TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

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

CONTENTS

Annexes

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

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

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

GS 6037: GS1247 VPA 127 Southern Ethiopia Community Safe Water

23/11/2017

Version 3

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

The Micro-Scale Voluntary Project Activity 127 Southern Ethiopia Community Safe Water project is eligible under the Gold Standard methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Version 1.0. The project will support the provision of safe water using borehole and protected spring technology to hundreds of households within the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR), Ethiopia. By providing safe water, the project will ensure that households consume less firewood during the process of water purification and as a result there shall be a reduction of carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion process.

The SNNPR is a largely rural district where local people typically use wood fuel on inefficient three stone fires to purify their drinking, cleaning and washing water. This process results in the release of greenhouse gas emissions from the combustion of wood - this can be avoided if a technology that does not require fuel (wood or fossil) supplies clean water desired by households.

Many existing boreholes are owned by community groups or community based organizations (CBOs) and have fallen into disrepair because maintenance programmes have been poorly managed, or proven too expensive. In this project CO2balance will work with our project partner and community groups in SNNPR, Ethiopia to identify broken down water points and renovate them so that they deliver clean, safe water and breakdowns are fixed rapidly. Rehabilitation activities started in June 2017 and all planned water point rehabilitations will be completed within 1 year of the start date of the project. The water points included under the project will be entirely human operated; the boreholes will be fitted with hand pump models that are commonly used in the area, such as India Mark II pumps. The depth of the boreholes will be limited to 100m or less.

The number of water points per VPA will be limited by the amount of pure water supplied by each unit; based on ex ante calculations, the maximum number of water points that can be rehabilitated in one VPA to achieve 10,000 tCO2e is approximately 10, however, the exact number will be determined once actual survey data has been collected. CO2balance and our project partner will rehabilitate and deliver the maintenance programme for all the water points included in the project activity to ensure that the quality of the water delivered by the water points is fit for human consumption for the entire length of the project, which will be a minimum seven years.

The project is funded by marketing the anticipated carbon credits from the wood savings to ethical investors, so water point owners must agree to transfer the emissions reductions over to CO2balance in return for them supplying the work to renovate the water points. This project will be developed under the Gold Standard carbon credit body, which in addition to checking that the carbon credits from this project are real, also measures local social, environmental and economical impact.

This project activity will be implemented in the following manner

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

1. Determine which water points are the most feasible to repair in terms of community interest/participation and technical viability

2. Rehabilitate the water points into full working order, commencing the crediting of the project activity.

3. Deliver an annual maintenance programme to ensure that the water supplied by each water point is pure and that the water point remains in full working order for the length of the crediting period.

Monitoring data collected during the rehabilitation and operation of the water points will be captured in an electronic data management system, or monitoring database. From this data, the emissions reductions of the VPA will be determined. This system will be available for review during the validation and verification.

Contribution to Sustainable Development

The Micro-Scale Voluntary Project Activity 127 Southern Ethiopia Community Safe Water project contributes to the sustainable development of the project area in a number of ways:

i. Environmental

- The VPA will help significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions over its lifetime.
- The VPA will help reduce the use of non-renewable biomass from forests, assisting with the preservation of existing forest stock, protecting natural forest eco-systems and wildlife habitats.
- The protection of standing forests will ensure the maintenance of watersheds that regulate water table levels and prevent flash flooding. A reduction in fire wood consumption will lead to reduced deforestation and therefore reduced erosion and nutrient loss.

ii. Social

- The incidence of illness and disease caused by drinking dirty water will be reduced
- The amount of indoor pollutants from the burning of biomass in the family home will be reduced. Less
- Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Carbon Monoxide (CO) and particulates will be emitted, reducing the likelihood of respiratory diseases and thus impacting positively on the health of the households.
- Less time will need to be spent purifying water, allowing greater opportunity to focus on other household tasks and the supervision of children.

iii. Economic

- The project will benefit the rural economy by providing employment in the maintenance and monitoring of the water points.
- Costs incurred in the purchase of fuel will be reduced, allowing more money to be spent on food, health care, education etc.

The project will deliver long-term, secure and simple contributions to sustainable development of the project area which, without carbon finance, would not exist.

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

CO2balance UK Ltd is the Co-ordinating/Managing Entity which communicates with Gold Standard; the project is managed in the Host Country by Vita.

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

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

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

GS 6037 VPA 127 Southern Ethiopia Community Safe Water

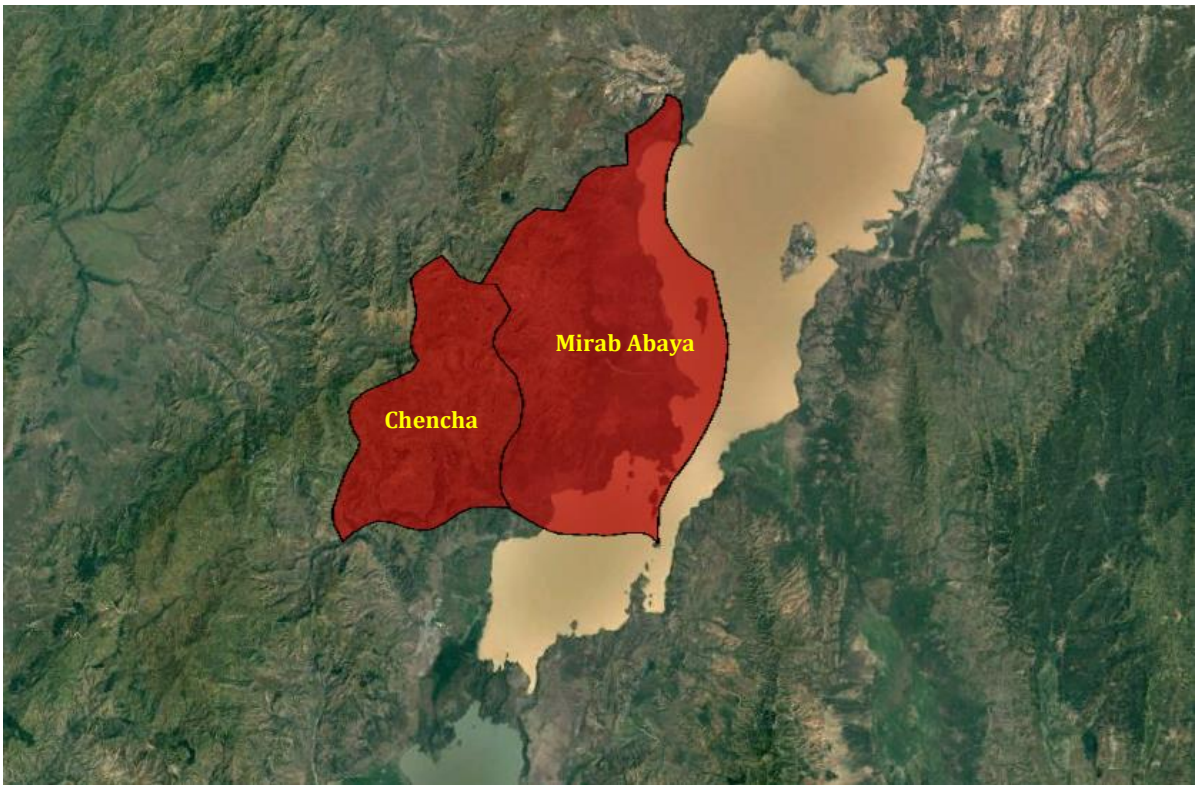
A.4.1.1. Host Party:

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

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

Below are details of the physical location to allow unique identification of the project. The Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region is marked in red below and the specific sub-districts are marked in red on the Google Earth image. The target area and the fuel collection area are defined as being contained within the project boundary, with the outer limits of the project boundary being clearly defined below, as the red and two smaller red regions on this Google Earth file. As the majority of beneficiaries collect their wood fuel locally in close proximity to their homesteads, the woodfuel collection area and target area are considered the same.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA



TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

Project Area Coordinates		
	Latitude	Longitude
North	6.543464°	37.805167°
East	6.298847°	37.845369°
South	6.125352°	37.471529°
West	6.250965°	37.482652°

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

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

10/06/2017*

*Start date is defined as the commencement of rehabilitation of the first water point in the VPA. To be updated at validation.

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

7 Years

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

Renewable crediting period

A.4.3.1. Starting date of the crediting period:

11/06/2017

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

7 years renewable

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

Year	Annual estimation of emission reduction of tCO_2-e
2017	10,000
2018	10,000
2019	10,000
2020	10,000
2021	10,000
2022	10,000
2023	10,000
Total estimated emission reductions (tCO_2-e)	70,000
Total number of crediting years	7
Annual average over crediting period of estimated reductions (tCO_2-e)	10,000

A.4.5. Public funding of the VPA:

There is no public or ODA funding for this project activity, all revenue for the project will be derived from the sales of VERs.

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

The mVPA is neither registered as an individual GS Project Activity or with any other standard, nor is it part of another Registered PoA.

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

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

GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

The VPA applies the Gold Standard Methodology *Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption* Version 1. The applicability of this methodology is discussed below:

Methodology Requirement	Project
1. 'The project boundary can be clearly identified, and the technologies counted in the project are not included in another voluntary market or CDM project activity.	The project area (The woredas of Chencha and Mirab Abaya) has been clearly demarcated using political boundaries recognized in Ethiopia. The last census for Ethiopia was conducted in 2007 [1]. Using the population growth rate provided by the World Bank[2] the total population for each woreda in 2017 is predicted to be 144,212 for Chencha and 96,799 for Mirab Abaya. This brings the total population for the project area to 241,011 for 2017. Each technology will be recorded using GPS coordinates and individually tagged with an identification code which is stored securely in the project database. Regular project surveys together with distribution records will ensure that the technologies included in the project are not double counted.
2. Technologies have a continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit (defined as total energy delivered usefully from start to end of operation of a unit divided by time of operation). For technologies or practices that do not deliver thermal energy in the project scenario but only	The project technology does not deliver thermal energy; the rehabilitation and installation of water points displace energy supplied in the baseline as they eliminate the need to purify water through boiling; the 150kw threshold therefore applies to the baseline technology. Water points displace

[1] See http://www.csa.gov.et/census-report/census-tables.html for SNNPR District.
[2] See https://data.worldbank.org/country/ethiopia DataBank for annual population growth rate (%).

displace thermal energy supplied in the baseline scenario, the 150kW threshold applies to the displaced baseline technology.	energy supplied in the baseline as they eliminate the need to purify water through boiling. Based on the results of the WBT, the estimated energy output is 23.36 Kw which is well within the methodological limit of 150kw. This has been proven via calculation.
3. The use of the baseline technology as a backup or auxiliary technology in parallel with the improved technology introduced by the project activity is permitted as long as a mechanism is put into place to encourage the removal of the old technology and the definitive discontinuity of its use.	As noted in the Gold Standard Methodology p.4. *'the removal and continued non-use of three stone fires and other easily constructed traditional devices (the baseline technology replaced by this project activity) is in many cases unlikely and impractical to monitor.'* However, local people will be educated on the health and environmental benefits of abandoning inefficient use of the baseline technology. Furthermore a WASH program will be carried out parallel to the project which will help to increase awareness regarding water use, health and hygiene among local communities.
a) The project documentation must provide a clear description of the approach chosen and the monitoring plan must allow for a good understanding of the extent to which the baseline technology is still in use after the introduction of the improved technology, whether the existing baseline technology is not surrendered at the time of the introduction of the improved technology, or whether a new baseline technology is acquired and put to use by targeted end users during the project crediting period.	Overall use of the baseline technology will be monitored in conjunction with that of the project technology, as will the emergence of any other baseline technology by targeted end users. As per the Methodology kitchen surveys will be carried out at regular intervals to determine any changes in baseline technology use.
b)''The success of the mechanism put into place must therefore be monitored, and the approach must be adjusted if proven unsuccessful. If an old technology remains in use in parallel with the improved technology, corresponding emissions must of course be accounted for as part of the project emissions.''	Parallel baseline technology use (three stone fires or traditional equivalent) will be revealed during monitoring and its effect on emissions reductions will be captured in the parameter Q, p, clean boil, y and in the usage surveys. The uptake rate U will also be determined by surveys and hence used to account for parallel baseline and project technology use.
4. The project proponent must clearly communicate to all project participants the entity that is claiming ownership rights of and selling the	A full explanation will be given to elected representatives of water point users that co2balance have committed to provide them with

emission reductions resulting from the project activity. This must be communicated to the technology producers and the retailers of the improved technology or the renewable fuel in use in the project situation by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork, If the claimants are not the project technology end users, the end users should be notified that they cannot claim for emission reductions from the project	a rehabilitated and fully maintained for free on the basis that the emissions reductions will be transferred to co2balance. This will be recorded using a Carbon Transfer Form, which elected representatives of water point owners will sign confirming that they understand the agreement and will explain it to water point users.
5. Project activities making use of a new biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g. shift from non-renewable to green charcoal, plant oil or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant Gold Standard specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Gold Standard rules.	As the technology used in this project has been specifically designed to displace baseline feedstock use via fuelwood, rather than a new biomass feedstock, this criterion is not applicable to this project. The emission reductions from this project will result from a change in quantity of fuel consumed, rather than change of fuel type.
a)Adequate evidence is supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels are not worsened compared to the baseline, and greenhouse gases (as listed in section II.1) emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision. The project fuel/stove combination may include instances in which the project stove is a baseline stove.	The fuel used in both the project and baseline scenario is the same, as such there are no additional harmful gases released in the project scenario. The baseline technology has also not changed; rather its use will have been eliminated.
b) Records of renewable fuel sales may not be used as sole parameters for emission reduction calculation, but may be used as data informing the equations in section II of this methodology if correlated to data on distribution and results of field tests and surveys confirming (a) actual use of the renewable fuel and usage patterns such as average fraction of non-renewable fuels used in mixed combustion or seasonal variation of fuel types, (b) GHG emissions, (c) evidence of CO levels not deteriorating (d) any further factors effecting emission reductions significantly.	Renewable fuels are not sold as part of this project therefore this point is not applicable.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

