page 22)

¹³ IMF, Benin, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2011 – 2015, (see document "Benin Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2011 – 2015" Page 28)

It is in this global context that Eco-Bénin in collaboration with ADG, ANAF Benin and CO2logic initiated the “Women, Soils and Energy” or in French “Femmes, Sols et Energie” (FSE) project. In general, the objective of this project is to contribute to a sustainable valuation of natural resources and adapted to climate change by the rural populations of Benin. Specifically, it is expected that rural women in 3 municipalities of Atacora and Donga, Benin, will become agents of change, facilitating the adoption of sustainable agricultural and energy practices in smallholder families.

In a perspective of sustainability, just like previous projects of the NGO Eco-Benin, it is foreseen to register the FSE project as the voluntary project activity under Program of Activities GS2489 "Efficient cookstoves in Benin and Togo". The project aims to extend the Wanrou efficient cookstoves to more than 3000 households in the municipalities of Boukombe, Copargo and Natitingou. Only activities related to the efficient cookstoves will generate carbon credits.

The Wanrou efficient cookstoves represent an accessible solution to improve the energy efficiency of cooking and limit the overconsumption of wood-energy, and will gradually replace the traditional three stones cookstoves. By reducing the consumption of non-renewable biomass, the Wanrou efficient cookstoves will also contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions while preserving forests, ecosystems and biodiversity. These efficient cookstoves are a solution currently deployed in the region by Eco-Benin to combat energy poverty and use the potential for the generation of carbon credits. The use of the Wanrou efficient cookstoves with smoke exhaust chimneys also reduces the number of cases of respiratory diseases, reduces the time spent by women and children to collect firewood, and creates local jobs through the construction of the Wanrou efficient cookstoves.

iii. Invitation tracking table

Category code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N
A	End user Wanrou Copargo		Oral invitation	2/3/2018	Y
A	End user Traditional stove Copargo		Oral invitation	2/3/2018	Y
A	Monitrice / End user Wanrou Copargo		Oral invitation	2/3/2018	Y
A	End user Wanrou Natitingou		Oral invitation	2/3/2018	Y
A	End user Traditional stove Natitingou		Oral invitation	2/3/2018	Y
A	Monitrice / End user Wanrou Natitingou		Oral invitation	2/3/2018	Y
A	End user Wanrou Boukoumbé		Oral invitation	2/3/2018	Y
A	End user Traditional stove Boukoumbé		Oral invitation	2/3/2018	Y
A	Monitrice / End user Wanrou Boukoumbé		Oral invitation	2/3/2018	Y
B	Prefecture Atacora	Prefect	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
B	Prefecture Donga	Prefect	Letter	5/3/2018	Y

B	Municipality of Copargo Department Domain and Environmental Affairs	SANNI T. Bantchi Head of Department Domain and Environmental Affairs (C/SADE)	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
B	Municipality of Natitingou Department Domain and Environmental Affairs	Head of Department Domain and Environmental Affairs (C/SADE)	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
B	Municipality of Boukoubé Department Domain and Environmental Affairs	Head of Department Domain and Environmental Affairs (C/SADE)	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
B	Departmental Directorate of Environment Living conditions and Sustainable Development (DDECVD) Atacora/Donga	TAMOU Chabi Séro Director of Departmental Directorate of Environment Living conditions and Sustainable Development (DDECVD) Atacora/Donga	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
B	Departmental Directorate of Energy (DDE) Atacora/Donga	SAMA Joachim Head of Departmental Directorate of Energy (DDE) Atacora/Donga	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
B	Regional center for rural development (CARDER – Atacora/Donga)	TOKO WOROU Abdel-Kader Head of Regional center for rural development	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
B	Municipality of Copargo Sanitary zone	Medical chief	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
B	Municipality of Natitingou Sanitary zone	Medical chief	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
B	Municipality of Boukoubé Sanitary zone	Medical chief	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
B	Association of the Municipalities of Atacora/Donga (ACAD)	Director	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
B	Beninese Agency for Environment (ABE)	Director	Letter	6/3/2018	Y
C	DNA Designated National Authority Focal Point	Euloge LIMA	Mail	5/3/2018	Y

D	Network for development of natural community reserves (REDERC)	Director	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
D	Jura-Afrique Benin	Director	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
D	Alpha & Omega	Director	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
D	German Cooperation GIZ	Coordinator	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
D	Caritas	Director	Letter	2/3/2018	Y
D	Care Benin	Director	Mail	5/3/2018	N
D	AWAC	Representative of AWAC for Burkina Faso and Benin	Mail	5/3/2018	N
D	National Association of Women Farmers ANAF Bénin	Coordinator	Mail	5/03/2018	N
D	Local press Djougou	Journalist	Letter	2/03/2018	Y
D	Local press Natitingou ABP	Journalist	Letter	2/03/2018	Y
D	Local press Boukoumbé Dynaba	Journalist	Letter	2/03/2018	Y
D	Local Press Ntitingou Radio Nanto FM	Journalist	Letter	2/03/2018	Y
D	National Press Canal 3 Bénin et Fraternité	Journalist	Letter	2/03/2018	N
E	Gold Standard		Mail	26/02/2018	N
F	Care International	Kit (Christopher) VAUGHAN	Mail	26/02/2018	N
F	HELIO International	Helene O'CONNOR – LAJAMBE	Mail	26/02/2018	N
F	Mercy Corps	David NICHOLSON	Mail	26/02/2018	N
F	REEEP	Katrin HARVEY	Mail	26/02/2018	N
F	World Vision Australia	Dean THOMSON	Mail	26/02/2018	N
F	WWF International	Bella ROSCHER	Mail	26/02/2018	N

Discuss how your invitation methods seek to include a broad range of stakeholders (e.g. gender, age, ethnicity).

Care was taken to invite enough female beneficiaries and local authorities from the different municipalities within the boundary of the project.

iv. Text of individual invitations

The invitations were made in French, the English translation is given below.

Natitingou, le 26 février 2018.

Réf n° 001/02/2018 /ECO-BENIN/ AR-AD / CP / CN _

A

Monsieur

Objet: Invitation à la réunion des parties prenantes du projet FSE

Monsieur,

Eco-Benin en partenariat avec ADG, ANAF Bénin et CO2logic vous prie d'honorer de votre présence la séance de Consultation des Parties Prenantes du projet «Femmes, Sols Energie») dans le cadre du programme d'activités « Foyers Améliorés au Bénin et Togo ».

Ladite séance aura lieu le Jeudi 8 mars 2018 à 10 h précises à l'hôtel Tata Somba de Natitingou.

L'agenda de la séance se présente comme suit :

- Mot d'introduction à la rencontre
- Contexte et Présentation du Projet
- Questions et réponses sur le Projet
- Discussion sur l'impact du projet sur le développement durable
- Discussion sur le mécanisme continu de recueil des doléances
- Discussion sur le suivi du développement durable
- Autres questions et Conclusion

En annexe vous trouvez une note sur les informations clés concernant le projet FSE.

Votre présence effective et vos différentes suggestions sont vivement souhaitées et attendues. Toutefois, si vous ne pouvez pas participer à la réunion, nous vous prions de nous envoyer par courriel, aux adresses ci-après: landjostajus@gmail.com, ecobenin@yahoo.fr, ou herman@co2logic.com, vos commentaires sur la base des informations clés concernant le projet FSE annexées à la présente lettre au plus tard le 7 Mars 2018.

D'ores et déjà nous vous remercions pour votre disponibilité.

P. J : Note sur les informations clés du projet FSE.
Le Chargé de Programme Nord,

Pour le Coordonnateur National,

Stanislas Jules LANDJOHOU.

In English:

Natitingou, 26th of February 2018

Concern: Invitation for the Local Stakeholder Consultation of the FSE project

Mister/Miss,

Eco-Benin in collaboration with ADG, ANAF Bénin and CO2logic is pleased to invite you to the stakeholder consultation of the project « Women, Soils and Energy » or in French FSE «Femmes, Sols Energie»). The objective is to register the project as Voluntary project activity under the Program of Activities GS2489 “Efficient cookstoves in Benin and Togo”.

The consultation will take place on Thursday 8th of March 2018 at 10.00 at the Tata Somba Hotel in Natitingou, Benin.

Please find below the agenda of the meeting:

- Opening of the meeting
- Explanation of the project
- Questions for clarification about the project
- Blind SD exercise
- Discussion of continuous input /grievance mechanism
- Discussion on monitoring SD
- Closure of the meeting

Please find in annex the key project information note of the FSE project.

We can of course help you with logistical issues like local transportation and lodging.

Your presence and various suggestions are highly desired and expected. However, if you can't attend the meeting, please email us at the following addresses: landjostajus@gmail.com, ecobenin@yahoo.fr, or herman@co2logic.com, your comments on the Key Project Information note of the FSE project attached to this letter by 7 March 2018 at the latest.

We thank you in advance for your availability.

In name of the National Coordinator,

The Program Officer for the North program

Stanislas Jules LANDJOHOU.

Attachment: Project Information note of the FSE project

Some examples of invitations sent can be found in annex 3.

v.Text of public invitations

Announcement in Newspaper “La Nation” on the 7th of March 2018:

ette compétition
aux pays devront
bons et un pays
valider leurs billets
ter la zone 2 au
pionnat d'Afrique
et moins au mois

o, secrétaire générale
ation béninoise de
e sur les joueurs
on lui, le Bénin
es premiers rôles
e tournoi. Contrai-
née dernière où
s ont représenté
oute l'Afrique de
ote également sur
our arracher des
tifs ■

Ch. H.






PROJET FEMMES, SOLS ET ENERGIE

Réunion des parties prenantes du projet FSE

Eco-Bénin en partenariat avec ADG, ANAF Bénin et CO2logic organise, le jeudi 8 mars 2018 à 10 heures précises à l'hôtel Tata Somba de Natitingou, une séance de consultation des parties prenantes du projet « Femmes, Sols et Energie » dans le cadre du programme d'activités « Foyers Améliorés au Bénin et au Togo ».