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

Eligibility Criteria	Description	Means of Verification (Checked at VPA Inclusion)
VPA Location and Project Boundary	The geographical boundary within which the technologies are installed will be within the Project Boundary outlined in Section A.4.1.2	The location of VPA 127 is specified in Section A.4.1.2, in which the CME states that the location is within Ethiopia; one of the countries outlined in the PoA-DD. Each VPA will be uniquely defined by a range of GPS coordinates and current administrative maps to define the project boundary.
Scale of the Activity	Emission reductions achieved by each one of the activities considered under the micro-scale programme are limited to a maximum of 10,000 tonnes of CO2e in any year of their crediting period.	The total number of emission reductions in this VPA will be limited to 10,000t CO2
Technology and Target Group	Each VPA will involve the distribution and installation of efficient cook stoves and/or household level water technology, to households and/or communities currently cooking with firewood on a traditional three-stone stove, for domestic purposes and/or currently boiling water as a treatment method before consumption.	This VPA will involve the repair and rehabilitation of water points that supply water to households currently boiling water as a treatment method (taking into account suppressed demand). Suppressed demand will be determined through a set of questions in the baseline survey that establish the method households use to purify their water, if any, and how they would choose to purify if they were not subject to monetary and access barriers.
Technology Output	The technologies will each have continuous energy outputs of less than 150kW per unit. This will be applied to the baseline	Calculations for the specific technology show that they are within the 150kW Limit. The estimated energy output of the baseline technology is 23.36 Kw,

	technology with regards to the water technology units.	however, following the rehabilitation of the water point is 0 Kw.
Baseline	The characteristics and current biomass/water consumption of households in the baseline scenario will be identified for each VPA.	A modified Water Boiling Test (WBT) has been carried out for the woredas of Chencha and Mirab Abaya in Ethiopia.
Methodology	Each VPA will be in compliance with Gold Standard Methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Version 1	The applicability of the methodology is justified in Section B.1 and applies to each VPA.
Additionality	Each VPA will demonstrate additionality according to the criteria outlined in Section D.5 of the PoA-DD.	In accordance with the Micro-Programme rules, any activity meeting one of the criteria outlined in Section D.5 shall be deemed additional. This VPA is within Ethiopia, an LDC and is therefore additional.
Carbon Transfer	It will be clearly communicated that co2balance is the entity that is claiming ownership rights of and selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity.	At the point of technology installation, a Carbon Transfer Form (CTF) will be signed and uploaded to our database stating that the rights to the carbon credits will lie with co2balance. An elected representative from each water resources committee responsible for a water point will sign a CTF on behalf of all users thereof.
Non-Diversion of ODA	There will be no public funding or ODA for any of the proposed VPA's.	A declaration confirming that there is no diversion of public funding for this VPA is attached with the VPA-DD.
Avoiding Double Counting of Emission Reductions	Each VPA will ensure double counting of emission reductions is avoided, through the unique	Each water point rehabilitated and installed in this POA will be GPS referenced ensuring that they are

	identification of each technology with an identification number.	uniquely identifiable to this project.
Avoiding Double Counting of Programme Activities	Each VPA will show that it is exclusive to the PoA and not registered as another project activity or VPA under another PoA.	This VPA is neither registered as a project activity with GS or any other standard or as a VPA of another PoA. The appropriate registries (Gold Standard and CDM) can be accessed to demonstrate this.

Sustainable Development Criteria

Eligibility Criteria	Description	Means of Verification (Checked at VPA Inclusion)
Air Quality	The water technologies will result in an improvement in indoor air quality.	The air quality will be measured indirectly through wood consumption as part of the Sustainability Monitoring.

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

N/A

B.3.1 Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced as per the eligibility criteria defined in the registered micro-programme *(when Additionality is demonstrated at the micro- programme level)*:

N/A

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

As outlined in Section D.5 of the PoA-DD, the Micro-Scale VPA is deemed additional as the project activity is located in Ethiopia, which is an LDC.

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

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

The sources listed below are included in the project boundary. The mVPA is limited to Chencha and Mirab Abaya woredas which are within Ethiopia, as illustrated in Section 4.1.2, therefore within the geographical boundary of the registered PoA.

	Source	Gas	Included?	Justification / Explanation
Baseline	Combustion of fossil fuels	CO_2	Yes	Important source of emissions
	Combustion of fossil fuels	CH_4	Yes	Important source of emissions
	Combustion of fossil fuels	N_2O	Yes	Gas included in the calculations. Emissions factors for fuel in stationery combustion by the IPCC
Project Activity	Combustion of fossil fuels	CO_2	Yes	Important source of emissions
	Combustion of fossil fuels	CH_4	Yes	Important source of emissions
	Combustion of fossil fuels	N_2O	Yes	Gas included in the calculations. Emissions factors for fuel in stationery combustion by the IPCC

B.5. Emission reductions:

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

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{b,co2}$
Data unit:	tco_2/TJ
Description:	co_2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario
Source of data used:	Volume 2: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 2, Table 2.5
Value applied:	112
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Deemed valid by Methodology
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{b,non\ co2}$
Data unit:	tco_2/TJ
Description:	Non-co_2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario
Source of data used:	Default emissions factor: http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch2s2-10-2.html#table-2-14 Global Warming Potential: http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch2s2-10-2.html#table-2-14
Value applied:	8.692
Justification of the choice of data or description of	Deemed valid by Methodology

measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{p,co2}$
Data unit:	tco_2/TJ
Description:	co_2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in project scenario
Source of data used:	Volume 2: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 2, Table 2.5
Value applied:	112
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Deemed valid by Methodology
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{p,non\ co2}$
Data unit:	tco_2/TJ
Description:	Non-co_2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in project scenario
Source of data used:	Default emissions factor: http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch2s2-10-2.html#table-2-14 Global Warming Potential: http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch2s2-10-2.html#table-2-14
Value applied:	8.692
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Deemed valid by Methodology
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter:	NCV_b
Data unit:	TJ/ton
Description:	Net calorific value of the fuels used in the baseline
Source of data used:	http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_1_Ch1_Introduction.pdf Table 1.2
Value applied:	0.0156
Justification of the choice of data or	Deemed valid by Methodology

description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter:	NCV_p
Data unit:	TJ/ton
Description:	Net calorific value of the fuels used in the project
Source of data used:	http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_1_Ch1_Introduction.pdf_Table 1.2
Value applied:	0.0156
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Deemed valid by Methodology
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter:	$W_{b,y}$
Data unit:	T/litre
Description:	Quantity of fuel that is used to treat 1 litre of water in the baseline scenario b during year y
Source of data to be used:	Baseline Water Boiling Test
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	0.001270
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The baseline water boiling test is used to determine the amount of wood used to purify 1 litre of water by boiling. This data is gathered according to: *Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption* Version 1*, Draft General Guidelines On Sampling And Surveys*; EB37 Annex 27; and *Standard For Sampling And Surveys For CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities* (Version 02); EB65 Annex 2
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	$W_{p,y}$
Data unit:	T/litre
Description:	Quantity of fuel that is used to treat 1 litre of water in the project scenario p during year y

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

Source of data to be used:	Baseline Water Boiling Test
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	0.001270
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The baseline water boiling test is used to determine the amount of wood used to purify 1 litre of water by boiling. This data is gathered according to: *Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption* Version 1*, Draft General Guidelines On Sampling And Surveys*; EB37 Annex 27; and *Standard For Sampling And Surveys For CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities* (Version 02); EB65 Annex 2
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	Cj
Data unit:	Percentage
Description:	Portion of users of project safe water supply who were already in baseline using a non-boiling safe water supply
Source of data used:	Baseline Study
Value applied:	15.07%
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Deemed valid by Methodology
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter:	Xboil Non Suppressed Demand
Data unit:	Percentage
Description:	Percentage of premises that in the absence of the project activity would have used non-GHG emitting technologies like chlorine treatment techniques (if available) in the project boundary,.
Source of data used:	Baseline Study
Value applied:	10.60%
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Suppressed demand will be determined through a set of questions in the project survey that establish the method households use to purify their water, if any, and how they would choose to purify if they were not subject to monetary and access barriers. This is in line with the Gold Standard principles of suppressed demand outline in annex 2. A fixed suppressed demand baseline has been opted for, however , in the event the project surveys show a substantial change in fuel use characteristics, a new baseline shall be conducted.
Any comment:	-

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

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

Parameter	Unit	Value	Description
BEb,y	***tCO2/y***	***14,490***	***Baseline emissions per year***
Bb,y	T	8,661	Quantity fuel consumed in baseline scenario
Cj	fraction	15.07%	Percentage of safe water supplied anyway
Njy		1,460,000	Person Days
Qp,y	L/pd	5.5	Quantity safe water litres supplied by project technology
Qp, raw, y	L/pd	0	Quantity of raw water boiled in addition to project tech water
Qp, clean,y	L/pd	0.5	Quantity of safe water boiled in addition to project tech water
Wp,y	T/L	0.00127	Tonnes of wood to boil water - water boiling test
EFb,fuel,co2	tCO2/TJ	112	Emissions factor baseline fuel (co2)
fNRB	fraction	0.88	Non renewable biomass fraction (default value)
EFb, fuel, non-co2	TCO2/TJ	8.692	Emissions factor baseline fuel (non-co2)
NCV,b,fuel	TJ/T	0.0156	Net calorific value of fuel
PEp,y	***tCO2/y***	***1,316***	***Project emissions per year***
Bp,y	T	787	Quantity of fuel consumed in project scenario per HH
Cj	fraction	15.07%	Percentage of safe water supplies anyway
Njy		1,460,000	Person Days
Wp,y	T/L	0.00127	Tonnes of wood to boil water - water boiling test
Qp, raw, y	L/pd	0	Quantity of raw water boiled in addition to project tech water
Qp, cleanboil, y	L/pd	0.5	Quantity of safe water boiled
Up,y	fraction	0.9	Usage rate
Quality of the treated water	As appropriate	N/A	Water quality will be assessed using techniques approved by the WHO
EFb,fuel,co2	tCO2/TJ	112	Emissions factor project fuel (co2)
fNRB	fraction	0.88	NRB
EFb, fuel, non-co2	TCO2/TJ	8.692	Emissions factor project fuel (non-co2)
NCV,b,fuel	TJ/T	0.0156	Net calorific value of fuel
LE p,y	T Co2/yr	0	Leakage in project scenario

Baseline Emissions

$$BE_{b,y} = B_{b,y} * \left(\left(fNRB_y * EF_{b,fuel,co2} \right) + EF_{b,fuel,nonco2} \right) * NCV_{b,fuel}$$

Where:

$$B_{b,y} = (1 - C_j) * N_{j,y} * W_{i,y} * (Q_{j,y} + Q_{j,rawboil,y}) \quad (11)$$

Where:

$N_{j,y}$	Number of person.days consuming water supplied by project scenario p through year y[47]
C_j	Expressed as a percentage, this is the portion of users of the project technology j who in the baseline were already consuming safe water without boiling it
$B_{b,y}$	Quantity of fuel consumed in baseline scenario b during the year y in tons
$Q_{p,y}$	Quantity of safe water in litres consumed in the project scenario p and supplied by project technology per person per day
$Q_{p,rawboil,y}$	Quantity of raw water boiled in the project scenario p per person per day
$W_{b,y}$	Quantity of fuel in tons required to treat 1 litre of water using technologies representative of baseline scenario b during project year y, as per Baseline Water Boiling Test.

Project Emissions

$$PE_{p,y} = B_{p,y} * \left((fNRB_y * EF_{p,fuel,co2}) + EF_{p,fuel,nonco2} \right) * NCV_{p,fuel}$$

$$B_{p,y} = (1 - C_j) * N_{p,y} * W_{p,y} * (Q_{p,rawboil,y} + Q_{p,cleanboil,y})$$

Where:

$N_{p,y}$	Number of person.days consuming water supplied by project scenario p through year y

C_j	Expressed as a percentage, this is the portion of users of the project technology j or who in the baseline were already consuming safe water without boiling it
$B_{p,y}$	Quantity of fuel consumed in project scenario p during the year y in tons
$Q_{p,rawboil,y}$	Quantity of raw water boiled in the project scenario p per person per day
$Q_{p,cleanboil,y}$	Quantity of safe water boiled in the project scenario p per person per day
$W_{p,y}$	Quantity of wood fuel or fossil fuel in tons required to treat 1 litre of water using technologies representative of the project scenario p during project year y

Leakage:

The potential sources of leakage listed in the methodology have been investigated, and addressed below:

a) The displaced baseline technologies are reused outside the project boundary in place of lower emitting technology or in a manner suggesting more usage than would have occurred in the absence of the project.

In all cases the baseline technologies displaced are three stones; these have no market value and are not a product as such. There is nothing limiting the use of three stone cooking across the country (the technology is lowest rung on the energy ladder and the price is zero), which is why this cooking method is so widespread. In any case the primary purpose of these three rocks is for cooking so they will not be replaced/displaced in their entirety as a result of this project - which means they will not be reused outside the project boundary. This leakage source can therefore be discounted.

b) The non-renewable biomass or fossil fuels saved under the project activity are used by non-project users who previously used lower emitting energy sources.

There is no evidence to suggest significant (if any) use of renewable energy for purifying water in the project region as found in the Baseline Water Surveys. As solar purification devices are not used, renewable energy used for purifying water would likely be animal dung or crop residues which will be used due to ease of availability/proximity to the home rather than due to a shortage of wood fuel, therefore it is an independent factor. This leakage source can therefore be discounted.

c) The project significantly impacts the NRB fraction within an area where other CDM or VER project activities account for NRB fraction in their baseline scenario.

There are currently no other CDM or VER projects in the project area, however, this will be reviewed biennially.

d) The project population compensates for loss of the space heating effect of inefficient technology by adopting some other form of heating or by retaining some use of inefficient technology.

The space heating effect of boiling water for purification purposes will be minimal, as the predominant use of baseline technology is for cooking. Therefore it is highly unlikely that another technology will be used for heating when users no longer boil water.

e) By virtue of promotion and marketing of new technology with high efficiency, the project stimulates substitution within households who commonly used a technology with relatively lower emissions, in cases where such a trend is not eligible as an evolving baseline.

This project is not marketing efficient technology; it is eliminating the need for a fuel based technology to deliver pure water. Lower emission technology substitution within households is therefore not possible and this leakage source can therefore be discounted.

A value of 0 is applied for leakage, which will be monitored biennially, following first verification as per the requirements of the methodology.

Overall Emission Reductions

$$ER_y = \left(\left(\Sigma BE_{b,y} - \Sigma PE_{p,y}\right) * U_{p,y} - \Sigma LE_{p,y}\right) * (1 - Xboil)$$

The stated ER_y are multiplied by the percentage of suppressed demand users (1 - Xboil) in order the conservatively adjust total ER. For full calculations please see accompanying 'Ex-Ante Calculations Spreadsheet.'

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

Year	Estimation of project activity emissions (tCO_2)	Estimation of baseline emissions (tCO_2)	Usage rate	Estimation of leakage (tCO_2)	Percentage of suppressed demand users	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tCO_2)	Capped ERs
2017	685	7,245	0.9	0	89.40%	5,298	5,000
2018	1,316	14,490	0.9	0	89.40%	10,599	10,000
2019	1,316	14,490	0.9	0	89.40%	10,599	10,000
2020	1,316	14,490	0.9	0	89.40%	10,599	10,000
2021	1,316	14,490	0.9	0	89.40%	10,599	10,000
2022	1,316	14,490	0.9	0	89.40%	10,599	10,000
2023	1,316	14,490	0.9	0	89.40%	10,599	10,000
2024	658	7,245	0.9	0	89.40%	5,298	5,000
Total	Emission reductions for each 12 month period will be capped at 10,000 tCO2e						**70,000**

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

>>

B.6.1. Description of the monitoring plan:

Cross-sampling

As explained in the monitoring plan, cross sampling of devices will be applied across all homogenous VPAs in Chencha and Mirab Abaya woredas.

Individual participants will be selected from the water point user data base using the random selection process outlined in the monitoring plan. See Monitoring Plan document. Sample sizes will be in line with the Gold Standard requirements The surveys below will be monitored under the cross sampling approach;

- Project Surveys- Completed annually,
- Usage Surveys- Completed annually,
- Water Consumption Field Tests- Completed annually,

The surveys will be conducted so as to ensure that they are within the end date of the respective monitoring periods for each VPA.

For water point sampling, the number of water points to be randomly sampled shall be determined in accordance with a 90/30 confidence/precision. The minimum number of household samples required for monitoring/usage surveys and WCFT shall than be equally divided amongst the randomly sampled water points. E.g. If the sample frame consists of 50 water points, at least 7 water points shall be randomly sampled in order to comply with a 90/30 confidence/precision. Out of those 7 water points, households shall be randomly sampled complying with the minimum sample size requirement for each particular survey/test, hence for a WCFT complying with a 90/10 confidence/precision and for a usage/monitoring survey complying with a minimum of 100 households (at least 30 from each age group for the usage survey).

A. Installation Record

A comprehensive installation record will record the following information:

- Date of installation/rehabilitation
- GPS location of the water point
- Model of the water point
- Quantity of water points installed
- The total number of people obtaining their water from each water point
- Mode of use: commercial/domestic

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

B. Project Database

The project database will be derived from the Installation Record, with project technologies differentiated by different project scenarios (if required).

All data collected in relation to the project will be held in the local office and/or on the Project Database for the entire life cycle of the project and a period of 2 years afterwards. The data may be archived during the project in order to maintain clarity and security.

C. Ongoing Monitoring Studies

The following ongoing monitoring studies are conducted for each project scenario following verification of the associated initial project studies.

a) *Water consumption field test* - Completed annually, prior to first verification and then every year after first verification

The water consumption field test determines three parameters *viz* Q,p,y – the quantity of water supplied in the project scenario using the clean water supply technology; Q p,rawboil,y – the raw or unsafe water that is still boiled after installation of the water supply technology and Qp, cleanboil,y – quantity of safe water boiled in the project scenario after installation of the water supply technology.

The measurement method used is similar to Kitchen Performance Test in which the volume of water consumed in each household is averaged over 3 days. The WCFT will be carried out by staff trained by co2balance to meet the specific requirements of the methodology. All data presented in excel is subject to checking and cross referencing of a sample of the raw data by co2balance UK Ltd

b) Usage Survey- Completed annually, on time for any request of issuance

The usage survey provides a single usage parameter Up,y that is weighted based on drop off rates that are representative of the age distribution for project technologies in the installation record.

c) Quality of the treated water - Completed biennial, and in time for 1st verification

The quality of the treated water is assessed to ensure that it is fit for human consumption. It will be assessed in accordance with Ethiopian national standards. The parameters used to assess the water quality will be in line with Ethiopian standards for potable water and all parameters will be shown to be within levels considered acceptable for domestic human consumption.

d) Leakage Assessment- Completed every other year

The potential sources of leakage will be investigated (LEp,y). If the assessment quantifies an increase in fuel consumption by the non-project households attributable to the project activity, then calculations will be adjusted to account for this.

e) Non-renewable Biomass Assessment Update- Reassessed at renewal of crediting period

In accordance with the methodology, the NRB assessment will remain fixed for the entire crediting period, although the project proponent may choose to reexamine the assessment at any time.

f) Np,y – Project Technology Days

Number of persons consuming water supplied by project scenario p through year y. Sum of the total number of people using each water point in the project multiplied by the number of days crediting each water point earns in this monitoring period. The total number of households using each water point will be determined through

information supplied by our NGO partner. Using this method, the total number of people using each water point will be known and hence a figure for person days can be calculated. All monitoring tasks will be selected at random.

For further details and the full Monitoring Plan, see the attached 'Project Monitoring Plan' document.

Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter:	$f_{NRB,i,y}$
Data unit:	Fractional non-renewability
Description:	Non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel in scenario i during year y
Source of data used:	CDM Default- https://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/index.html
Value applied:	0.88
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Default values of fraction of non-renewable biomass as outlined by the UNFCCC CDM http://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/index.html
Any comment:	The UNFCCC CDM default fNRB value for the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia expired in April 2017. In absence of an updated value, the previously approved value shall be used, however this will be updated once a revised figure is put forward for the CDM default value. If the UNFCCC updated value is higher than the previously approved value, then the previously approved value shall be used. In other circumstances, the updated value by the UNFCCC shall be used, maintaining conservativeness.

Data / Parameter:	N p,y
Data unit:	Project Technology Days
Description:	Number of persons consuming water supplied by project scenario p through year y
Source of data to be used:	Water point Project Database
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	1,460,000
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Sum of the total number of people using each water point in the project multiplied by the number of days crediting each water point earns in this monitoring period
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	U p,y
Data unit:	Percentage
Description:	Usage rate in project scenario p through year y
Source of data to be used:	Annual Usage Survey

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	Estimated at 0.9; Actual value to be provided in time for each verification
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Annual usage survey will be carried out by staff trained by co2balance to meet the specific requirements of the methodology. All data presented in excel is subject to checking and cross referencing of a sample of the raw data by co2balance UK Ltd
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	Qp,y
Data unit:	Litres per person per day
Description:	Quantity of safe water supplied in the project scenario p during the year y using the zero or low emissions clean water supply technology
Source of data to be used:	Water Consumption Field Test (WCFT)
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	5.5
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Method used similar to Kitchen Performance Test in which the volume of water consumed in each household is averaged over 3 days. Volume capped at 7.5 litres per person per day as per the methodology The WCFT will be carried out by staff trained by co2balance to meet the specific requirements of the methodology. All data presented in excel is subject to checking and cross referencing of a sample of the raw data by co2balance UK Ltd
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	Qp,cleanboil,y
Data unit:	Litres per person per day
Description:	Quantity of safe water boiled in the project scenario p during the year y using the zero or low emissions clean water supply technology
Source of data to be used:	Water Consumption Field Test (WCFT)
Value of data applied for the purpose of	Estimated at 0.5; Actual value to be provided in time for each verification

calculating expected emission reductions	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Method used similar to Kitchen Performance Test in which the volume of water consumed in each household is averaged over 3 days. The WCFT will be carried out by staff trained by co2balance to meet the specific requirements of the methodology. All data presented in excel is subject to checking and cross referencing of a sample of the raw data by co2balance UK Ltd
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	Qp,rawboil, y
Data unit:	Litres per person per day
Description:	The raw of unsafe water that is still boiled after installation of the water treatment technology
Source of data to be used:	Water Consumption Field Test (WCFT)
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	Estimated at 0; Actual value to be provided in time for each verification
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Method used similar to Kitchen Performance Test in which the volume of water consumed in each household is averaged over 3 days. The WCFT will be carried out by staff trained by co2balance to meet the specific requirements of the methodology. All data presented in excel is subject to checking and cross referencing of a sample of the raw data by co2balance UK Ltd
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	Quality of Treated Water
Data unit:	Parameters as per national standards
Description:	Performance of the treatment technology
Source of data to be used:	Laboratory Tests
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	Certfificates supplied at verification
Description of measurement	The water quality will be tested in line with Ethiopia National Standards. CFUs Colony Forming Units of E-Coli shall meet the national standard.

methods and procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	LEp,y
Data unit:	tCO2e per year
Description:	Leakage in project scenario p during year y
Source of data to be used:	Baseline and monitoring surveys
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	0
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Assessed every two years using baseline and monitoring surveys
Any comment:	

SECTION C. Stakeholders' comments

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

Local stakeholder workshops for the repair of water water points in Chencha and Mirab Abaya were conducted by Vita in the following locations:

- Teachers Association Hall, Chencha woreda (September 15th 2016)
- Gamo Development Association Meeting Hall, Mirab Abaya woreda (September 14th 2016)

The meetings acted as the LSCs for VPAs 127-128 (GS 6037-8) and for future homogenous water point projects conducted within Chencha and Mirab Abaya woredas, which constitute the project boundary. The Chencha and Mirab Abaya meetings has approximately 50 and 70 participants respectively, which included:

- Local government officials

- Village administrators
- Representatives of the WASH committee
- Representative elders
- Experts from water source departments
- Community service providers like the technicians
- Members of the community
- Vita representatives

Picture 1: The Chencha meeting had approximately 50 participants

The LSC meetings were designed to cover multiple VPAs in Chencha and Mirab Abaya woredas, SNNPR. In line with the Gold Standard Micro-Programme Rules, the following eligibility criteria must be complied with in order for a VPA to qualify under the group LSC:

- The project implementation activities are the same for all VPAs as outlined in section A.2 of the VPA-DD.
- The design of the water points is the same or is sufficiently similar within these VPAs.
- All VPAs covered by this stakeholder consultation must be implemented in the same geographic area: Chencha and Mirab Abaya woredas, Ethiopia.
- The start date of implementation for all the VPAs is within a time-frame of 2 - 3 years.