L'agenda de la séance se présente comme suit :

- Mot d'introduction à la rencontre
- Contexte et présentation du projet
- Questions et réponses sur le projet
- Discussion sur l'impact du projet sur le développement durable

- Discussion sur le mécanisme continu de recueil des doléances
- Discussion sur le suivi du développement durable
- Autres questions et conclusion

Il est à rappeler que l'objectif du projet FSE est de contribuer à une valorisation des ressources naturelles durable et adaptée aux changements climatiques par les populations rurales du Bénin. Spécifiquement il est prévu que les femmes rurales de trois communes de l'Atacora et de la Donga, au Bénin, deviennent actrices de changement, facilitant l'adoption de pratiques agricoles et énergétiques durables dans les exploitations familiales.

LA NATION N° 6941 / Mercredi 07 Mars 2018

B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

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

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

SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

i. List of participants

>> Attach original participants' list as Annex 1.

The participation list of the LSC can be found in annex 1.

Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male / Female	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
A	MADJRI Gilchrist	F	National Association of Women Farmers (ANaF-Benin) Coordinator representative	Gcam-3117@gmail.com 97 04 47 95
A	SINASAMMOU Jeannette	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Kotopounga / Natitingou	94 21 11 38
A	TITIKOU Honorine	F	End user Wanrou stove Kotopounga / Natitingou	95 72 87 06
A	YOSERE Margueritte	F	End user traditional stove Kotopounga / Natitingou	69 17 12 00
A	ALLFA Estelle	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Pouya / Natitingou	94 69 80 01
A	YOKOSSI Kabataka	F	End user Wanrou stove Pouya / Natitingou	
A	KOUANGOUPPO Sinama	F	End user traditional stove Pouya / Natitingou	65 35 32 54
A	N'TCHA Jocelyne	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Katagniga / Natitingou	96 23 44 85
A	KOUAGOU Clarisse	F	End user traditional stove Katagniga / Natitingou	
A	HEPATE Elène	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Moussansamou / Natitingou	97 97 71 62

A	NATA Sylvie	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Pampam / Natitingou	66 69 87 67
A	KOUAGOU Pauline	F	End user traditional stove Pampam / Natitingou	
A	TCHETIKOUA Edith	F	End user Wanrou stove Pampam / Natitingou	
A	TITO Tchinkèya	F	End user Wanrou stove Moussansamou / Natitingou	
A	N'TCHA Chantal	F	End user traditional stove Moussansamou / Natitingou	
A	N'DAH Solange	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Koutchatahongou / Boukoubé	66 52 91 37
A	N'KOUÉ Thérèse	F	End user Wanrou stove Koutchatahongou / Boukoubé	
A	KOUAGOU Clémence	F	End user Wanrou stove Koutchatahongou / Boukoubé	67 30 12 44
A	N'KOUÉ Agnès	F	End user traditional stove Kounadougou / Boukoubé	66 43 37 82
D	TAWARI Collete	F	Women Association AVEC	96 51 16 20
A	NATTA Cathérine	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Koukomgou / Boukoubé	61 45 57 39
A	IDAA Elisabete	F	End user Wanrou stove Koukomgou / Boukoubé	
A	M'PO Antoinette	F	End user Wanrou stove Koukomgou / Boukoubé	
A	SIMBIA Suzane	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Koupargou Koufé / Boukoubé	
A	N'TCHA Antoinette	F	End user Wanrou stove Koupargou Koufé / Boukoubé	
A	TAKOUANKOUANTA Délphine	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove	

			Koukoua / Boukoumbé	
A	KOUAGOU Céline	F	End user Wanrou stove Koukoua / Boukoumbé	
A	M'PO Clémentine	F	End user Wanrou stove Koukoua / Boukoumbé	
A	N'TCHA Donta Monique	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Koutoutougou / Boukoumbé	
A	N'TCHA Madelene	F	End user Wanrou stove Koutoutougou / Boukoumbé	
A	KOUAGOU Rosine	F	End user Wanrou stove Koutoutougou / Boukoumbé	
A	SOUNWONGOU Pauline	F	End user traditional stove Zongo / Boukoumbé	
A	BIO Madina	F	End user Wanrou stove Chouchou / Copargo	
A	AMIDA Manmam	F	End user traditional stove Bombom / Copargo	
A	SEIDOU Baikissou	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Wawadi / Copargo	
A	IMON Rouamina	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Foa / Copargo	
A	ASSO Safouratou	F	End user Wanrou stove Palanpongo / Copargo	61 28 90 39
A	SARE Agbamgba	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Palanpongo / Copargo	
A	TCHETIKOUA Edith	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Pampam / Natitingou	
A	KOAGOU Pauline	F	End user traditional stove Pampam / Natitingou	
A	NATA Sylvie	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou	

			stove Pampam / Natitingou	
A	ALIDOU Lékéa	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Babadankoue / Copargo	
A	FOUDOU Lékéa	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Babadankoue / Copargo	66 97 85 66
A	SOURIHA Cornissa	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Bombo / Copargo	
A	ISOHFOU Aïcha	F	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove Toutou / Copargo	
A	MAMA Toussinbaga	M	End user traditional stove Palampagou / Copargo	
D	TCHANDO Claude	M	Caritas Rural development controller	67 77 32 36 65 62 46 93
B	SANNI T. Bantchi	M	Collaborator/Chief Service of Domanial & Environmental Affairs	97 54 83 13
D	ADJE Ogbonnikan Franck	M	Development Agency Gembloux Project manager	62 66 41 20
D	DABO Samba Atta	F	Development Agency Gembloux Program manager	
A	AKOTOHOU M. Martine	M	Representative of the Chief Medical Officer of the Natitingou Communal Health Center	65 60 03 35
E	AGNORO Maliki	M	Gold Standard Objective Observer	97 48 56 39 stagnoromaliki@gmail.com
B	DJESSOUHO Roselyn	M	Energy department director (DDE) Assistant	94 58 06 00 dramsfox@gmail.com
C	AMINOOU Raphiou Adhissa	M	DNA Head of Service of Mitigation of the Climate Change effects (representative of the Designated National Authority)	97 74 87 48 aminon@yahoo.fr
B	KANRI SAKI W. Sévérin	F	Municipality of Natitingou Head of Land Affairs and Land	96 24 92 22 maire_natitingou@ya

			Planning Division	hoo.fr
D	NYARANSABIMANA Berthilde	M	Energizer Development / GIZ Atacora – Donga Technical Advisor in charge of the Antenna	67 67 30 59 Berthilde.nyranabimana@giz.de
B	BAGRI B. Christ	M	Departmental Directorate of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries / ATACORA Agent Division Monitoring on Functioning of Institutions of the Management of Professional Agricultural Organizations	97 29 75 42 christbagri@gmail.com
B	AGOGNON K. Victor	M	Municipality of Boukoubé Head of Local Development and Planning Department	97 35 08 38 agovictor@yahoo.fr
D	HEVIEFO Adrien	F	Consultant Eco-Benin	97 21 33 45 heviefoadrien@gmail.com
A	N'TCHA Tchéta	F	End user Wanrou stove Korontière / Boukoubé	
A	HOUWI Fostath	F	End user traditional stove Babazano / Copargo	
A	SEIBOU Azaratou	F	End user traditional stove Foa / Copargo	
A	DENECKER Sofie	M	Solergie Trainee	96 60 90 14 sofie.denecker@hotmail.com
D	N'AAH Paulin	M	Alpha Omega Program Manager	97 35 01 05
D	TAMOU Chabi Séro	M	Departmental Directorate of Environment Living conditions and Sustainable Development (DDECVD) Atacora/Donga Director	96 06 36 40
?	FORKOUTE Valentin	M	Departmental Directorate of Environment Living conditions and Sustainable Development (DDECVD) Atacora/Donga Agent	96 58 89 26 95 48 52 08
A	LATIFA Zakari	M	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove	61 18 87 45

			Copargo	
B	TASSOU Jodine	F	Prefecture Chief Planning and Regional Planning Department / Atacora Prefect Representative	97 33 34 03 94 10 81 63
A	TINGRE Estelle	M	Monitrice / End user Wanrou stove	
A	DJAITO Fréjus	F	Eco-Benin Trainee	96 66 96 62
A	NOUMONVI Sylvie	M	Eco-Benin Monitoring -Evaluation	95 38 72 93
D	NOPPEN Herman	M	CO2logic Program Manager	95 86 09 79
B	TIPETIT Nicolas	M	Eco-Benin Community relay	66 92 87 88
D	LANDJOHOU Jules		Eco-Benin Program manager	95860979 landjostajus@gmail.com

ii. Evaluation forms

>>

The Evaluation forms of the LSC can be found in annex 2.

1. What is your general impression of the local stakeholder consultation of the FSE project?	2. What do you like about the project ?	3. What do you not like about the project
I have a very good impression on the Project	It's the Agriculture part that I like in Project	I like everything in the Project
My impressions are very good since the project helps to reduce desertification, tensions in the cookstoves and eradicate poverty	What's a lot more to me is its improved stoves that reduce the working time of our women to invest in other income-generating activities. And it is especially the savings that are welcome.	The Project is not extended in the Atacora / Donga communes. So nowadays deforestation and poverty is a calamity.
It is a very good meeting and very informative.	I like all parts of the project. AVEC's and cookstoves.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
It is a very good meeting because it directs us.	I like the help that the Project brings us, the cookstoves and agro-ecology	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
The meeting was of great help to me	I like all parts of the project especially the AVEC	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report
I liked the meeting with the precision of the different aspects.	I love the fact that the project has come to us. I like cookstoves.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report
I had a good impression and received a lot of information	I like the different phases of the project, they are good.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report