Compliance with the above criteria will be demonstrated for each of the VPAs covered by the group LSC. This VPA complies with the group LSC approach.

The objective of these public meetings was to clarify the details and logistics of project implementation, to take into account concerns and recommendations of the stakeholders and finally to discuss the potential environmental and social impacts of the project in the area.

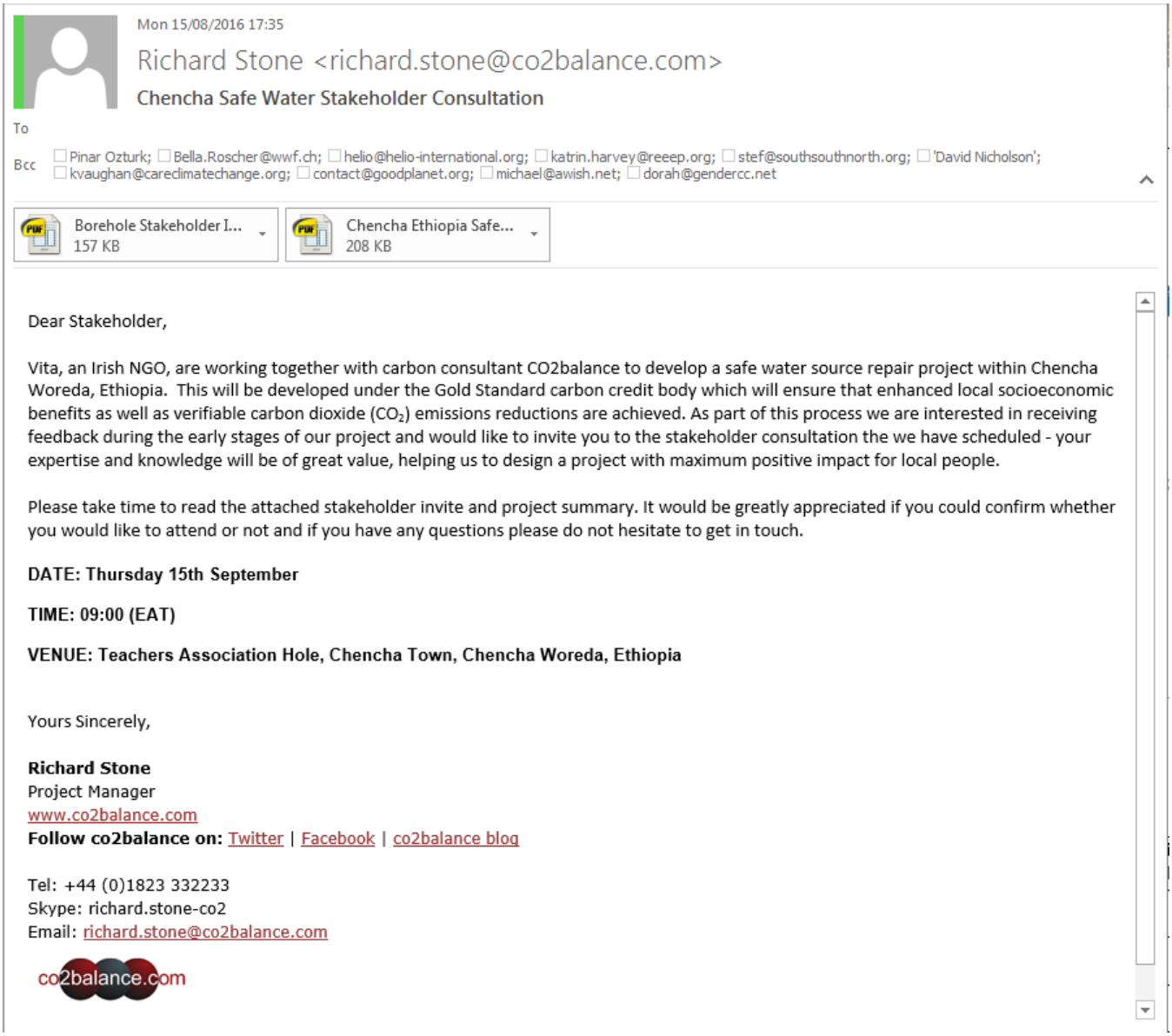
Picture 2: Stakeholders were encouraged to ask question about the projects, as seen here at Mirab Abaya

In line with local customs, the relevant government departments and local government were informed of the meetings. The village administration were also issued an invitation letter; local community members were then invited through word-of-mouth. Strong attendance at the meetings indicates that the invitations were successfully disseminated and that a wide range of local stakeholders were reached.

International stakeholders were also invited by email with a formal invitation and project summary attachment.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

Invitation email to international stakeholders (Chencha):



Mon 15/08/2016 17:35

Richard Stone <richard.stone@co2balance.com>

Chencha Safe Water Stakeholder Consultation

To

Bcc Pinar Ozturk; Bella.Roscher@wwf.ch; helio@helio-international.org; katrin.harvey@reeep.org; stef@southsouthnorth.org; 'David Nicholson'; kvaughan@careclimatechange.org; contact@goodplanet.org; michael@awish.net; dorah@gendercc.net

Borehole Stakeholder I... 157 KB

Chencha Ethiopia Safe... 208 KB

Dear Stakeholder,

Vita, an Irish NGO, are working together with carbon consultant CO2balance to develop a safe water source repair project within Chencha Woreda, Ethiopia. This will be developed under the Gold Standard carbon credit body which will ensure that enhanced local socioeconomic benefits as well as verifiable carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions reductions are achieved. As part of this process we are interested in receiving feedback during the early stages of our project and would like to invite you to the stakeholder consultation the we have scheduled - your expertise and knowledge will be of great value, helping us to design a project with maximum positive impact for local people.

Please take time to read the attached stakeholder invite and project summary. It would be greatly appreciated if you could confirm whether you would like to attend or not and if you have any questions please do not hesitate to get in touch.

DATE: Thursday 15th September

TIME: 09:00 (EAT)

VENUE: Teachers Association Hole, Chencha Town, Chencha Woreda, Ethiopia

Yours Sincerely,

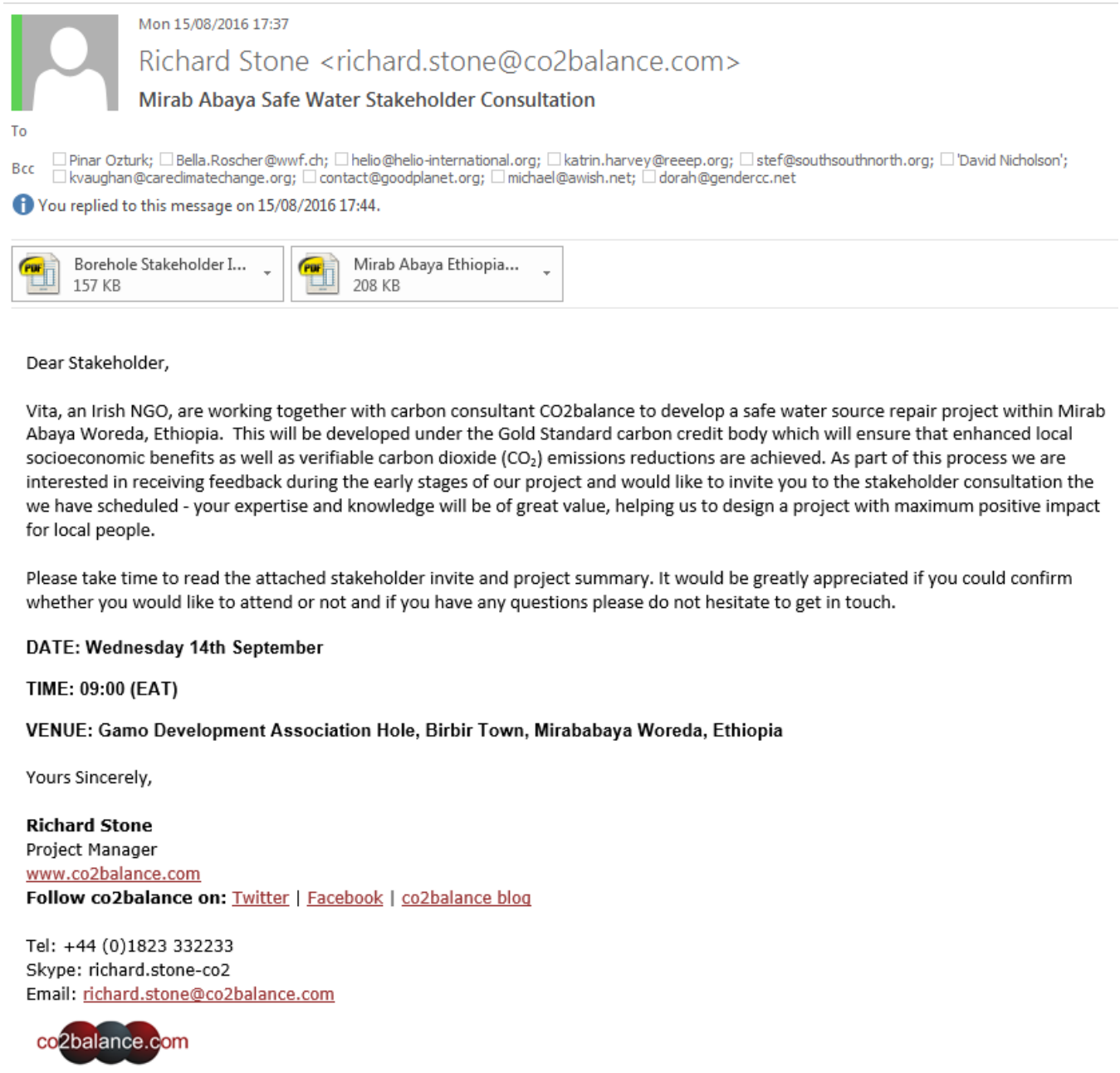
Richard Stone
Project Manager
www.co2balance.com
Follow co2balance on: Twitter | Facebook | co2balance blog

Tel: +44 (0)1823 332233
Skype: richard.stone-co2
Email: richard.stone@co2balance.com

co2balance.com

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

Invitation email to international stakeholders (Mirab Abaya):



Mon 15/08/2016 17:37

Richard Stone <richard.stone@co2balance.com>

Mirab Abaya Safe Water Stakeholder Consultation

To

Bcc Pinar Ozturk; Bella.Roscher@wwf.ch; helio@helio-international.org; katrin.harvey@reeep.org; stef@southsouthnorth.org; 'David Nicholson'; kvaughan@careclimatechange.org; contact@goodplanet.org; michael@awish.net; dorah@gendercc.net

You replied to this message on 15/08/2016 17:44.

Borehole Stakeholder I... 157 KB

Mirab Abaya Ethiopia... 208 KB

Dear Stakeholder,

Vita, an Irish NGO, are working together with carbon consultant CO2balance to develop a safe water source repair project within Mirab Abaya Woreda, Ethiopia. This will be developed under the Gold Standard carbon credit body which will ensure that enhanced local socioeconomic benefits as well as verifiable carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions reductions are achieved. As part of this process we are interested in receiving feedback during the early stages of our project and would like to invite you to the stakeholder consultation the we have scheduled - your expertise and knowledge will be of great value, helping us to design a project with maximum positive impact for local people.

Please take time to read the attached stakeholder invite and project summary. It would be greatly appreciated if you could confirm whether you would like to attend or not and if you have any questions please do not hesitate to get in touch.

DATE: Wednesday 14th September

TIME: 09:00 (EAT)

VENUE: Gamo Development Association Hole, Birbir Town, Mirababaya Woreda, Ethiopia

Yours Sincerely,

Richard Stone
Project Manager
www.co2balance.com
Follow co2balance on: Twitter | Facebook | co2balance blog

Tel: +44 (0)1823 332233
Skype: richard.stone-co2
Email: richard.stone@co2balance.com

co2balance.com

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

A 'tracking list' of invitations was established for the meetings to ensure that invitations were monitored and logged for responses. This is the Chencha tracking list:

Category	Organisation	Name of Invitee	Method of invitation	Date sent	Confirmation Received?
C	Gamogofa Zone Administration	Vita Country Office Ethiopia	Letter	16/08/2016	Yes
B	Gamo Developnemt Association	Vita Country Office Ethiopia	Letter	16/08/2016	Yes
B	Chencha Woreda Administration(Woreda Sector Office, Kebele offices and Community)	Vita Country Office Ethiopia	Letter	16/08/2016	Yes
F	International Rescue Committee	Vita Country Office Ethiopia	Letter	16/08/2016	Yes
D	Mission for Development	Vita Country Office Ethiopia	Letter	16/08/2016	Yes
D	Birbir Forest and Environment Protection Office	Vita Country Office Ethiopia	Letter	16/08/2016	Yes
B, A	(Woreda Sector Office, Kebele offices and Community)	Vita Country Office Ethiopia	Letter	16/08/2016	Yes
E	Gold Standard	Pinar Öztürk	Email	15/08/2016	Yes
F	WWF Eastern Africa Regional Programme Office (EARPO),	Bella Roscher	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	Mercy Corps UK	Dory McIntosh	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	REEEP	Katrin Harvey	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	REEEP	Amanda Luxande	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	HELIO International	Helene O'Connor-Lajambe, Laura Williamson	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	Greenpeace Africa	Rianne Teule	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	World Vision Australia	Dean Thomson	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	South South North	Stef	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	A W.I.S.H	Michael Karp	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	Gender CC	Gender CC	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	Good Planet	Nitin Pagare	Email	15/08/2016	No

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

This is the Mirab Abaya tracking list:

Category	Organisation	Name of Invitee	Method of invitation	Date sent	Confirmation Received?
B	Mirababaya Woreda Administration (Woreda Sector Office, Kebele offices and Community)	Vita Country Office Ethiopia	Letter	16/08/2016	Yes
C	Gamogofa Zone Administration	Vita Country Office Ethiopia	Letter	16/08/2016	Yes
B	Gamo Developnemt Association	Vita Country Office Ethiopia	Letter	16/08/2016	Yes
F	International Rescue Committee	Vita Country Office Ethiopia	Letter	16/08/2016	Yes
D	Mission for Development	Vita Country Office Ethiopia	Letter	16/08/2016	Yes
D	Birbir Forest and Environment Protection Office	Vita Country Office Ethiopia	Letter	16/08/2016	Yes
B, A	(Woreda Sector Office, Kebele offices and Community)	Vita Country Office Ethiopia	Letter	16/08/2016	Yes
E	Gold Standard	Pinar Öztürk	Email	15/08/2016	Yes
F	WWF Eastern Africa Regional Programme Office (EARPO),	Bella Roscher	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	Mercy Corps UK	Dory McIntosh	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	REEEP	Katrin Harvey	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	REEEP	Amanda Luxande	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	HELIO International	Helene O'Connor-Lajambe, Laura Williamson	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	Greenpeace Africa	Rianne Teule	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	World Vision Australia	Dean Thomson	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	South South North	Stef	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	A W.I.S.H	Michael Karp	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	Gender CC	Gender CC	Email	15/08/2016	No
F	Good Planet	Nitin Pagare	Email	15/08/2016	No

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

Everyone who attended the meeting was given an agenda that detailed what the meeting would cover as well as a non-technical project summary in both English and Amharic (see below). The full list of participants is provided in Section C.2.

The project summary provided to participants at the Chencha meeting was as follows:

Project Summary: Safe Water In Chencha, Ethiopia

Chencha in southern Ethiopia is a largely rural district in which local people typically use wood fuel on inefficient three stone fires to purify their drinking, cleaning and washing water. This process results in the release of greenhouse gas emissions from the combustion of wood - this can be avoided if a technology that does not require fuel (wood or fossil) supplies clean water desired by households.
Many existing safe water sources have fallen into disrepair because maintenance programmes have been poorly managed, or proven too expensive. In this project Vita, an Irish Charity that works in Ethiopia, will work with local communities to identify broken down safe water sources, including boreholes, shallow wells and protected springs, and renovate them so that they deliver clean, safe water. Vita will ensure that the quality of the water delivered by the safe water sources is fit for human consumption for the entire length of the project, which will be a minimum seven years.
Vita gets funding for this project by marketing the anticipated carbon credits from the wood savings to ethical investors, so safe water source owners must agree to transfer the emissions reductions over to Vita in return for them supplying the work to renovate the safe water sources. This project will be developed in partnership with carbon consultants CO2balance, under the Gold Standard carbon credit body, which in addition to checking that the carbon credits from this project are real, also measures local social, environmental and economic impact.

Technology

An example of the technology common in Ethiopia that will be renovated as part of this project is shown below. This project is not limited to any particular model of hand-pump or water scheme; we will renovate according to local needs.

Afridev Hand Pump

Sustainable Development

In addition to supplying clean, safe water and greenhouse gas savings, this project will:

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

- Result in less wood used by households, which will reduce pressure on local ecosystems
- Reduced time spent collecting wood to boil water
- Reduced incidence of illness (and therefore less opportunity costs for families)
- Reduced expenditure on wood fuel, leaving money free for other household expenses
- Increase Community familiarity with planned preventative maintenance of safe water sources

The project summary provided to participants at the Mirab Abaya meeting was as follows:

Project Summary: Safe Water In Mirab Abaya, Ethiopia

Mirab Abaya in southern Ethiopia is a largely rural district in which local people typically use wood fuel on inefficient three stone fires to purify their drinking, cleaning and washing water. This process results in the release of greenhouse gas emissions from the combustion of wood - this can be avoided if a technology that does not require fuel (wood or fossil) supplies clean water desired by households.

Many existing safe water sources have fallen into disrepair because maintenance programmes have been poorly managed, or proven too expensive. In this project Vita, an Irish Charity that works in Ethiopia, will work with local communities to identify broken down safe water sources, including boreholes, shallow wells and protected springs, and renovate them so that they deliver clean, safe water. Vita will ensure that the quality of the water delivered by the safe water sources is fit for human consumption for the entire length of the project, which will be a minimum seven years.

Vita gets funding for this project by marketing the anticipated carbon credits from the wood savings to ethical investors, so safe water source owners must agree to transfer the emissions reductions over to Vita in return for them supplying the work to renovate the safe water sources. This project will be developed in partnership with carbon consultants CO2balance, under the Gold Standard carbon credit body, which in addition to checking that the carbon credits from this project are real, also measures local social, environmental and economic impact.

Technology

An example of the technology common in Ethiopia that will be renovated as part of this project is shown below. This project is not limited to any particular model of hand-pump or water scheme; we will renovate according to local needs.

Afridev Hand Pump

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

Sustainable Development

In addition to supplying clean, safe water and greenhouse gas savings, this project will:

- Result in less wood used by households, which will reduce pressure on local ecosystems
- Reduced time spent collecting wood to boil water
- Reduced incidence of illness (and therefore less opportunity costs for families)
- Reduced expenditure on wood fuel, leaving money free for other household expenses
- Increase Community familiarity with planned preventative maintenance of safe water sources

Participants at both meetings also received the following project summary in Amharic:

የፕሮጀክት አጠቃላይ ሃሳብ

ይህ ፕሮጀክት የተበላሸና አገልግሎት መስጠት ያቆሙ **የውሃ ተቋማትን በመጠገን** ምዕራብ አባያ ወረዳ ውስጥ ለሚገኙ የሰባት ቀበሌዎች የማህበሰብ ክፍሎች ተጠቃሚ እዲሆኑ ለማስቻል ያለመ ነው:: የወረዳው አስተዳደር ዘርፈ ብዙ የልማት ስራዎችን በማከናወኑ ለውጦች የተገኙ ቢሆንም አሁንም ያልተቀረፉ የስራ አጥነት ፤ የጤናና ድህነት ችግሮች በህብረተሰቡ ውስጥ ተንሰራፍተው ይገኛሉ::

በወረዳው በተደረገው ናሙና የዳሰሳ ጥናትና እና ዘርፍ መስሪያ ቤቶች ጋር በተደረገ ውይይት በርካታ የተበላሹና አገልግሎት የማይሰጡ የውሃ ተቋማት መኖራቸው የተረጋገጠ ሲሆን በተበላሹት የውሃ ተቋማት አካባቢ የሚኖሩ የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች ለንፁህ መጠጥ ውሃ ችግር የተጋለጡ ናቸው:: በተጨማሪም ከተለያየ ምንጭ የሚያገኙትን ንፁህ ያልሆነ ውሃን ለማጣራት ማፍላት የሚያፈልግ ሲሆን አንድ ሊትር ውሃ ለማፍላት ደግሞ አንድ ኪሎ ግራም አካባቢ የማገዶ እንጨት ይጠቀማሉ:: የማገዶ እንጨት ለመሰብሰብ ደግሞ በአካባቢው የሚገ,, ደን ላይ ጥገኛ ሲሆኑ የደን መመናመንና በመጨረሻም የአካባቢ መራቆትን በማስከተል በአካበቢ ላይ ተፅዕኖ እያሳደረ ይገኛል::

ስለሆነም ይህ የካርቦን ባላንስ ፕሮጀክት በምዕራብ አባያ ወረዳ ውስጥ ለሚገኙና በተመረጡ ሰባት ቀበሌዎች ውስጥ ነዋሪ ለሆኑ የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች ግልጋሎት የሚውሉ የተበላሹ የውሃ ተቋማትን በወረዳው ህዝብ ፤ አርቲዚያን ፤ የወረዳው ውሃ ማዕድና ኢነርጂ ቢሮ እና በቪታ ግሪን ኢምፓክት ፈንድ ፕሮጀክት ተሳትፎ በተቀናጀ መልኩ ለመጠገን ታቅዷል::

ስለሆነም የሚጠገኑት የውሃ ተቋማት ወደ ክባቢ አየር የካርቦን ልቀትን ከመቀነስ ባሻገር ከታች የተዘረዘሩ ሀርፈ ብዙ ጠቀሚታዎችን ያጎናፅፋሉ::

እነዚህም:-

- ንፁህ የመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት በመኖሩ የማገዶ እንጨት ፍጆታን ይቀንሳሉ የደን ውድመትና የአካባቢ መራቆትን ያስቀራሉ፤
- የአፈር ክለትን በመቀነስ የመሬት ለምነትን ያሻሽላሉ፤
- የአፈር ለምነት በመሻሻሉ ምክንያት ምርትና ምርታማነት ይጨምራል፤
- የቤት ውስጥ የጭስ ብክለት በመቀነስ የእናቶቻችንና ብሎም የቤተሰቡን የጤና ሁኔታ ያሻሽላሉ፤
- የውሃ ወለድ በሽታዎች ስርጭትን ይቀንሳሉ፤
- የቤተሰቡን የህክምና ወጪ ይቀንሳሉ፤
- የማገዶ እንጨት ለቀማ ውሃ ለመቅዳትና የምግብ ማብሰያ ጊዜን በመቀነስ ሴት እህቶቻችን ለትምህርት፤ ተጨማሪ የገቢ ማስገኛ ስራዎችን ለመስራት እና ልጆቻቸውን ለመንከባከብ ጊዜ እዲኖራቸው ያደርጋሉ፤
- በአጠቃላይ ምርት በመጨመር ፤ ወጪን በመቀነስ እና ተጨማሪ ስራን በመስራት ድህነትን ለመቀነስ ያስችላሉ፤
- የእሳት ቃጠሎና አደጋዎችን ይቀንሳሉ፤
- የማገዶ እንጨት ለቀማ እና ውሃ የመቅዳት ስራን የሚሰሩ ሴት እህቶቻችን ላይ የሚደረጉ ያታዊ ትንኮሳና መሰል ተግባራት እንዲቀንሱ አስተዋፅኦ ያደርጋል ወዘተ...

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

C.2.	Summary of the comments received:

The Chencha and Mirab Abaya meetings both started at 9:00 am and closed at 12 pm on the 15th and 14th September 2016 respectively. Both meetings used the following agenda:

- Provide a brief introduction about the project
- Explanation of the project
  - Maintenance programme
    - Management of hand pumps
    - Storage of spare parts
    - Fencing of the hand pumps
  - Financing
  - Monitoring programme/grievance feedback
  - Community/environment benefits
- Discussion session on the contribution of the project to sustainable development
- Get stakeholders feedback- their concerns and opinions

Agenda in Amharic

የቪታ ግሪን ኢምፓክት ፈንድ ፕሮጀክት የባለድርሻ አካላት የምክክር ስብሰባ ፕሮግራም

የፕሮጀክቱ ዓይነት፡ የተበላሹ የውሃ ተቋማት ጥገና

ስብሰባው ቦታ፡ ምዕራብ አባያ ወረዳ ብርብር

የስብሰባው ልዩ ቦታ፡ ጋሞ ልማት ማህበር ስብሰባ አዳራሽ

ቀን፡ መስከረም አራት ቀን 2008 ዓ.ም. ጠዋት

ተቁ	ዝርዝር ተግባር	ሰዓት	አስተባባሪ	አቅራቢ
1	ስብሰባ መክፈቻ ንግግር	ከ3:00 እስከ 3:15	ሰለሞን ከበደ የቪታ ም/ዳይሬክተር	አስፋው መኮሪያ የቪታ ዋና ም/ዳይሬክተር
2	በፕሮጀክቱ ዙርያ ማብራርያ መስጠት	ከ3:15 እስከ 3:45	ሰለሞን ከበደ የቪታ ም/ዳይሬክተር	ምትኩ አርጋው የቪታ ግሪን ኢምፓክት ፈንድ ፕሮጀክት ስራ አስኪያጅ
3	በፕሮጀክቱ ማብራሪያ ላይ ጥያቄና ውይይት	ከ3:45 እስከ 4:30	ሰለሞን ከበደ የቪታ ም/ዳይሬክተር	ተሳታፊዎች
4	የሻይ ቡና እረፍት	ከ4:30 እስከ 4:45	አዘጋጅ	አዘጋጅ
5	የሃሳብ ምስጨና ቅሬታ አቀራረብ	ከ4:45 እስከ 5:30	ሰለሞን ከበደ የቪታ ም/ዳይሬክተር	ተሳታፊዎች
6	የፕሮጀክት ክትትልና ቀጣይነት በተመለከተ	ከ5:30 እስከ 5:55	ሰለሞን ከበደ የቪታ ም/ዳይሬክተር	ተሳታፊዎች
7	የስብሰባው መዝጊያ ንግግር	ከ5:55 እስከ 6:00	ምትኩ አርጋው የቪታ ግሪን ኢምፓክት ፈንድ ፕሮጀክት ስራ አስኪያጅ	ከወረዳ አስተዳደር ወይም ተወካይ

Minutes for both meetings were taken down to be included in this report. The minutes for the Chencha meeting are as follows:

Agenda:

1. ***Opening of the Meeting***

Solomon Kebede, Vita/RTI Ethiopia Country Deputy Director, made an opening remark by stating vita's previous works experience on livelihood diversification work and achievements in Gamo Gofa Zone will play great roll in the future implementation of green impact fund. He explained that most of the people in the project area use three stone traditional cook stoves to boil unsafe water. This project was planned to maintain non functional water schemes to avail clean and safe water to the community in need and reduce carbon emission to the atmosphere. Therefore, vita organized this stakeholder consultation meeting to gather suggestions, opinions and inputs that would help to the development and implementation of the project in a successful manner. Finally he announced that the opening of consultative meeting for discussion.