about the project.		
I liked everything in this meeting		I have a very good impression I learned new things.
Everything is good in this meeting.	All the components of the Projects have more in this case the agro ecology and the Wanrou Foyer.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report
It is a very good meeting.	I like everything in the project.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
The meeting went well with the accuracy of the shadow points.	Everything is good in the project (the cookstoves and AVEC)	I have a very good impression I learned new things.
I liked everything, the precision of the different points discussed.	I love everything in the project.	I have a very good impression I learned new things.
I like the different phases discussed during the meeting	I like help and advice. I like everything	I have a very good impression I learned new things.
The meeting went well.	I like all aspects of the project especially the improved stoves.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I liked everything in the meeting.	I like everything in the FSE Project.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report
I have a very good impression I learned new things.	I appreciate the 3 dimensions of the project. Households reduce expenses. I also like the possibility of loan.	The instructor should always be able to warn us quickly so that we can be better informed and be present.
I had good impressions and lessons.	I like the micro credits. And the cookstove that allows you to spend less on wood	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I am very happy. We are women and share our experiences.	I liked the Wanrou cookstove we were brought to. agriculture should be in second place, but women do not have easy access to land. Even when we ask we are given infertile lands.	I would like us to train better on AVEC tontines because other women do not understand and make loans that she cannot repay.
I like the meeting I would like to help me.	I love everything especially the Wanrou cookstove	The project did not come to us.
I have a very good impression I learned new things. This allows me to apply for a cookstove.	All activities are interesting.	I have a very good impression I learned new things.
I am happy with the exchanges and lessons learned.	I like cookstoves and agriculture without fertilizer.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I am happy with the meeting and exchanges with other women from other municipalities	I like savings because it saves money and collects bulk savings. This allows me to contribute to my child's schooling	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
The meeting allowed me to come and discover Natitingou. I also had a good impression, the themes were interesting	I liked agriculture, the Wanrou cookstove and its efficiency	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I am happy with the meeting and the exchanges with the other women of other communes on the activities and to have more information.	The agricultural component builds us, we have had good harvests and also the cookstove has saved us the wood.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I have a very good impression. I acquired new knowledge.	I liked the training received on the construction of cookstoves and their effectiveness.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I took the advice, I would like to inform other women who have not come here on what I learned.	I love everything I would like to add other things.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I have a good impression of the meeting. This allows me to discover Natitingou and also the other activities of other women.	I like saving and the possibility of loan.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report
My impressions are good	I like the cookstove and its	Everything is perfect for me. I have

especially my exchanges with other women.	efficiency, the tontines, the savings and the possibility to make loans.	nothing to report
The meeting was interesting, it allowed to know each other between women and to share our points of view.	I harvested corn without fertilizer. This project is good; this is reforming us.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I am very happy women met each shared his point of view. There was a lot of women's exchanges.	The impact and effectiveness of the improved cookstoves and the opportunity to make loans for activities or emergencies such as child health care	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I have a very good impression of the meeting, the exchanges were good.	The project took into account the suffering of women. The 3 components respond to their concerns.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I have a very good impression on the meeting.	I especially liked the exchange with the other women of the other villages.	I do not like is that the project is not here.
I have a very good impression of the meeting. I am happy.	I am happy with the cookstove.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I have a very good impression of the meeting. I am happy.	I am happy with the cookstove. Because it does not produce smoke.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I have a very good impression of the meeting. I am happy.	I am happy with the cookstove.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I have a very good impression of the meeting. I am happy.	I love the change that the cookstove has brought within households.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I have a very good impression of the meeting. I am happy.	Everything pleases me in the project.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I have a very good impression of the meeting. I am happy.	I love the change that the cookstove has brought within households.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I have a very good impression of the meeting. I am happy.	I love the change that the cookstove has brought within households.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I have a very good impression of the meeting. I am happy.	I am happy with the cookstove.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
My impressions are good. This meeting allowed us to understand the benefits of ECO-BENIN's activities and the Testimonial of beneficiaries of the project. Only the time allotted in my opinion is not enough for more debate.	I liked the Wanrou cookstove because of its economical aspect for its user. Women through FSE help save the environment by reducing the excessive cutting of trees. The tontines around the FSE project empower women and they can participate in the economic life of the household.	Personally, I would have liked the FSE Project to be more interested in zones (Tanguiéta, Matérie, Kobly, Kérou). Because trees in this area in 10 years will no longer exist. We can also associate the improved hearth with a little Reforestation.
I am satisfied with this meeting, but I would like us to involve more the town halls: The Mayor, the planner in addition to the Chief Service Domaniales and Environmental Affairs	What pleases me in this project is the fact that it meets the needs of adaptation to climate change.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
Good impression. Free and participatory exchanges; good idea to have involved the beneficiary municipalities of the project actions.	The project addresses important themes in the current context, Agriculture, Energy saving	*****
Good initiative to collect the opinions of the Beneficiaries on the Project.	Enhancing the role of women in the management of natural resources (improved cookstoves, agroecology).	I feel that the SDGs game was beyond the reach of most women.
My general impression about the	What I like about the project is	In any case in this project I like

FSE Project Stakeholder Meeting is that it allowed me to understand the project it was really interesting.	that it reduces poverty in rural areas and it also contributes to the reduction of diseases.	everything because it brings happiness in the household.
I have a very good impression, a wide consultation of actors from different backgrounds with varied experiences.	-Project on topical themes: Environment and Gender (Women) -one of the few carbon projects in Benin -A multi-stakeholder project - taking into account factors of sustainability (financing)	To improve: The agro-ecological part is not too developed. (in terms of reformist practice and methods) -to focus on the direct positive aspects to facilitate monitoring and definition -Timing to respect to allow participants from far to return earlier.
The project deserves to be supported by its protective nature of the environment and the reduction of poverty. It also contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.	-Reduction of pressure on the plant cover -Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions -Protection of surface water sources (filling ..., degradation of water quality and aquatic ecosystems. -Reduction of women's housework time.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
My overall impression of the FSE Project Stakeholder Meeting is very good.	What I like about the FSE project -It contributes to the protection of the environment through the use of improved cookstove Wanrou -the project contributes to the progressive improvement of the living conditions of women -It helps reduce the risks associated with climate change.	Extend the project to all other communes of both departments taking into account all layers of society.
The FSE project stakeholder meeting is welcome as it will allow direct beneficiaries to change their attitudes about the environment in general and their lifestyles in a specific way.	What mainly pleased me was the total involvement of the women who are ready for the success of this project for their great happiness.	Since the project has just started, a mid-term point should be made within a few months before deciding on this issue.
I had a good impression, a lot of lesson received can help me.	I love corn farming without chemical fertilizers improved stoves and more precisely grids.	The problem I notice is the inadequacy of the grids.
The meeting was very important to me.	I think that the cookstove prevents us from diseases. the formations are very good.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I have a very good impression of the meeting.	I am happy I am happy with the cookstove.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
Very good impression and see the possibility (through a project of mobilization of additional resources) to duplicate or expand the actions to all the villages of the target communities and if possible to all the Atacora.	What I like is the aspect " Carbon footprint ".	Stakeholder meetings are very long (1 year) since the last meeting. Please review the periodicity.
The meeting went well and the expected results are achieved.	The intervention of the participants, especially the beneficiaries. -community participation The system of communication and intervention of the project. The quality of the stakeholders.	-the project implementation space. -the small number of households impacted for the Project.
I am very happy with the meeting and happy that we were able to give our opinion.	I like the cookstove especially the possibility of having the grids and build in other women.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
It's very good this meeting.	I love everything in the project	I have a very good impression I

	(the AVEC cookstoves and Agro ecology).	learned new things.
I have a very good impression of the meeting.	I am happy with the cookstove	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I have a very good impression of the meeting.	Everything pleases me in the project.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.
I am happy with the meeting and all that has been said.	I like fences, but we are missing.	Everything is perfect for me. I have nothing to report.

C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)



C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

>>Ensure that you include a summary of the meeting as well as all comments received. Please also include discussion on Continuous Input / Grievance Expression methods; comments, agreement or modifications suggested by Stakeholders.

The main points discussed during the local stakeholder consultation held on Thursday the 8th of March 2018 at 10.00 at the Tata Somba Hotel in Natitingou, Benin are presented below. The presentation used during the LSC can be found in a separate document¹⁴.

Official opening of the Local Stakeholder Consultation

The meeting began with an opening ceremony under the auspices of the Misses Prefect's representative of the Atacora Department. It was marked by three major interventions. The first one is from the FSE Project Manager on behalf of the implementing organizations of the FSE project (ECO-BENIN, ADG and ANAf Benin). It is followed by the Designated National Authority (DNA) representatives and the Prefect of the Atacora Department.

After each participant presentation, the ECO-BENIN North Program Manager, Mr. LANDJOHOU Jules ensuring the moderation, first greeted all the participants in the meeting before announcing the agenda of the session. He then introduced the official opening ceremony by giving the floor first to the FSE Project Manager in the person of Mr. ADJE Franck. Thus, speaking, he first greeted the presence of each personality, reminding that the project FSE (Women, Soils, Energy) is implemented by ADG (Development Assistance Gembloux), Eco Benin (Benin Ecotourism Concern) and ANaF-Benin (National Association of Women Farmers of Benin). He explained that the FSE project aims to contribute to a recovery of sustainable natural resources and adapted to climate change by the rural population of Benin. Specifically, rural women in 3 municipalities of Atacora and Donga, in Benin, are agents of change, facilitating the adoption of sustainable agricultural and energy practices on family farms.

In turn, the representative of the DNA of Benin, Dr. AMADOU Abdou Salami also welcomed all participants to the meeting. He also warmly welcomed the project management team before recalling the issues of climate change and the orientations and programs of the supervisory authorities to mitigate a time, little to the adverse effects of climate change. He made an overview of the climate change phenomena that he believes are aggravated by deforestation and its share of rising temperatures. Finally, he welcomed the initiative of the various NGOs (ECO-BENIN, ADG and ANAf Benin) and the donor of the FSE project (AWAC) for all the efforts made and which continue to be deployed for the implementation of the actions of this project.

As for the representative of the Prefect, Mr. TASSOU Jodine, he also addressed his greetings to all the participants in the consultation of the stakeholders FSE project on the one hand and on the other hand, to the partner organizations implementing the FSE project of same as their donors for the choice of the municipalities of his department for the implementation of the FSE project. He then highlighted the manifestations of climate change in his department where one of the most vulnerable agro-ecological zones is located and where the effects are more and more visible. According to him, in order to master the global warming, initiatives of reduction of the quantities of energy wood as that of wide diffusion of the economic improved cookstoves are welcome. He ended his speech by inviting the participants to constructive debates so that this workshop provides a real commitment of the communities to include the project under the PoA "Efficient cookstoves in Benin and Togo", before to declare opened the meeting of the stakeholder consultation workshop of the FSE project.

¹⁴ See document « Presentation LSC FSE Natitingou - 20180308 final »

Presentation of the agenda

The works began with welcome words from the North Program Officer of the NGO ECO-BENIN, followed by the participants and the program presentation. To facilitate dialogue, understanding and participation of all in the debates, the interventions in French are translated into local languages (Lokpa, Waama, Ditammari and Dendi) by women representatives. The agenda of the session is as follows:

- Introductory words to the meeting
- Context and Presentation of the FSE and the Carbon Project
- Questions and Answers on the Project
- Discussion on the project impact on sustainable development
- Discussion on the continuous grievance mechanism
- Discussion sustainable development monitoring
- Other questions and Conclusion

Context and Project Presentation

Presented by the Program Officer of ECO-BENIN, this presentation makes a summary review of the country's situation justifying the deployment of the WSE project through the following points:

- Benin Poor country: HDI around 0.485 in 2016 (UNDP)
- Population: 10 million people with more than 60% of rurals
- 1.1 million people (about 10% of the population) live in a food insecurity situation
- Atacora is one of the departments with the highest rates of food insecurity
- Women remain more vulnerable to poverty than men (39.2% non-monetary poverty for women versus 28.2% for men).
- Numerous inequalities persist in terms of access to education, employment, income, land, loan and health care, particularly in rural areas.
- In environmental terms: mismatch between the use of natural resources and their rate of renewal due to rapid population growth
- In rural areas, more than 94% of domestic energy is supplied by wood.
- It is in this global context that Eco-Benin, in collaboration with ADG, ANAF Benin and CO2logic, initiated the Women, Soils Energy (FSE) project.

He mentioned that through the general objective of the project, which is to contribute to a recovery of sustainable and adapted to climate change natural resources by the rural populations of Benin; the initiators specifically want to support rural women in 5 municipalities of Atacora and Donga, to be agents of change by facilitating the adoption of sustainable agricultural and energy practices on family farms.

Thus, to reach the objectives below, the project is declined in three results that are:

- Result 1 = Resourceful women are empowered to drive change in their families and communities
- Result 2 = Integrated models of agriculture and sustainable value of natural resources are experienced and promoted at the level of rural families by and with women;

- Result 3 = Village communities harmoniously manage natural resources through the promotion of improved technology of domestic energy access (Wanrou improved cookstoves) to reduce the wood energy use and so, the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions such as CO₂ and validate a new VPA under the PoA "Efficient cookstoves in Benin and Togo" valuing cookstoves of FSE.

Achieved results

In order to give an idea of what has already been achieved in the project, the presenter exposed to the participants some concrete results already achieved after one year of implementation of the project activities. Thus, for his arrival, he illustrated the levels of evolution in the achievement of the results assigned to the objectives of the FSE project by photos along three axes:

- In Agro Ecology
- In village savings and microcredits
- In domestic energy efficiency

Afterwards, the presenter made a comparative illustration of the use of traditional 3-stone cookstoves and the Wanrou improved cookstove by showing the effects on households.

Finally, the Program Manager explained the requirements of the registration of a VAP, requiring more than 3,500 households, while the FSE will reach only 816 households, hence the search for additional financial means to reach the target.

After ECO-BENIN the Program Officer presentation, the expert in the carbon credit registration process, Mr NOPPEN Herman made a brief presentation of CO₂logic, its supervisory structure. Then through the illustrative images, he successively explained the phenomenon of climate change, then carbon credits, the Gold Standard, the development cycle of a carbon project under the Gold Standard, the transfer of credit carbon ownership, the revenues destination from the carbon credits sale, the carbon project and finally, the carbon program "efficient cookstoves in Benin and Togo". At this level, the presenter specified that the title of the program in which the carbon project of the FSE project is included is called "Efficient Cookstoves in Benin and Togo". Its geographical area is Benin and Togo. For a Carbon Program, it is important to specify, outside the name and geographical area: the date of the program operationalization, the launch date of the first program project, the program duration, the projects that could participate to the program and finally the program initiator(s) (Eco-Benin and CO₂logic).

Following this presentation, the participants became aware of the need to preserve the environment and the fact that the "WANROU" improved cookstove in Benin contributes to the protection of the environment, the health improvement and to poverty reduction, three Sustainable Development Goals.

After the presentation, the floor was given to the participants. Thus, a fruitful exchange took place between the presenters and the participants. Many clarifications or deepening of knowledge questions have been asked. But some also had intervened to make proposals, to contribute to the improvement of some aspects of the project implementation. The assessment of the different comments and questions can be found in the table below.

Sustainable development

The second part of presentations was focused on a 'blind exercise' with the participants about different Safeguarding assessment questions, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and how the project will help contribute to achieving these Sustainable Development Goals. Each group of participants presented their responses to the safeguarding principles assessment

questions and their opinion on how the project contributes to the SDGs, whether there are any risks involved and how positive impacts can be monitored, or possible risks mitigated at the end of the group discussion (see section D.2.).

Responses were translated into local languages for women who do not understand French.

Following this presentation, an exchange was made on how the project can contribute to achieving some SDGs, such as SDG 1 "Poverty Eradication", SDG 3 "Access to Health", SDG 5 "Gender Equality", SDG 7 "Affordable and clean energy" and SDG 15 "Life on Land".

Unanimously, the representatives of the three municipalities recognize the beneficial effects of the use of improved cookstoves on the economy, health and the environment of households.

Discussion on the monitoring of sustainable development

The importance of monitoring indicators of sustainable development was also explained to the participants and some examples were given. The participants did not raise any problem or objection.

Discussion of continuous input / grievance mechanism

After group discussions and presentations on the impact of the project on sustainable development and the Safeguarding Principles, Herman Noppen from CO2logic explained about the grievance mechanism which entails how the stakeholders can reach out to the project implementing entities during the project's crediting period in case of any questions, comments or suggestions. Herman further presented the outline for the stakeholder feedback round, which will follow the local stakeholder consultation meeting.

Other points: discussion on the fraction of non-renewable biomass (fNRB)

A discussion has been held on the fraction of non-renewable biomass (fNRB). This value is important for the calculation of the CO₂e reduction realized through the implementation of this project activity. A value of 81 % has been proposed by the Secretariat of UNFCCC in May 2012, but it has not been validated yet by the DNA of Benin. The DNA of Benin submitted to CDM secretariat in Bonn a standardized baseline for the fNRB of Benin with a value of 93%. This validation process of the standardized baseline is still on-going. In this regard, participants of the local stakeholder's consultation were asked whether the project could use the value 81% while waiting for the final validation of 93%. The participants considered the fNRB value of 81% for Benin as conservative and suggested its use in the framework of the project activity.

Evaluation

All participants were invited to fill out the evaluation form. The participants who cannot read and write were helped by the facilitators of Eco-Benin, which allowed everyone to express themselves in relation to the general impression they have, of what they like or dislike in the Carbon Project. These results are reported in the Evaluation section above.

ii. Minutes of other consultations

Persons who could not attend the meeting were able to raise questions by mail. However, no questions or observations were received by mail.

iii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
<p><i>Chief Service Domaniale Affairs / Municipality of Natitingou, Mr KANRI Sévérin:</i></p> <p>What is the number of Wanrou cookstoves already built in the municipality of Natitingou?</p>	Yes	432 Wanrou cookstoves were built in the municipality of Natitingou. Other Wanrou cookstoves will follow in the coming year.
<p><i>Chief Service Domaniale Affairs / Municipality of Natitingou, Mr KANRI Sévérin:</i></p> <p>How much does one tonne of CO2 cost?</p>	Yes	The price varies according to the axes of collaboration with the customer. For the ProWAD, the agreed price per tonne is 6 euros. In general, the cost varies between 3 and 10 euros depending on the type of project.
<p><i>Chief Service Domaniale Affairs / Municipality of Natitingou, Mr KANRI Sévérin:</i></p> <p>Which measures have been put in place for better communication to reach all social strata?</p>	Yes	The project is limited to a few villages per municipality. So, we do not communicate too much initially to all communities. Communicating more towards the Municipality which helps to choose the most relevant villages in terms of urgency of intervention because of the level of deforestation. But later, we hope to add more villages through the sales of carbon credits.
<p><i>Chief Service Domaniale Affairs / Natitingou Town Hall, Mr KANRI Sévérin:</i></p> <p>Are there women of the municipality of Natitingou that benefited from the credit savings projects initiatives and what were the access conditions?</p>	Yes	Yes, 12 Village Savings and Loan Associations have been set up in the municipality of Natitingou. The associations are set up under the same conditions as the other project activities. There are no special conditions. You must be an active member of the association.
<p><i>Mr. N'Dah Paulin Alpha Omega NGO:</i></p> <p>Besides the promotion of the Wanrou efficient cookstoves, what are other activities that impact or contribute to achieving SD?</p>	Yes	The promotion of agro-ecological practices such as cultural associations, the use of organic matter, improved fallow land, etc., which also sustainably preserve the land, therefore the environment and the establishment of Village Saving & Lending Associations which allows women to obtain loans for other income-generating activities, such as processing agricultural production or artisanal production (Purchase, storage and sale of cereals when market prices are favorable , production of local beer cashew processing, transformation of soy into cheese, etc ...)
<p><i>Mr. N'Dah Paulin Alpha Omega NGO:</i></p> <p>Which mechanism will be put in place to reach other wood fuel users and a greater number of women in order to increase the impact?</p>	Yes	<p>A 30-month project could not fully address all issues related to natural resource management. The FSE project is therefore a partial contribution, which is reinforced by the promotion of agroforestry measures and other multisectoral actions.</p> <p>Its carbon project will expand cookstoves in other villages of targeted municipalities.</p>