2. Explanation of the Project

Non functional water maintenance project summary was presented by Metiku Argaw, Vita Green Impact Fund Manager, providing an introduction that explains majority of the community used three stone traditional cook stoves and firewood as fuel to boil unsafe water. He had explained what the project meant for the community, objective, location or beneficiary kebeles (villages), and strategy of implementation and elaborated the baseline assessment and water boiling test that was held in the area. Accordingly, it was visualized that nearly 1 kilogram wood is required to boil 1 litter of unsafe water and this is hampered by using unimproved cook stove. He briefed maintenance of non functional water schemes is crucial to reduce carbon emission to the atmosphere. Besides maintaining the water scheme is not a onetime maintenance rather the water point needs to supply clean water to the community for seven consecutive years that satisfy Gold Standard requirement.

Richard S., from CO2balance added more information on how maintained water schemes will contribute to the reduction carbon emission and will be sold in carbon market through credits that help to finance the project that was designed. He also noted that there are major requirements to be eligible by Gold Standard and conducting this stakeholder meeting is one of those requirements. He remarked that he was here from CO2balance to support vita and ensure the fulfillment of those requirements by Gold Standard. In the mean time the project will be monitored to check whether emission reduction are effectively conducted or not.

3. Question or clarifications about project explanation

After the project was explained all participants were invited to raise questions, opinion and suggestion. In addition to presented project summary focus area of discussions were proposed.

These included the following:

3.1. Why these water schemes were not maintained

Most of the participants concluded that the water schemes were not maintained for reasonably long period of time because of a lack of capacity and knowledge, resource and awareness. Awareness in sense people assumed that government or development partners build the water scheme, community use the water and if is become nonfunctional government or partners will maintain it. This is wrong thinking and needs to change trough

awareness creation and training at the water points that VGIF planned to maintain. Previously the water schemes were managed simply in customary ways simply people organized as a committee for one or more water schemes as WASHCO but not functional. So to be effective regionally developed water administration and management guide (Water Users Association and Federation) need to be implemented and put in practice.

3.2. Who maintain these non functional water schemes

The participants explained that there is an experience to maintain non functional water schemes in their locality. The artisans compete to maintain legally and maintain water points legally within their capacity. But it is also possible to train people from the community that maintain water schemes locally by providing tool kits and spare parts.

3.3.What will be community contribution in maintaining water schemes

During project implementation the community will contribute labor, local material and take responsibility to manage and administer maintained water scheme in a sustainable way using the above mentioned guide.

4. Continuous input/Grievance Expression Process

To provide valuable information to decision makers and to present dissatisfaction of maintained water users on the project and other related issues need to be communicated and transparent. Accordingly, suggestion book need to be prepared and put at kebele maintained water scheme level project steering committee. Weekly or every fifteen days the comments and questions need to be submitted to the woreda level steering committee.

5. Discussion on Monitoring and indicators of Sustainable Development

The project activities at kebele level monitored weekly basis by the steering committee. Whereas quarterly project monitoring by woreda level steering committee. Quality has to be controlled by woreda Water, Energy and Mine development Office.

6. Closure of the Meeting

Head, Ato Yonas Wesho , Water, Mine and Energy Development Office made closing remark of local stakeholder consultation meeting "It is a great opportunity and support to us and the woreda (district) community and every one of the stakeholder has to work cooperatively to meet the ultimate goal of project. Finally I declare closure of the meeting".

Thank you

The minutes for the Mirab Abaya meeting were as follows:

Agenda:

1. Opening of the Meeting

Solomon Kebede, Vita/RTI Ethiopia Country Deputy Director, made an opening remark by stating vita's previous works experience on livelihood diversification work and achievements in Gamo Gofa Zone will play great roll in the future implementation of green impact fund. He explained that most of the people in the project area use three stone traditional cook stoves to boil unsafe water. This project was planned to maintain non functional water schemes to avail clean and safe water to the community in need and reduce carbon emission to the atmosphere. Therefore, vita organized this stakeholder consultation meeting to gather suggestions, opinions and inputs that would help to the development and implementation of the project in a successful manner. Finally he announced that the opening of consultative meeting for discussion.

2. Explanation of the Project

Non functional water maintenance project summary was presented by Metiku Argaw, Vita Green Impact Fund Manager, providing an introduction that explains majority of the community used three stone traditional cook stoves and firewood as fuel to boil unsafe water. He had explained what the project meant for the community, objective, location or beneficiary kebeles (villages), and strategy of implementation and elaborated the baseline assessment and water boiling test that was held in the area. Accordingly, it was visualized that nearly 1 kilogram of wood is required to boil 1 litre of unsafe water and this is hampered by using unimproved cook stove. He briefed maintenance of non functional water schemes is crucial that reduce carbon emission to the atmosphere. Besides maintaining the water scheme is not a onetime maintenance rather the water point needs to supply clean water to the community for seven consecutive years while satisfying Gold Standard requirements.

Richard S., from CO2balance added more information on how maintained water schemes will contribute to the reduction carbon emission and will be sold in carbon market through credits that helps to run the project that was designed. He also noted that there are major requirements to be eligible by Gold Standard and conducting this stakeholder meeting is one of those requirements. He remarked that he was here from CO2balance to support Vita and ensure the fulfillment of those requirements by Gold Standard. In the mean time the project will be monitored to check either emission reduction effectively conducted or not.

3. Question or clarifications about project explanation

After explanation made on the project all participants were invited to raise questions, opinion and suggestion. In addition to presented project summary focus area of discussions were proposed.

These were:

3.1. Why these water schemes were not maintained

Most of the participants concluded that the water schemes were not maintained for rather long period of time because lack of capacity and knowledge, resource and awareness. Awareness in sense people assumed that government or development partners build the water scheme, community use the water and if is become nonfunctional government or partners will maintain it. This is wrong thinking and needs to change trough awareness creation and training at the water points that VGIF planned to maintain. Previously the water

schemes were managed simply in customary ways simply people organized as a committee for one or more water schemes as WASHCO but not functional. So to be effective regionally developed water administration and management guide (Water Users Association and Federation) need to be implemented and put in practice.

3.2. Who maintain these non functional water schemes

The participants explained that there is an experience to maintain non functional water schemes in their locality. The artisans compete to maintain legally and maintain water points legally within their capacity. But it is also possible to train people from the community to maintain water schemes locally by providing tool kits and spare parts.

3.3.What will be community contribution in maintaining water schemes

During project implementation the community will contribute labor, local material and take responsibility to manage and administer maintained water scheme in a sustainable way using the above mentioned guide.

4. Continuous input/Grievance Expression Process

To provide valuable information to decision makers and to present dissatisfaction of maintained water users on the project and other related issues need to be communicated and transparent. Accordingly, suggestion book need to be prepared and put at kebele maintained water scheme level project steering committee. Weekly or every fifteen days the comment and question needs to be submitted woreda level steering committee.

5. Discussion on Monitoring and indicators of Sustainable Development

The project activities at kebele level monitored weekly basis by the steering committee. Whereas quarterly project monitoring by woreda level steering committee.

6. Closure of the Meeting

Head, woreda Agriculture and Natural Resource Development Office made closing remark of local stakeholder consultation meeting it is a great opportunity and support to us and the woreda community and every one of the stakeholder has to work cooperatively to meet the ultimate goal of project. Finally I declare closure of the meeting.

Thank you

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

Participants List (Chencha):

Project Type: water
Date of Meeting: 15 Sep. 2016
Venue: Chencha

SN.	Name of Participant	Organization/ Institution	Adsress (Phone)
1	Abebech Amada	Doko Shaye Kebele	
2	Gishe Emosha	Dorze Hollo Kebele	
3	Mulunesh Shanko	Dorze Hollo Kebele	
4	Gudube Moche	Doko Kale Kebele	923120305
5	Zewdu Zewte	Doko Kale Kebele	
6	Amarech Ankala	Doko Kale Kebele	
7	Abyot Konso	Doko Shaye Kebele	916277001
8	Almaz Yalke	Tsida Kebele	
9	Gipe Gina	Doko Kale Kebele	910466160
10	Bereket Bekele	Tula Kebele	
11	Alfa Awase	Doko Kale Kebele	
12	Mortse Mora	Doko Kale Kebele	
13	Meseret Yishak	Tsida Kebele	
14	Shambel Shano	Dalona Zara	
15	Alemitu Chernet	Tula Kebele	910135993
16	Askale Assefa	Dorze Hayzo Kebele	
17	Asnakech Yilma	Dorze Hayzo Kebele	
18	Bogale Boke	Ezo 01 Kebele	926571453
19	Meselech Hancho	Ezo 01 Kebele	941836307
20	Garbo Daze	Doko Shaye Kebele	
21	Tesfauye Balta	Doko Shaye Kebele	924631635
22	Adeka Amba	Doko Shaye Kebele	911010419
23	Kasahun Kari	Doko Shaye Kebele	931336683
24	Hambasi Maka	Doko Shaye Kebele	
25	Asnakech Bula	Dorze Hayzo Kebele	
26	Tadelech Haile	Dorze 01 Kebele	912434479
27	Habtamu Bekele	Dorze 01 Kebele	
28	Altayech Agena	Dorze 01 Kebele	
29	Atale Amoburko	Dalona Zara Kebele	
30	Meseret Girma	Dorze 01 Kebele Health Office	964522580
31	Adanech Ashenafi	Dorze Hyzo Kebele Health Office	924642782
32	Werkinesh Kurke	Doko Tsida Kebele Health Office	916027437
33	Esmael Esayas	Doko Shaye Kebele Manager	916468593
34	Andinet Mane	Doko Tsida Kebele Manager	925256797
35	Demekech Mengstu	Dalona Zara Kebele	931312217
36	Bota Bejeto	Dalona Zara Kebele	919740721

37	Bezunesh Mesfine	Chencha Woreda Women Affair	922142421
38	Zenash Geleta	Chencha Woreda Waret and Energy	916553330
39	Berihun Hureyes	Chencha Woreda Waret and Energy	920098341
40	Temesgen Yohanis	Chencha Woreda Waret and Energy	925231048
41	Chuba Chute	Dorze Hollo Kebele	932565496
42	Gashaw Geremew	Dire Integrated Development	916878431
43	Ymisrach Bezabih	Chencha Woreda Waret and Energy	910900952
44	Merkeb Mate	Dallona Zara Kebele	912714483
45	Solomon Sata	Dorze Hayzo Kebele	916880978
46	Alem Chewa	Dorze Hayzo Kebele	920981457
47	Chefa Chefo	Ezo Tula	916590753
48	Aydato Ayse	Ezo Tula	925525403
49	Glaye Haile	Dorze 01 Kebele	916285042
50	Ibrahim Awde	Tsida Kebele	912741170
51	Kidist Tariku	Ezo 01 Kebele	942081118
52	Ale Dengaro	Ezo Tula Kebele Manager	
53	Geze Getachew	MCDP NGO	910044808
54	Defaru Debele	Ezo 01 Kebele	916277163
55	Ibrahim Weza	Dorze Hollo Kebele	977732835
56	Endale Mengstu	Doko Shaye Kebele	934602801
57	Zelalem Tamene	GG.Zone Waret and Energy	916873467
58	Alemitu Mado	Doko Shaye Kebele Health Office	916701442
59	Geto Geze	Doko Shaye Kebele	910522106
60	Matewos Ketema	Doko Shaye Kebele	910522106
61	Chento Chalta	Doko Shaye Kebele	916698766
62	Tigst Alemayehu	Doko Tsida Kebele	937311169
63	Salte Angere	Doko Hollo Kebele	916465433
64	Kibru W/Mariam	GG.Zone Waret and Energy	910089556
65	Zemach Tena	Dorze Hollo Kebele	964532530
66	Ewefnesh Tefera	Doko Kale Kebele Health Extension	916878748
67	Metiku Minase	Dorze Hayzo Kebele	925706918
68	Degene Mulugeta	Doko Shaye Kebele Agriculture	916345380
69	Yohanis Wosho	Chencha Woreda Water and Energy	948059874
70	Alemayehu Alye	Chencha Woreda Agriculture	910718509
71	Desalegn Desta	Chencha Woreda Finance	916880804
72	Meselech Yalke	Ezo Tulla Health	920094275

The Gold Standard®
Premium quality carbon credits

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

Scans of participants list (Chencha):

የቢታ ግሪን ኢምፓክት ፊንድ የባለድርሻ አካላት የምክክር ስብሰባ የሰዓት መቆጣጠሪያ ቅፅ

የፕሮጀክት ዓይነት: [illegible]

የስብሰባው ቀን: 15 Sep. 2016

የስብሰባው ቦታ: [illegible]

ተራ ቁ.	ተሳታፊ ስም	የመጣበት ድርጅት ወይም ተቋም	አድራሻ -ስልክ	ፊርማ
1	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
3	[illegible]	" "		[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	0923120305	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	"	–	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	"	–	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916277001	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	0910466460	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
12	[illegible]	"		[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	0911135593	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	"		[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	0926571453	[illegible]
	[illegible]	--	0921856307	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
	[illegible]	--	0924651635	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	0911010419	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	0931336683	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] 0912434979 [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] .. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

የቢታ ግሪን ኢምፓክት ፈንድ የባለድርሻ አካላት የምክክር ስብሰባ የሰዓት መቆጣጠሪያ ቅፅ

የፕሮጀክት ዓይነት: [illegible]

የስብሰባው ቀን: 15 Sept. 2016

የስብሰባው ቦታ: [illegible]

ተራ ቁ.	ተሳታፊ ስም	የመጣበት ድርጅት ወይም ተቋም	አድራሻ -ስልክ	ፊርማ
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	0960522586	[signature]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	0934642787	[signature]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916027437	[signature]
4	[illegible]	,, [illegible]	0916468593	[signature]
5	[illegible]	,, [illegible]	0925256797	[signature]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	0937312217	[signature]
7	[illegible]	,,	0919740721	[signature]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	0922147471	[signature]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916553330	[signature]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	0920094341	[signature]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	0925231048	[signature]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	0932565496	[signature]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916878471	[signature]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	0912714485	[signature]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916880978	[signature]
18	[illegible]	,, ,,	0920981451	[signature]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916580255	[signature]
20	[illegible]	,, ,,	0925525803	[signature]
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916287042	[signature]
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	0912741170	[signature]
23	[illegible]	[illegible] 01	0942708818	[signature]
24	[illegible]	[illegible]		[signature]
25	[illegible]	MCDP	0910044808	[signature]
26	[illegible]	[illegible] 01	0916277163	[signature]

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

የቪታ ግሪን ኢምፓክት ፈንድ_የባለድርሻ አካላት የምክክር ስብሰባ የሰዓት መቆጣጠሪያ ቅፅ

የፕሮጀክት ዓይነት: [illegible]

የስብሰባው ቀን: 15 Sept. 2016

የስብሰባው ቦታ: [illegible]

ተራ ቁ.	ተሳታፊ ስም	የመጣበት ድርጅት ወይም ተቋም	አድራሻ -ስልክ	ፊርማ
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	0977752835	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	0973460280	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916873467	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916 701447	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	0910522106	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	״ ״	0910522106	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	״ ״	0916698736	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	0977311169	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916165433	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	0910089556	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	0964532530	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916777748	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	09-25 706918	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	0928726779	Kelesh
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916345580	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	0948059874	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	0910718[illegible]	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916880804	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	0920094275	[illegible]

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

Participants list (Mirab Abaya):

Project Type: water
Date of Meeting: 14 Sep. 2016
Venue: Birbir

SN.	Name of Participant	Organization/ Institution	Adsress (Phone)
1	Temesgen Geta	Fura Kebele WASHCO	938986828
2	Yonas Toro	Fura Kebele WASHCO	936798032
3	Desalegn Belayneh	Fura Kebele WASHCO	
4	Chama Chanko	Fura Kebele WASHCO	
5	Dana Ayssa	Fura Kebele Chairman	964668819
6	Petros Fanta	Fura Kebele WASHCO	920296512
7	Lukas Akalu	Ugayu Kebele Chairman	913127162
8	Megerssa Chelga	Ugayu Kebele WASHCO	923860786
9	Ayele Arssa	Ugayu Kebele WASHCO	934755572
10	Wondmagn Ayssa	Fura Kebele WASHCO	926113435
11	Abayneh Sanna	Kola Barena Kebele	916702017
12	Teshome Shata	Doshe Kebele Manager	910968689
13	Chunkay Gogero	Doshe Kebele WASHCO	
14	Dawit Guday	Doshe Kebele WASHCO	
15	Daniel Tarro	Laytirga Kebele WASHCO	
16	Bekallo Balka	Laytirga Kebele WASHCO	
17	Gadena Gaga	Laytirga Kebele WASHCO	
18	Wondimu Udassa	Kola Barena Kebele WASHCO	
19	Shewa Shanko	Laytirga Kebele WASHCO	
20	AnjuloArjamo	Laytirga Kebele WASHCO	
21	Mengistu Burjo	Kola Barena Kebele Chairman	924362810
22	Anja Kunta	Fetelle Dorange Chairman	949243069
23	Bedele Bedacha	Fetelle Kebele WASHCO	946550059
24	Abebe Melle	Fetelle Kebele WASHCO	928835970
25	Ermyas Kezo	Morede Kebele	925699081
26	Zenebech Arbe	Morede Kebele health extension	916185566
27	Tagaynesh Metiku	M/Abaya woreda Agriculture	945895176
28	Abdi Wudib	Doshe Kebele Manager	910908206
29	Tesolonke Toyto	Kebele Manager	916470869
30	Sintayehu Mekonnen	GG. Zone Agriculture	910908206
31	Abera Anebo	M/Abaya Woreda Water and Energy	916852542
32	Sherifo Shiro	M/Abaya Water and Energy	916278408
33	Merid Jimma	M/Abaya Water and Energy	913288649
34	Tadelech Shewakena	GG. Zone Water and Energy	916831308
35	Kibru W/Mariam	GG. Zone Water and Energy	910089556
36	Shedefo Shera	M/Abaya Woreda Water and Energy	916278408
37	Defaru Goche	Env. Protection and Office	913101903

38	Kidist Feleke	M/Abaya Water and Energy	910256251
39	Tewodos Hailu	M/Abaya Woreda Cooprative	913082674
40	Chele Warko	Morede Kebele Manager	928710791
41	Abera Munkero	Kolabarena Kebele	913281823
42	Turga Tukure	M/Abaya Woreda Finance	920984771
43	Beyene Belayneh	Fura Kebele extension	913853802
44	Mihiretu Sitaro	Kollabarena kebele	923401434
45	Belanesh Arga	Kollabarena kebele	920980150
46	Meleku Mengesha	M/Abaya Microfinance	916758220
47	Kunta Warko	Morede Kebele agriculture	934747001
48	Lema Teshager	NRM Expert M/Abaya woreda	910608011
49	Teshome Shata	Doshe Kebele	910768689
50	Assmamaw Awash	Fura Kebele agriculture	910287737
51	Takele Tafese	m/Abaya woreda womens affair	910188609
52	Assefa Ayssa	Fetele Kebele agriculture	920980229
53	Almaz Gareno	Fetele Kebele Manager	920983231
54	Zenebech Harza	Morede health extension	919741461
55	Dawit Desta	Fetele Kebele WASHCO	910289863
56	Bekelech Berza	Fetele kebele Health Office	912743376
57	Tariku Tesema	Litirga Tirga Chairman	947235338
58	Wedajo Wegaso	Doshe Kebele Chairman	945323960
59	Feyssa Achele	Laytirga Kebele	916551567
60	Aemiro Arba	Laytirga Kebele	910995420
61	Richard Stone	CO2ballance	7787764518
62	Solomon Kebede	Vita	911875835
63	Yirgalem Eshetu	Vita	911424943
64	Wegasso Gassa	Vita	913966963
65	Tobe Tosie	Vita	910862613
66	Metiku Argaw	Vita	911802145
67	Lulay Hailu	Vita	920978471
68	Admasu Abera	Vita	913621457

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

Scans of participants lists (Mirab Abaya):

የቢታ ግሪን ኢምፓክት ፈንድ የባለድርሻ አካላት የምክክር ስብሰባ የሰዓት መቆጣጠሪያ ቅፅ
የፕሮጀክት ዓይነት: [illegible]
የስብሰባው ቀን: 14 Sep. 2016
የስብሰባው ቦታ: [illegible]

ተራ ቁ.	ተሳታፊ ስም	የመጣበት ድርጅት ወይም ተቋም	አድራሻ -ስልክ	ፊርማ	
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	0938976828	[signature]	M
2	〃 [illegible]	〃	0936798032	[signature]	M
3	〃 [illegible]	〃	-	[signature]	M
4	〃 [illegible]	〃	-	[signature]	M
5	〃 [illegible]	[illegible]	0964668219	[signature]	M
6	〃 [illegible]	[illegible]	0920298517	[signature]	M
7	〃 [illegible]	[illegible]	0813127162	[signature]	M
8	〃 [illegible]	[illegible]	0923860786	[signature]	M
9	〃 [illegible]	〃 〃	0934755572	[signature]	M
10	〃 [illegible]	[illegible]	0926113435	[signature]	M
11	〃 [illegible]	[illegible]	0916[illegible]	[signature]	M
12	〃 [illegible]	[illegible]	0910968629	[signature]	
13	〃 [illegible]	[illegible]	—	[signature]	
14	〃 [illegible]	〃 〃	—	[signature]	
15	〃 [illegible]	[illegible]	—	[signature]	
16	〃 [illegible]	〃 [illegible]	—	[signature]	
17	〃 [illegible]	〃 〃	—	[signature]	
18	〃 [illegible]	[illegible]	—	[signature]	
19	〃 [illegible]	[illegible] 〃	—	[signature]	
20	〃 [illegible]	[illegible] 〃	—	[signature]	
21	〃 [illegible]	[illegible]	0924362810	[signature]	
22	〃 [illegible]	[illegible]	09[illegible]49243069	[signature]	
23	〃 [illegible]	[illegible]	0916134057	[signature]	
24	〃 [illegible]	[illegible]	0928835970	[signature]	
25	[illegible]	[illegible]		[signature]	

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

የቪታ ግሪን ኢምፓክት ፈንድ የባለድርሻ አካላት የምክክር ስብሰባ የሰዓት መቆጣጠሪያ ቅፅ

የፕሮጀክት ዓይነት: [illegible]

የስብሰባው ቀን: 14 Sep 2016

የስብሰባው ቦታ: [illegible]

ተራ ቁ.	ተሳታፊ ስም	የመጣበት ድርጅት ወይም ተቋም	አድራሻ ስልክ	ፊርማ	
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916185566	[signature]	F
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	0945895173	[signature]	F
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	0913291148	[signature]	F
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	0926496246	[signature]	M
5	[illegible]	"	0916470869	[signature]	M
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	0930908206	[signature]	M
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916873467	[signature]	M
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916852542	[signature]	M
9	[illegible]	" "	0916228408	[signature]	M
10	[illegible]	"	0913388647	[signature]	M
11	[illegible]	" " [illegible]	0916831508	[signature]	M
12	[illegible]	" "	0910089576	[signature]	F
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	0913101903	[signature]	M
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	0[illegible]1015620	[signature]	M
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	0913882674	[signature]	F
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	0928210791	[signature]	M
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	0913281803	[signature]	M
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	0920983426	[signature]	M
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	0913853809	[signature]	M
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	0923481434	[signature]	F
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	0920980150	[signature]	M
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916758620	[signature]	F
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	0934747001	[signature]	M
24	[illegible]	[illegible]	0912608011	[signature]	M
25	[illegible]	Kebele [illegible]	0910968629		M

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

የቢታ ግሪን ኢምፓክት ፈንድ የባለድርሻ አካላት የምክክር ስብሰባ የሰዓት መቆጣጠሪያ ቅፅ
የፕሮጀክት ዓይነት: [illegible]
የስብሰባው ቀን: 14 sep 2016
የስስብሰባው ቦታ: [illegible]

ተራ ቁ.	ተሳታፊ ስም	የመጣበት ድርጅት ወይም ተቋም	አድራሻ -ስልክ	ፊርማ
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	0910287737	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	0910188[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	0920980229	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	〃 [illegible]	0920983731	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	0919741461	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	0910289863	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	0912743376	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	0947235738	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	0941333960	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	0916551567	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	〃	0920975420	[illegible]

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

የቪ.ታ ግሪን ኢምፓክት ፈንድ የባለድርሻ አካላት የምክክር ስብሰባ የሰዓት መቆጣጠሪያ ቅፅ
የፕሮጀክት ዓይነት: [illegible]
የስብሰባው ቀን: 14 Sep 2016
የስስብሰባው ቦታ: [illegible]

ተራ ቁ.	ተሳታፊ ስም	የመጣበት ድርጅት ወይም ተቋም	አድራሻ -ስልክ	ፊርማ
1	RICHARD STONE	CORBALANCE	07787764518	[signature]
2	Solomon KEBEDE	Vita	0911-575835	[signature]
3	Yirigaken Ejhet	"	0911424983	[signature]
4	Wonaio Gassa	"	0913966963	[signature]
5	Tobe Tosie	"	0910862613	[signature]
6	Meta Argaw	vita	0911802145	[signature]
7	Lucy Hailu	"	09 70978477	[signature]
8	Admasu Abem	ከገጸ	0912621457	[signature]
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				

Overall, the meetings were very successful, with stakeholders actively engaging with the content of the project and participating in discussions. The stakeholders said that they found the meetings useful and informative, and the feedback concerning the project activities was positive.