Mr. N'Dah Paulin Alpha Omega NGO: Where have the two past VPAs been implemented?	Yes	VPAs 1 and 2 are those of Wanrou efficient cookstove projects. The VPA-1 considers the 5 municipalities around the Pendjari Park: Matéri, Tanguiéta, Kérou, Cobly and in 2 villages of Boukoubé. The project boundary of VPA-2 are the municipalities of Ouaké and Toucountouna. Both projects are located in Benin.
Mr. N'Dah Paulin Alpha Omega NGO: Is it possible to include another project in the PoA promoting another type of efficient cookstoves?	Yes	This is possible provided that the used technology in the projects is woodfuel efficient cookstove with a minimum efficiency of 10%.
Representative of the Chief Service Domaniales Affairs / Municipality of Copargo Mr SANNI Bantchi: Apart from NGOs, can other structures sell carbon credits?	Yes	Indeed, each project developer can sell carbon credits from his project. There is not really a restriction on the nature of organization as a project developer.
Representative of the Chief Service Domaniales Affairs / Municipality of Copargo Mr SANNI Bantchi: Apart from the Gold Standard, are there other customers and how is the sale?	Yes	The Gold Standard is a Foundation that validates and certifies carbon project, audits carbon project verifications and then issues carbon credits. It is the project promoters who sell the carbon credits. Customers are often companies with the vision to reduce their climate impact by themselves and who want to offset their residual emissions from a project support that generates carbon credits.
Monitrice Koutchatahongou Boukoubé Mrs. Solange N'Dah : How can other women get access to Wanrou efficient cookstoves? How much costs the grid? Where can grids be purchased? How much will cost a cookstove built for an applicant?	Yes	Discussions are underway for budget adjustments of the FSE project to increase the number of grids to meet demand. The Local Monitoring Committee will study the issue. The standard cost of cookstoves couple is 1,500 FCFA. At this moment, the diffusion of the cookstove is done by affinity between the monitrices and the beneficiary, considering the incapacity of the households to pay the expenses. However, we give the possibility to the monitrices to agree a modest sum or products exchangeable against the service offered.
Monitrice Koutchatahongou Boukoubé Mrs. Solange N'Dah : Is it possible to receive more grid for the construction of Wanrou cookstoves?	Yes	Yes
Monitrice Koutchatahongou	Yes	The FSE project has provided for the establishment of a guarantee fund that will be

<p><i>Boukombé Mrs. Solange N'Dah :</i></p> <p>Savings being less than loan demand, how to find loan support from an institution, in order to cope with requests for funds from women for IGAs to develop</p>		<p>managed by a Micro Finance Institution. However, there are principles to be followed and checks before an association contracts a loan.</p> <p>Recommendation: Preserve the amount saved by the women in their fund so that this sum serves to perpetuate the savings and credits of each association.</p>
<p><i>Monitrice Palapangou / Copargo Mrs ASSO Safouratou:</i></p> <p>How does the rapid implementation of activities depend on women?</p>	Yes	<p>The project wants a better motivation and availability of women on all activities. Precisely because the decision to make a cookstove belongs to the women in the household, since they are in charge of the preparation of household meals. To do this, they must get the clay, make the briquettes and after, maintain the cookstoves.</p>
<p><i>Monitrice Palapangou / Copargo Mrs ASSO Safouratou:</i></p> <p>Who owns the construction equipment of the Wanrou cookstoves (molds, ...)?</p>	Yes	<p>To the beneficiary villages. There is an Monitrice committee who manages the equipment.</p>
<p><i>Technical Advisor Energiser Development / GIZ Mrs Berthilde Nyiransambimana:</i></p> <p>What is the cost of a Wanrou cookstove? and the conditions of access, and sustainability of this access?</p>	Yes	<p>The methodology is open and left free. The official cost of the cookstove is 1500, but households cannot always pay 1500. The cookstoves are spread according to the links and affinities between women. The grids are produced in local production units set up by previous projects established by EcoBenin.</p>
<p><i>Technical Advisor Energiser Development / GIZ Mrs Berthilde Nyiransambimana:</i></p> <p>What is the energy efficiency of the Wanrou cookstove?</p>	Yes	<p>The energy efficiency of Wanrou cookstove varies from 22 to 25% depending on the size. For CO2 emission reduction calculations, the minimum is taken as a reference for all Wanrou cookstove sizes by principle of conservatism.</p>
<p><i>Technical Advisor Energiser Development / GIZ Mrs Berthilde Nyiransambimana:</i></p> <p>Continued from ProWAD, a 10-year financing, who is the donor?</p>	Yes	<p>Proximus with the aim of offsetting their residual CO2 emissions supports the VPA-2 project over a period of ten years in exchange for carbon credits.</p> <p>Proximus is an investor and not a donor, so collaboration is based on results.</p>
<p><i>Technical Advisor Energiser Development / GIZ Mrs Berthilde Nyiransambimana:</i></p> <p>How is carbon certification done, by whom and how?</p> <p>How to evaluate the difference between traditional stoves and Wanrou in terms of tonnes of CO2 avoided</p>	Yes	<p>This is a process that starts with the stakeholder consultation meeting of the project. We go to the design of the project, to the submission of the project design document explaining the methodology used to calculate the carbon reduction and its monitoring. Other parameters such as estimated wood consumption based on average household size, utilization rate, etc., are taken into account in the calculation of carbon reductions and the number of households to cover with improved cookstoves. After the construction of the Wanrou efficient cookstoves, they are registered, and data</p>

		collection are organized. One year after the start of the project, starts the phase of verification and monitoring of installed project stoves. After verification, the project developer can have the first credits.
<i>Assistant to the Departmental Director of Energy DJESSOUHO Roscelyn:</i> Apart from the efficient cookstoves, how are mostly agricultural activities implemented?	Yes	Agricultural activities are implemented by ADG, which has all the expertise in promoting agro-ecological practices. Several plots of agricultural experimentation were set up with the reference women and their group in each village.
<i>Chief Service Mitigation of the effects of climate change, Representative of the Designated National Authority Mr AMINOU Raphiou:</i> Are there any talks with the National Climate Fund for the extension of Wanrou efficient cookstove project ?	Yes	Some steps were lead and Eco-Benin submitted a project without follow-up. Recommendation: pursue discussions to have a support from the Climate Technology Center and Network of the UNFCCC secretariat
<i>Director Jura-Africa observer Objective Mr Maliki AGNORO:</i> In terms of agro-ecological practices there are several, how to value them for carbon?	Yes	It is possible to value agricultural projects in the form of carbon projects, but this requires a different methodology than the one used for efficient cookstoves.
<i>Departmental Director of the Living and Sustainable Development Framework Mr. CHABI Sero Tamou:</i> FNEC (National Fund for the Environment and Climate) has just launched calls for proposals. Is it possible that projects are drafted to apply to include in this PoA?	Yes	Yes
<i>Traditional stove user Mrs N'KOUÉ Agnès:</i> Why semi-urban villages are often not taken into account for the diffusion of Wanrou cookstoves?	Yes	Because people are generally more reluctant than rural people. But it is not excluded to work with urban or semi-urban populations if they wish.

iv. Revisit sustainability assessment

Are you going to revisit the SDG and safeguards assessment?	Yes	No
Please note that this is necessary when there are differences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

between your own assessment and feedback collected during stakeholder consultation.		
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All the questions raised by the stakeholders during the consultation have been discussed with the participants, and answered. As no major negative comment has been suggested, the sustainable development indicators will not be revisited.

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

>> If stakeholder comments have been taken into account and any aspect of the project modified, then please discuss that here.

The stakeholder's comments did not lead to major changes in the project design; this is probably due to the fact that the project has been designed in partnership with the local communities from the beginning.

SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. Safeguard assessment

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no)	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
3.1 Human Rights	Not existent	No	<p>The project is implemented under the laws of the Republic of Benin and doesn't lead to violations of human rights in any way.</p> <p>All households located within the project boundary that wish to have the Wanrou efficient cookstove, are able to do so and there is not any form of discrimination or exclusion to participate in the project. In addition, the Republic of Benin has acceded to the Human Rights Convention under the United Nations on 12th of March 1992¹⁵.</p>	N/A
3.2 Gender Equality and Women's Rights	Is there a possibility that the Project might reduce or put at risk women's access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits?	No	<p>The project has been developed in order to provide important benefits for women, which are the most important stove users. In addition, it involves significantly women in the design and implementation of the project. One of the core objectives is that women are mainly involved in the stove construction and maintenance.</p>	N/A

¹⁵ https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&clang=_en

			Women have full access to project resources, entitlements and benefits. Women and men will have equal access opportunities to the new Wanrou efficient cookstove sets.	
	Is there a possibility that the Project can adversely affect men and women in marginalised or vulnerable communities (e.g., potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men)?	No	Among the project's main goals is decreasing women's burden of time spent on wood collection and cooking by reducing fuel wood consumption. Women will save time which they can utilize for other activities. Women and men will save economic resources since families' expenditure on fuel wood will decrease.	N/A
	Is there a possibility that the Project might not take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to participate in the decisions/designs of the project's activities (such as lack of time, child care duties, low literacy or educational levels, or societal discrimination)?	No	The roles, habits and planning of community members are taken into account during the implementation of project activities. This means that most activities or community meetings are organized after harvesting periods and mainly in dry season (January till May).	N/A
	Does the Project take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to benefit from the Project's activities (e.g., Does the project criteria ensure that it includes minority groups or landless peoples)?	No	The design of the project activity considers gender roles and the abilities of women and men to participate and benefit from the project activities. All members of the community can freely participate to the project and have access to the Wanrou efficient project cookstove.	N/A
	Does the Project design contribute to an increase in women's workload that adds to their care responsibilities or that prevents them from engaging in other activities?	No	The Wanrou efficient cookstoves supports the reduction of women's burden of firewood collection or purchase and time spent for cooking. Hence, women will have more time availability for other activities.	N/A