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

At the LSC meetings for both Chencha and Mirab Abaya, Vita staff members spoke to numerous individual attendees to receive their comments and feedback on the meetings and project in general. The comments collected at Chencha were as follows:

	Name	**Zemach Tena**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	Water maintenance and resource conservation is nice idea
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	Clear and participatory discussion was nice
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	none
4	Any other comments?	

	Name	
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	Water scheme maintenance and reducing carbon emission is nice to me
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	It is nice to hear water maintenance work
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	Why maintenance only few villages rather new construction in all villages
4	Any other comments?	

	Name	
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	Water resource maintenance is good work for our area
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	Stakeholder inclusive in short period of time is nice work and creates nice awareness
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	None
4	Any other comments?	

	Name	
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	I like the meeting. It is better to maintain water problem areas
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	God bless you all, because you know our problem of water
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	None

4	Any other comments?	

	Name	**Meseret Girma**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	I am pleased because our village belongs to the project to maintain and use the resource
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	I like all
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	None
4	Any other comments?	

	Name	**Temesgen Yohanis**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	Reducing carbon emission and water maintenance is nice work and I am happy
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	All stakeholders inclusive consultation meeting was nice
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	Maintenance work should not be limited to few villages
4	Any other comments?	

	Name	**Alemitu Chernet**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	Environment conservation and water maintenance is good for us
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	I like all
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	None
4	Any other comments?	

	Name	**Merkeb Mate**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	It is nice to begin community developing work
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	I like project transparency and participatory approach
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	None
4	Any other comments?	

	Name	**Bereket Bekele**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	It is good to conduct consultation meeting on resource management

2	What do you like about the borehole project?	I like I like participatory and all stakeholder inclusive meeting
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	None
4	Any other comments?	

	Name	**Yohanis Wosho**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	I like participatory discussion held in our area
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	Awareness creation and consultation meeting is good for the project
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	None
4	Any other comments?	

The comments colleted at Mirab Abaya were as follows:

	Name	**Beyene Belayneh**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	It is good to conduct consultative meeting on resource management
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	I like participatory and all stakeholder inclusive meeting
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	None
4	Any other comments?	

	Name	**Abera Anebo**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	Conducting project prior consultation among stakeholder is good work
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	Input collection and grievance management mechanism is good
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	Why woreda administration invited?
4	Any other comments?	

	Name	**Dawit Desta**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	It is nice to create awareness among community to maintain and manage water schemes
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	We are lucky and good to maintain non-functional water schemes
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	None

4	Any other comments?	

	Name	**Yonas Toro**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	Maintaining non-functional water scheme for long time is good
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	Getting clean water is interesting to me and others in the village
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	None
4	Any other comments?	

	Name	**Teshome Shata**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	I like the consultation meeting to solve our problem
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	Water born diseases will be minimized and create awareness
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	None
4	Any other comments?	

	Name	**Zenebech Arbe**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	Participatory water resource management and mitigation is good
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	7 years agreed to maintain the water is good idea
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	None
4	Any other comments?	

	Name	**Petros Fanta**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	Water resource rehabilitation and utilisation is good work
2	What do you like about the borehole project?	I like all
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	None
4	Any other comments?	

	Name	**Mihiretu Sitaro**
1	What is your impression of the meeting?	It is a long time to maintain and use the water scheme

2	What do you like about the borehole project?	It is good to design and implement participatory input gathering and grievance management
3	What do you not like about the borehole project?	None
4	Any other comments?	

Overall feedback was overwhelmingly positive, with participants looking forward to the rehabilitation of the water points. No negative comments or concerns were raised that needed to be taken into consideration and no change to the project design is deemed necessary.

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

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	A log-book will be placed at water point level on which users can comment on. Comments from the log book will be collected once a week from all beneficiary kebeles to the woreda water and energy development office and VITA field Office for decision making.	Placing a log-book at each water point makes it easily accessible for all stakeholders.
Telephone access	Mr. Asfaw Mekuria Yirgu, Vita, Telephone: +251 116 675269 P.O Box: 10744 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Gold Standard Telephone Number: +41 (0) 22 788 7080	The country director has responsibility for the way this project is implemented.

Internet/email access	This method has not been chosen for local input mechanism. However an online stakeholder Feedback Round will be created for international stakeholders. If stakeholders would like to contact Gold Standard they can do so at: info@goldstandard.org Or contact the project representative at: richard.stone@co2balance.com	Rural people cannot access internet due lack of infrastructure in rural Ethiopia.
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	N/A	N/A

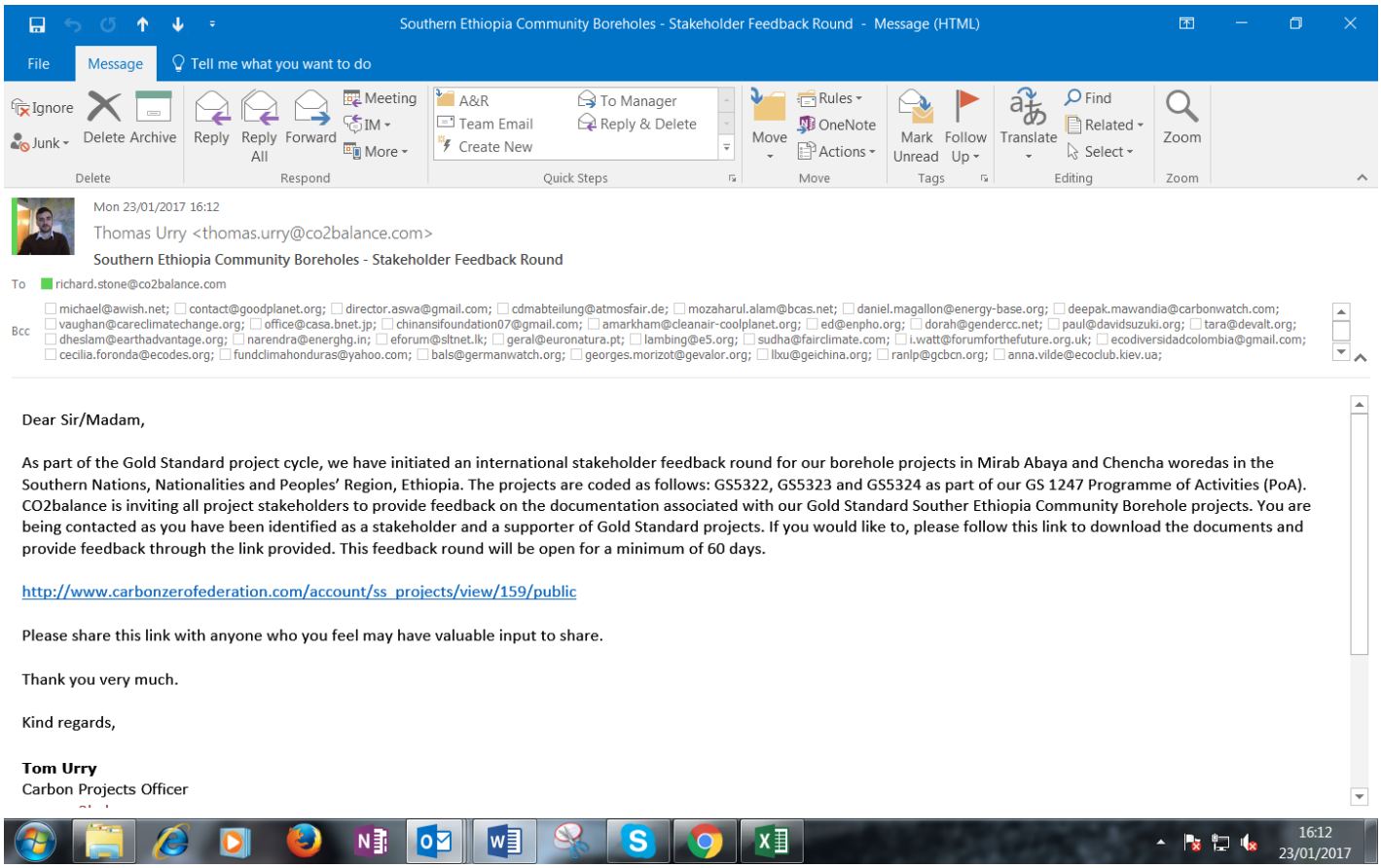
TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

C.5. Report on stakeholder consultation feedback round:

International stakeholders were invited to give feedback on GS 5322-4 and GS 6037-8 via an email sent on 23rd January 2017 which provided a link to the stakeholder interface on the CO2balance dashboard. The feedback round lasts for a period of 60 days from the date that the email is sent. A screenshot of the email can be seen below. No feedback has been received to date in response to this email.

In-country stakeholders were invited by the Vita water point maintenance team to leave feedback at all water points within the same timeframe as international stakeholders. No in-country feedback has been received to date.

This is a screenshot of the email sent to international stakeholders:



TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

Annex 1

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

Organization:	CO2balance
Street/P.O.Box:	Cook Way
Building:	1 Discovery House
City:	Taunton
State/Region:	Somerset
Postfix/ZIP:	TA2 6BJ
Country:	UK
Telephone:	01823 332233
FAX:	
E-Mail:	Richard.Stone@co2balance.com
URL:	
Represented by:	
Title:	Carbon Project Developer
Salutation:	Mr
Last Name:	Stone
Middle Name:	
First Name:	Richard
Department:	Carbon Projects
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	+44 (0)1823 332233
Personal E-Mail:	Richard.Stone@co2balance.com

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA

Annex 2 – Maintenance plan

Maintenance Programme for Water points

A comprehensive maintenance programme is required in order to guarantee a consistent supply of pure water from the water point rehabilitated as part of the projects. The maintenance programme should comprise of 2 services, a planned maintenance service and a reactive repair service. Project officers should also engage with the communities and support them in other aspects of the project such as WASH education and guidance on fee collection. These are described in more detail below:

Planned Maintenance – conducted annually

Borehole pumps contain moving parts such as chains and bearings which require an annual service and or replacement to prevent against failure. In addition, nuts and bolts commonly work themselves free and require regular replacement – these should be checked and generally replaced on an annual basis. Other more major parts in the pump assembly have a longer lifespan and require a less frequent replacement. Items such as handles, cylinders, top cones, riser pipes, connecting rods should be checked over during the annual service and replaced if deemed necessary.

The planned maintenance programme should be carried out by local technicians under the supervision of a senior technician. Following each repair, a **maintenance confirmation form must be filled out and signed by the mechanic and a member of the water resource committee**.

Reactive Repair – continuous

Although we have every confidence in our planned maintenance programme, it is possible that water points can break down unexpectedly. Each community **water resources committee should be in phone contact with Vita** to alert them of any breakdowns as soon as they occur. If a breakdown is reported, then a price for the repair should be agreed and the work carried out as quickly as possible.

Upon successful completion of the repair, a Repair Confirmation Form must be filled that indicates when the water point was returned to working order. If a water point is broken down for more than one day, then the **total number of days the water point remained out of service should be recorded** and communicated to CO2balance.

Community Engagement - continuous

The effective operation of water points is very much dependent on the communities that own the water points, therefore our local project officer is contracted to be our engagement representative within the community. During the visits to the project sites, our project officer conducts basic checks on the water point pumps to see if they are in good condition.

Another key responsibility of the project officer is to engage with community owners to ensure that they are observing good hygiene practices and using the pumps in a sustainable manner. A **WASH education programme** should be run in the communities to refresh the knowledge on the importance of good sanitation/hygiene and best practices when using the water point as well as storing and consuming water.

Any issues should be reported to CO2balance.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME:_GS1247 – Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi Country PoA