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	Would the Project potentially reproduce or further deepen discrimination against women based on gender, for instance, regarding their full participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No	The project involves women in the project activities by providing training on the construction and maintenance of the Wanrou efficient cookstoves. Women are the main beneficiaries of the project. The project therefore reduces the discrimination and exclusion of women in economic activities.	N/A
3.3 Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	Not existent	No	The project activity doesn't expose the community to increased health risks and is not adversely affecting the health of workers and the community. More in general EcoBenin follows the national regulations of Benin on health, safety working conditions.	N/A
3.4 Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement 3.4.1 Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage	Does the Project Area include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations, or practices)?	No	The project activity doesn't include sites, structures or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture. The Project introduces the Wanrou efficient cookstoves in several villages across the municipalities of Boukoumbé, Copargo and Natitingou in the North of Benin and it does not require alteration, damage or removal of any historical, artistic, traditional, religious or cultural heritage issues. The republic of Benin is an active member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) ¹⁶ .	N/A
3.4 Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples,	Does the Project require or cause the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or	No	The project activity consists of introducing the Wanrou efficient cookstove technology	N/A

¹⁶ http://www.unesco.org/eri/cp/ListeMS_Indicators.asp

Displacement and Resettlement 3.4.2 Forced Eviction and Displacement	permanent, full or partial)?		and therefore no physical or economic relocation of people is involved. The use of the improved cookstove technology is voluntarily.	
3.4 Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement 3.4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights	Does the Project require any change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights?	No	The project doesn't require any change inland tenure arrangements and/or other rights.	N/A
3.4 Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement 3.4.4 Indigenous Peoples	Are indigenous peoples present in or within the area of influence of the Project and/or is the Project located on land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples?	No	There are no indigenous people present within the area of influence nor the project is located on territory claimed by indigenous people.	N/A
3.5 Corruption	Not existent	No	The Project doesn't involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects. The project is implemented on the ground by Eco-Benin. The ethical codes of Eco-Benin is against corruption. Moreover, Benin has ratified the UN Convention against Corruption ¹⁷ .	N/A
3.6 Economic Impacts 3.6.1 Labour Rights	Not existent	No	The project is implemented on the ground by the NGO Eco-Benin in collaboration with CO2logic. The employees' rights are a cross-cutting issue and respected in all of the projects of	N/A

¹⁷ https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=XVIII-14&chapter=18&clang=_en

			<p>Eco-Benin and other project partners. Benin has ratified many ILO Conventions, amongst others convention 87 (Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention) and convention 98 (Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention).¹⁸</p> <p>All employees will work voluntarily for the project, no forced labour is used and all employment is in compliance with national laws and consistence with the principles and standards of the ILO conventions. In fact, Benin has ratified many ILO Conventions, amongst others convention 29 (Forced Labour Convention) and 105 (Abolition of Forced Labour Convention).¹⁹</p>	
<p>3.6 Economic Impacts</p> <p>3.6.2 Negative Economic Consequences</p>	Not existent	No	<p>Project activity related costs, like e.g. for construction and maintenance of Wanrou efficient cookstoves, monitoring etc are covered with climate finance and carbon finance.</p> <p>The use of the Wanrou efficient cookstoves is accessible to everybody and therefore the project benefits can be considered socially-inclusive.</p> <p>There are not expected any direct economic impact or potential risks to the local economy.</p>	N/A
4.1 Climate and Energy	Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	No	The project does not lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions above the	N/A

¹⁸ http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:103028

¹⁹ http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:103028

4.1.1 Emissions			baseline emissions. The Wanrou efficient cook stoves will rather reduce the release of CO ₂ emissions compared to the traditional three stone fires.	
4.1 Climate and Energy 4.1.2 Energy Supply	Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e., not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?	No	The project does not use energy from the local grid or power supply that is also being used by other users; hence it does not affect the availability and reliability of energy supply to other users.	N/A
4.2 Water 4.2.1 Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows	Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	No	The project will not have any impact on the water resources in the region. Thus, natural or pre-existing patterns of watercourses, ground-water and watersheds will not be affected.	N/A
4.2 Water 4.2.2 Erosion and/or Water Body Instability	1. Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion? If 'Yes' or 'Potentially' proceed to question 2. 2. Is the Project's area of influence susceptible to excessive erosion and/or water body instability?	No	The project reduces the wood fuel consumption and hence protects the natural forest cover. Therefore, erosion will indirectly be reduced, and water body stability supported.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.1 Landscape Modification and Soil	Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products?	No	The Project doesn't use land and soil for the production of crops or other products.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster	Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?	No	The Project will not be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions.	N/A
4.3 Environment,	Could the Project be negatively impacted by the	No	The Project doesn't lead to the use of	N/A

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ecology and land use 4.3.3 Genetic Resources	use of genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)?		genetically modified organisms.	
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.4 Release of pollutants	Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	No	The Project doesn't result in the release of pollutants to the environment.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste	Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No	The Project doesn't involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.6 Pesticides & Fertilisers	Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers?	No	The Project doesn't involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.7 Harvesting of Forests	Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	No	The Project doesn't involve the harvesting of forests.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.8 Food	Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	No	The Project doesn't modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.9 Animal husbandry	Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	No	The Project doesn't involve animal husbandry.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use	Does the Project physically affect or alter largely intact or High Conservation Value (HCV)	No	The introduction and usage of efficient cookstoves will not physically affect or	N/A

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4.3.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats	ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or sites identified?		alter largely intact or HCV ecosystems, critical landscapes or key biodiversity areas or sites in the region.	
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.11 Endangered Species	1. Are there any endangered species identified as potentially being present within the Project boundary (including those that may route through the area)?	No	The project does not have a negative impact on biodiversity and endangered species. No construction is foreseen, and no additional resource extraction will happen.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.11 Endangered Species	2. Does the Project potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects?	No	No transboundary effects from the project can be expected since the focus is on the dissemination of the Wanrou efficient cook stoves on household level and does not influence any resources which could have transboundary effects.	N/A

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcome

>> (Specify the relevant SDG target for each of three SDGs addressed by the project. Refer most recent version of targets [here](#).)

SDG 1 No poverty – Target: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Justification: The Wanrou efficient cookstoves are foreseen of a grid that are constructed by women associations. The production of these grids will provide income generation to women involved in these women associations.

SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being – Target: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Justification: the usage of the Wanrou efficient cookstove will reduce smoke and thus improve air quality.

SDG 4: Quality education – Target: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

Justification: The leader women (Monitrice Endogène) will receive appropriate training for the construction of the Wanrou efficient cookstoves to guarantee that the construction of the project cookstoves meet the quality standards. In addition, public awareness sessions are organized towards all potential stove users. The topics discussed during the public awareness sessions are the relation between deforestation and the use of traditional cookstoves, the advantages of the project cookstoves and on how the banco or mud should be prepared for the construction of the cookstoves, etc.

SDG 5 Gender equality – Target: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Justification: Women will spend less time in collecting wood, which they can use for other activities or own purposes.

SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy – Target: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Justification: Dissemination of the Wanrou efficient cookstove is more than 50% more efficient than the traditional stoves used in the baseline scenario.

SDG 13 Climate Action – Target: 13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

Justification: The project activities will allow the reduction of GHG emissions due to less fuelwood consumption.

D. 2. Stakeholders' Blind sustainable development assessment

i. Safeguard assessment

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no)	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
3.1 Human Rights	Not existent	No	The project respects Human Rights.	N/A
3.2 Gender Equality and Women's Rights	Is there a possibility that the Project might reduce or put at risk women's access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits?	No	The project has been developed to improve the conditions of women.	N/A
	Is there a possibility that the Project can adversely affect men and women in marginalised or vulnerable communities (e.g., potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men)?	No	In the contrary is beneficial and accessible for all members of the community.	N/A
	Is there a possibility that the Project might not take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to participate in the decisions/designs of the project's activities (such as lack of time, child care duties, low literacy or educational levels, or societal discrimination)?	No	Women are from the start of the project included in the design and decision-making process of the project activities.	N/A
	Does the Project take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to benefit from the Project's activities (e.g., Does the project criteria ensure that it includes minority groups or landless peoples)?	No	The project empowers both genders	N/A
	Does the Project design contribute to an increase	No	On the contrary, the project reduces	N/A

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	in women's workload that adds to their care responsibilities or that prevents them from engaging in other activities?		women's workload as the Wanrou efficient cookstove consumes less wood and thus women spend less time in search of wood.	
	Would the Project potentially reproduce or further deepen discrimination against women based on gender, for instance, regarding their full participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No	The project is beneficial for the role of women in the household and offers opportunities to the women to improve their living conditions.	N/A
3.3 Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	Not existent	No	There will be no danger to people in implementation area.	N/A
3.4 Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement 3.4.1 Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage	Does the Project Area include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations, or practices)?	No	The Wanrou efficient cookstoves will not critically alter cooking practices. So it has no impact on cultural heritage.	N/A
3.4 Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement 3.4.2 Forced Eviction and Displacement	Does the Project require or cause the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or permanent, full or partial)?	No	The project does not lead to relocation of people.	N/A
3.4 Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement 3.4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights	Does the Project require any change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights?	No	The project doesn't require any change inland tenure arrangements and/or other rights.	N/A
3.4 Cultural Heritage,	Are indigenous peoples present in or within the	No	There are no indigenous people (referring	N/A

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Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement 3.4.4 Indigenous Peoples	area of influence of the Project and/or is the Project located on land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples?		as distinct collectives) present in the project area.	
3.5 Corruption	Not existent	No	Eco-Benin should manage the project in such a way that there is no corruption.	N/A
3.6 Economic Impacts 3.6.1 Labour Rights	Not existent	No	The permanent workers will be from Eco-Benin, so no forced labor will occur. In case, the project employees short term workers not from Eco-Benin, it should respect labor right and contract.	N/A
3.6 Economic Impacts 3.6.2 Negative Economic Consequences	Not existent	No	No negative economic consequences are expected from the project.	N/A
4.1 Climate and Energy 4.1.1 Emissions	Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	No	On the contrary, the project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions over the baseline scenario.	N/A
4.1 Climate and Energy 4.1.2 Energy Supply	Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e., not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?	No	On the contrary, the objective of the project is to reduce the consumption of wood.	N/A
4.2 Water 4.2.1 Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows	Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	No	The Wanrou efficient cookstoves will lead to decreased deforestation, decreased soil erosion and thus decreased sedimentation in lakes and rivers, and increased infiltration of water in the soil.	N/A
4.2 Water 4.2.2 Erosion and/or Water Body Instability	1. Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion? If 'Yes' or 'Potentially' proceed to question 2. 2. Is the Project's area of influence susceptible to	No	The Wanrou efficient cookstoves will lead to decreased deforestation, decreased soil erosion and thus decreased sedimentation in lakes and rivers, and increased infiltration of water in the soil.	N/A

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	excessive erosion and/or water body instability?			
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.1 Landscape Modification and Soil	Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products?	No	The Project doesn't use land and soil for the production of crops or other products.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster	Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?	No	The Project will not be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.3 Genetic Resources	Could the Project be negatively impacted by the use of genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)?	No	The Project doesn't lead to the use of genetically modified organisms.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.4 Release of pollutants	Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	No	The Project doesn't result in the release of pollutants to the environment.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste	Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No	The Project doesn't involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.6 Pesticides & Fertilisers	Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers?	No	The Project doesn't involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use	Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	No	The Project doesn't involve the harvesting of forests.	N/A

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4.3.7 Harvesting of Forests				
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.8 Food	Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	No	The Project doesn't modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.9 Animal husbandry	Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	No	The Project doesn't involve animal husbandry.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats	Does the Project physically affect or alter largely intact or High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or sites identified?	No	The introduction and usage of efficient cookstoves will not physically affect or alter largely intact or HCV ecosystems, critical landscapes or key biodiversity areas or sites in the region.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.11 Endangered Species	1. Are there any endangered species identified as potentially being present within the Project boundary (including those that may route through the area)?	No	The project does not have a negative impact on biodiversity and endangered species. No construction is foreseen, and no additional resource extraction will happen.	N/A
4.3 Environment, ecology and land use 4.3.11 Endangered Species	2. Does the Project potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects?	No	No transboundary effects from the project can be expected since the focus is on the dissemination of the Wanrou efficient cook stoves on household level and does not influence any resources which could have transboundary effects.	N/A

ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcome

>> (Specify the relevant SDG target for each of three SDGs addressed by the project. Refer most recent version of targets [here](#).)

SDG 1 No poverty – Target: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Justification: The project will give opportunities to women through income generating activities.

SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being – Target: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Justification: the usage of the Wanrou efficient cookstove will reduce smoke and thus improve air quality.

SDG 4 Quality Education – Target: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

Justification: Different trainings will be provided for the construction of the Wanrou efficient cookstoves.

SDG 5 Gender equality – Target: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Justification: Women will spend less time in collecting wood, which they can use for other activities or own purposes.

SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy – Target: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Justification: The Wanrou efficient cookstove is more efficient than the traditional stoves.

SDG 13 Climate Action – Target: 13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

Justification: The project activities will allow the reduction of GHG emissions due to less fuelwood consumption.

SDG15: Life on land - Target: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

Justification: The soil component of this project strives directly towards this target: more sustainable agriculture and combatting soil degradation and erosion.

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

All SDG outcomes identified by PP (SDG1, SDG3, SDG 4, SDG5, SDG7 and SDG13) were confirmed by the stakeholders. In addition, stakeholders mentioned SDG15. As the PP judges that

the link between the project activity and the contribution to SDG15 is indirect, no changes have been done on the first sustainable development matrix.

SECTION E. SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

E. 1. Discussion on Sustainability monitoring Plan

>> 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?

The importance of monitoring indicators of sustainable development was also explained to the participants and some examples were given. The participants did not raise any problem or objection.

E. 2. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

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

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	Input and/or grievances are written on-site in an expression book, available at the Eco- Benin office in Natitingou, located in the Kantaborifa district in front of the artisans' house	The book gives access to a large number and wide range of stakeholders. Those ones who do not have access to the book, can provide their comments or other queries through telephone or Email (see below).
Telephone access	Jules LANDJOHOU Chargé de Programme-Nord ECO-BENIN: + (229) 96 88 17 82 Adrien HEVIEFO Chercheur Formateur: + (229) 66002897 Gautier AMOUSSOU Coordinateur ECO- BENIN: + (229)	Stakeholders can call during business hours either Jules Landjohou (Program Manager – Eco-Benin), Adrien Heviefou (Researcher / Trainer – Eco-Benin) and Gautier Amoussou (Coordinator Eco-Benin)

	95795224	
Internet/email access	<p>Eco-Benin ecobenin@yahoo.fr</p> <p>Gold Standard qa@goldstandard.org</p>	<p>Stakeholders can email at any time to Eco-Benin.</p> <p>Stakeholders may also directly email the Gold Standard Foundation.</p>
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Not used	N/A
Other	Not used	N/A

All issues identified during the crediting period through any of the Methods shall have a mitigation measure in place. The identified issue should be discussed in the monitoring report and the corresponding mitigation measure should be added to sustainability monitoring plan.





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

The LSC report along with the PDD will be sent to all participants and invitees by email or by letter. To enable the stakeholders a better understanding, the meeting minutes and the presentation showed during the local stakeholder consultation will be provided in French.

The Local Stakeholder Consultation report along with PDD will be made available at the office of Eco-Benin in Natitingou. It will be ensured that stakeholders have at least two months to provide their comments.

>>





PROJET FEMMES, SOLS ET ENERGIE

CONSULTATION DES PARTIES PRENANTES

Lieu : Hôtel Tata Somba de Natitingou










Date : 8 mars 2018

Liste de présence



N°	Nom & Prénom (s)	Sexe	Localité	Structure	Fonction	Tél. / E-Mail	Signature
1.	MADJRI Gilchrist	M		ANAF-Bénin	Représentant ANAF-Bénin	gcam-3117@gmail.com 97-04-67-95	
2.	SINASAMOU Jeannette	F	Kotopunga		Non-utilisateur	94-21-1138	
3.	TITIKOU Hornorino	F	Kotopunga		Bénéficiaire	95-72-8706	
4.	YOSERE Marguerite	F	Kotopunga		Non-utilisateur	69-17-12-00	

5.	ALLFA Estelle	F	Pouya		Monitrice	9469 8004	
6.	YOKOSSIKAKATAKA	F	Pouya		Bénéficiaire		
7.	KOUANGOUPO Sinama	F	Pouya		Non utilisatrice	65-35-3254	
8.	N'TCHA Jocelyne	F	Katagniga		Monitrice	96-23-44-85	
9.	KOUAGOU clarine	F	Katagniga		Non utilisatrice		
10.	HEPATE Elénne	F	Mousansamou		Monitrice	97-97-7+62	
11.	NATA Sylvie	F	Pampam		Monitrice	66-69-87-67	
12.	KOUAGOU Pauline	F	Pampam		Non utilisatrice		
13.	TCHETIKOUA Edith.	F	Pampam		Bénéficiaire		

14.	TITO Tchinkéya	F	Mounsamou	Bénéficiaire				
15.	NITCHA chantal	F	Mounsamou		Non utilisatrice			
16.	N'DA M. Solange	F	Koutchatchongou		Monitrice	6653 9137		
17.	N'KOUÉ Thérèse	F	Koutchatchongou Boukembé		Utilisatrice			
18.	KouAGou Clémence	F	Koutchatchongou Boukembé			673 018 44		
19.	N'KOUÉ Agnès	F	Koumadagou (Tikon NATA) Boukembé		Non utilisatrice	6643 37 82		
20.	TAWARI Collette	F	KouDOGou NATA		Association des Femmes AVEC	9651 16 20		
21.	NATA Catherine	F	KouKOMGou Korantière		Monitrice	61 45 57 39		
22.	IDAA Elisabeth	F	Korantière		Utilisatrice			

23.	M'PO Antoinette	F	Koukom gou Korontière	Utilisatrice	
24.	SIMBIA Suzanne	F	Koukom gou Koufe Korontière	Monitrice	
25.	NTCHA. Antoinette	F	Koukom gou Koufè Korontière	Utilisatrice	
26.	TAKOUAN KOUANTA Léopline	F	Koukoua Natta	Monitrice	
27.	Mpo Céline Kouagou	F	Koukoua Natta	Utilisatrice	
28.	Mpo clémentine	F	Koukoua Natta	Utilisatrice	
29.	N'TCHA Danta Maunigue	F	Koutoutou Gou NATTA	Monitrice	
30.	N'TCHA Madeleine	F	Koutoutou Gou NATTA	Utilisatrice	
31.	Kouagou Roxine.	F	Koutoutou Gou NATTA	Utilisatrice	

32.	SOUNWONGOU Pauline	F	ZONGO Boutembé	NON utilisé		
33.	BIO MADINA	F	Ehouchoy /Kopango	Bénéficiaire		Self
34.	AMIDA MANHAM	F	BOHBOH	NON utilisé		
35.	SEIDOU Baikissou	F	WAWADI	Monitrice		
36.	IMON ROUAMINA	F	FOA Kopango	Monitrice		
37.	ASSO SAFOURATOU	F	Palampango Kopango	Bénéficiaire	6-1-28-80-39	
38.	SARE AGBAMGBA	F	Palampango/ Kopango	Monitrice		
39.	TCHETIKOWA Edith	F	PAM PAM/ NATITINGOU	Monitrice		Edith
40.	KOAGO Pauline	F	PAM PAM/ Nahingou	Non utilisé		498

41.	NATA sylvie	F	PANPIAM		Monitrice		
42.	ALIDOU Léka	F	BABADAN ^{Kou} /Kouango		Monitrice		
43.	FOUDOU Léka	F	BABADAN ^{Kou} /Kouango		Monitrice	66-97-85-66	
44.	SOURIHA Cornisson	F	BOMBO /Kouango		Monitrice		
45.	ISOUEU Aicha	F	TOUTOU		Monitrice		
46.	MAMA TOUSSINBAGA	F	PALAMPAR GOU		Mon Bibliothécaire		
47.	TCHANBO Claude	M	Natitingou	Caritas	contrôleur de développ Rural	67-77-32-36 65-62-46-93	
48.	SANNI T. Bantchi	M	COPARGO	Mairie	Colc/SAD	97548313	
49.	ASTE Ogbonnikeu Frank	M	Natitingou	ADG	Chf de Projet	62624120	

50.	DABO Samba Atta	M	charge programme THIES	ADG	charge program	00 88 176 buk. 2800	Any
51.	AKOTOMOU M. Martine	F	CSC Nakitingou	Représentant HC	Payable	65 60 0535	
52.	AGNORO Malika	M	Tanguieta	Observateur Objectif DE TAP	Observateur leur objet CS	97485639 agnoromalika@gmail.com	
53.	DJESSOUHO Roselynn	M	Natitingou	Direction Départementale de l'Energie	Assistant du DOE	94 58 06 00 dransfor@gmail.com	
54.	AMINOU Raphaële Adissou	M	Cotonou	MEXM/ DGEC	chef de service Atténuation des effets de CC	97748748 aminou@yahoo	
55.	KANRI SAKI W. Séverin	M	Natitingou	Mairie Natitingou	Chief de service affaires foncières et aménagement du territoire	96 24 92 22 maire_natitingou@yahoo.fr	
56.	NYIRANSABIMANA Berthilde	F	Nakitingou	ENDAWGIZ Atacora-Dagou	CT chargée de l'Antenne Atacora-Dagou	67 67 30 59 berthilde.nyiransa bimana@giz.de	
57.	BAGRI B. Christ	M	Natitingou	DDAEP ATACORA	collaborateur C/DSF/G-OPA	87287543 christbagari@gmail.com	
58.	AGOGNON K. Victor	M	Boukambi	C/SALP Prairie		97 35 08 38 agovictor@yahoo.fr	

59.	HEVIERO Adrien	M	Natitingou	EBERARD	Consultant	67213345 hevieroadrien@gmail.com	
60.	DENECKER Sophie	F	Natitingou	stagiaire Solergie		96609014	
61.	N'TCHA Tchéta	F	Koufoungou Koungbe, Koungbe		Utilisatrice		
62.	ADJOU POSTATH	F	BARAZANO Koungbe		utilisatrice		
63.	SEIBOU AZARATOU	F	FOA Koungbe		Non utilisatrice		
64.	N'AH Paulin	M	Alpha et Omega Environnement ON Chéki	Représentant des Coordinateurs	Chargé de Programme Chargé de Programme	97350105	
65.	TAMOU Chabir Séro	M	Natitingou	DDVVDD	Directeur	96063640 tchabirsero@gmail.com	
66.	FORKOUTE Valentin	M	Natitingou	Agent DOCVOD	CNA	96588926 95685208	
67.	LATIFA ZAKARI	F	Koungbe		Monitrice	61188745	

59.	HEVIERO Adrian	M	Natitingou	ERBEN	Consultant	67 21 33 45 hevieroadrian@gmail.com	Heviero
60.	DENECKER Sofie	F	Natitingou	stagiaire Solergie		96 60 90 14	Denecker
61.	N'TCHA Tchéta	F	Kouparougou Koungbe Korontjira		Utilisatrice		
62.	ADJWÉ FOSTATH	F	BABAZANO Kopango		utilisatrice		
63.	SEIBOU AZARATOU	F	FOA Kopango		Non utilisatrice		
64.	N'AH Paulin	M	Alpha et Omaja Environnement OM Ouké	Représentant des Coordinateurs	Charge Le Projet	97 35 01 05	N'ah
65.	TAMOU Chabir Séro	M	Natitingou	DDCVDD	Directeur	96 06 36 40 tchabirsero@gmail.com	Tamou
66.	FORKOUTE Valentin	M	Natitingou	Agent DDCVDD	CNA	96 58 89 26 95 68 52 08	Forkoute
67.	LATIFA ZAKARI	F	Kopango		Monitrice	61 18 87 45	

68.	TASSOU Ioline	M	Natitingou	Préfecture	CI/SPAT Dépt Préfet	97333603 7410 81 83	
69.	TINGBE Estelle	F	Kouakou/ Bembouké		Moutille		
70.	DAFITO Frédéric	M	Natitingou	ECO-BENIN	Stagiaire	86-66-86-62	
71.	NOUMONYI Sylvie	F	Calavi	ECO.BENIN	Suivi-Evaluation tions	95 38 72 93	
72.	NORMEN Herman	M	Burkina	CO2logie	Directeur de projet	+32 4970531 36	
73.	TIPETI W. Nicolas	M	Natitingou	Eco-Benin	Relais communautaire	66 22 87 88	
74.	LANDJOHOU Jules	M	Natitingou	Eco-Benin	Charge de programme	95 86 05 79	
75.							
76.							

ANNEX 2.	ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS
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>> See documents “Evaluation LSC 20180308 FSE project – 1”, “Evaluation LSC 20180308 FSE project – 2” and “Evaluation LSC 20180308 FSE project – 3”


ANNEX 3. EXAMPLES OF INVITATIONS SENT

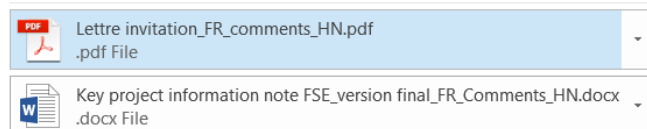
Invitation mail sent to DNA:


 lun. 5/03/2018 20:35
Stanislas LANDJOHOU
Invitation atelier partie prenante projet FSE

To limeloge@gmail.com

Cc Herman Noppen; ecobenin@yahoo.fr; wmuako

 We removed extra line breaks from this message.



Bonjour Monsieur le Point Focal.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous inviter à la réunion des parties prenantes du projet Femmes Sols Énergie (FSE) qui aura lieu le jeudi 8 mars 2018 à l'hôtel Tata Somba de Natitingou.

Nous vous prions de voir ci-jointes la lettre d'invitation et une note sur les informations clés du projet Femmes Sols Énergie (FSE).

Les frais de déplacement, d'hébergement et de restauration sont pris en compte par le projet du mercredi 7 au vendredi 9 mars 2018.

Comptant pour votre engagement pour la lutte contre l'adaptation ou l'atténuation face aux changements climatiques, nous vous remercions d'ores et déjà de votre participation ou celle de votre assistant monsieur AMADOU Abdou Salami. Veuillez agréer monsieur le point focal, nos sincères salutations.

--

G. Stanislas Jules LANDJOHOU


Administrateur d'Action Sociale et Culturelle Spécialiste en Développement Communautaire

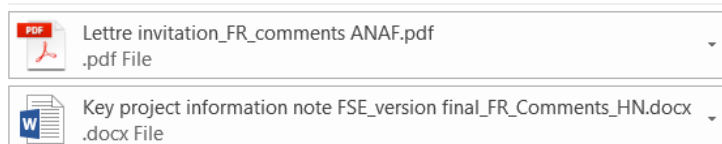
Invitation mail sent to ANAF:


 lun. 5/03/2018 21:20
Stanislas LANDJOHOU
invitation à la réunion des parties prenantes

To Germain DOSSOU

Cc ecobenin@yahoo.fr; Herman Noppen

 We removed extra line breaks from this message.



Bonjour Monsieur le Coordonnateur.

Je vous prie de voir ci-jointes la lettre d'invitation et la note d'explication du projet FSE. Au cas où vous ne pourrez pas prendre part à la réunion, nous vous remercions des dispositions que vous prendriez pour vous faire représenter. Merci.

--

G. Stanislas Jules LANDJOHOU

Administrateur d'Action Sociale et Culturelle Spécialiste en Développement Communautaire

Invitation mail sent to GS and international NGO's:




lun. 26/02/2018 20:35

Stanislas LANDJOHOU

Invitation for the Local Stakeholder Consultation of the FSE project

To qa@goldstandard.org; kvaughan@careclimatechange.org; helio@helio-international.org; dnicholson@dc.mercycorps.org; katrin.harvey@reeep.org; Dean.Thomson@worldvision.com.au; Bella.Roscher@wwf.ch

Cc herman@co2logic.com; ecobenin@yahoo.fr

 We removed extra line breaks from this message.

 Lettre invitation_Finale_EN.pdf .pdf File	 Key project information note FSE_version final_EN.docx .docx File
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Hello Dear All

Please see herewith your letter of invitation to stakeholder consultation and the short note on the ESF project.

Greetings distinguished.

--

G. Stanislas Jules LANDJOHOU

Administrateur d'Action Sociale et Culturelle Spécialiste en Développement Communautaire

Invitation letter to ABE:

Natitingou, le 2 Mars 2018.

Réf n° 001 / 03 / 2018 / ECO-BENIN / AR-AD / CP / CN _

A
Monsieur le Directeur de l'ABE

Objet: Invitation à la réunion des parties prenantes du projet FSE.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Eco-Benin en partenariat avec ADG, ANAF Bénin et CO2logic vous prie d'honorer de votre présence la séance de Consultation des Parties Prenantes du projet « Femmes, Sols Energie » dans le cadre du programme d'activités « Foyers Améliorés au Bénin et Togo ».

Ladite séance aura lieu le Jeudi 8 mars 2018 à 10 h précises à l'hôtel Tata Somba de Natitingou.

L'agenda de la séance se présente comme suit :

- Mot d'introduction à la rencontre
- Contexte et Présentation du Projet
- Questions et réponses sur le Projet
- Discussion sur l'impact du projet sur le développement durable
- Discussion sur le mécanisme continu de recueil des doléances
- Discussion sur le suivi du développement durable
- Autres questions et Conclusion

En annexe vous trouvez une note sur les informations clés concernant le projet FSE.

Votre présence effective et vos différentes suggestions sont vivement souhaitées et attendues. Toutefois, si vous ne pouvez pas participer à la réunion, nous vous prions de nous envoyer par courriel, aux adresses ci-après: landjostajus@gmail.com, ecobenin@yahoo.fr, ou herman@co2logic.com, vos commentaires sur la base des informations clés concernant le projet FSE annexées à la présente lettre au plus tard le 7 Mars 2018.

D'ores et déjà nous vous remercions pour votre disponibilité.

P.J : Note sur les informations clés du projet FSE.

Pour le Coordonnateur National,

The Program Officer for the North program



Handwritten signature of Stanislas Jules LANDJOHOU
Stanislas Jules LANDJOHOU,

Handwritten note: Acquies 6/03/18