TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

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

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Annexes

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

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

GS6837 in GS1247 (VPA 157) Improved Kitchen Regimes: Kayonza District Borehole Project, Rwanda

17/09/2018

Version 1

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

Purpose of Project Activity

This Micro-Scale Voluntary Project Activity 157 Improved Kitchen Regimes: Kayonza District Borehole Project, Rwanda (VPA), is eligible under the Gold Standard methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Version 1. The project will support the provision of safe water, using borehole technology, to hundreds of households within Kayonza District. By providing safe water, the project will ensure that households consume less firewood during the process of water purification and as a result there will be a reduction in Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) emissions from the combustion process.

Kayonza 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 the 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 the project developers will work with community groups and local NGO Rwandans4Water, in Kayonza District, to identify broken down boreholes and renovate them so that they deliver clean, safe water and breakdowns are fixed rapidly. The project developers will ensure that the quality of the water delivered by the boreholes is fit for human consumption for the entire length of the project, which will be a minimum of seven years.

The project developers get funding for this project by marketing the anticipated carbon credits from the wood savings to ethical investors, so borehole owners must agree to transfer the emissions reductions over to the project developers in return for them supplying the work to renovate the boreholes. 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:

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

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

3. Deliver maintenance programme as and when necessary to ensure that the water supplied by each borehole is pure and safe, and that the borehole remains in full working order for the length of the crediting period.

Monitoring data collected during the rehabilitation and operation of the boreholes 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 validation and verification.

CO2balance UK Ltd has undertaken a thorough stakeholder engagement process for the Kayonza District Borehole Project VPA under the PoA, ensuring that communities value and endorse the project.

Technology

An example of the technology common in Rwanda (Afridev Hand Pump) that will be renovated as part of this project is shown on the picture. This project is not limited though to any particular model of hand-pump, the project developers renovate pumps according to local needs.

Contribution to Sustainable Development

The VPA contributes to the sustainable development of the Kayonza District 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
- Considerably less time will need to be spent collecting wood fuel for the purification of water, thereby reducing the work burden on rural families and presenting alternative opportunities for economic development and a higher standard of living.
- 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 (CO_2), 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 boreholes.
- Costs incurred in the purchase of fuel will be reduced through reduced need for wood fuel, allowing more money to be spent on food, health care, education etc.

The Kayonza District Borehole Project VPA will deliver long-term, secure and simple contributions to sustainable development in the Kayonza District which, without carbon finance, would not exist.

Please see below the details of the rehabilitated boreholes in the frame of GS5394, GS6837 and GS6838.

Borehole ID	Date of Rehab	Start of MP	Village	Lat	Long	No. of users
GS5394						
KAY002	25/01/2016	01/10/2017	Akarambo	-1.97520	30.47720	733
KAY009	20/01/2016	01/10/2017	Akabare1	-1.76761	30.46153	747
KAY025	28/01/2016	01/10/2017	Karama	-1.81952	30.46258	529
KAY031	31/12/2015	01/10/2017	Rwakabanda	-1.73457	30.53058	430
KAY039	11/12/2015	01/10/2017	Cyingogo	-1.96353	30.58492	509
GS6837						
KAY015	10/12/2015	01/10/2017	Mbarara2	-1.97822	30.58029	559
KAY019	08/01/2016	01/10/2017	Ngumeri	-1.68084	30.68084	610
KAY022	28/01/2016	01/10/2017	Nyakagarama	-1.97504	30.54340	488
KAY032	11/01/2016	01/10/2017	Sabasengo	-1.83712	30.64633	487
KAY034	15/12/2015	01/10/2017	Kinihira	-1.95835	30.61025	427
KAY044	30/12/2015	01/10/2017	Rwakabanda	-1.75430	30.54070	427
GS6838						
KAY048	23/08/2016	01/10/2017	Bugarura	-1.6979	30.46526	613
KAY055	25/08/2016	01/10/2017	Butimba	-1.82782	30.45789	907
KAY065	22/09/2016	01/10/2017	Agasharu	-2.018954	30.48953	975
KAY072	08/09/2016	01/10/2017	Kazeneza(li)	-1.97851	30.78213	612

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

The Coordinating/Managing Entity (CME) of the PoA is co2balance UK Ltd. co2balance UK Ltd is the entity which communicates with Gold Standard and is the entity responsible for the VPA.

Open Circle Investments Pty Ltd. and Likano Project Development GmbH are both project developer partners, too.

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

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

GS6837 in GS1247 (VPA 157) Improved Kitchen Regimes: Kayonza District Borehole Project, Rwanda

A.4.1.1. Host Party:

The Republic of Rwanda

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

Below is the geographic reference to allow unique identification of the borehole project in Kayonza District, Rwanda. The location of the project activity is within the Kayonza District, in the Eastern Province of Rwanda. The project boundary is taken from the administrative boundaries of the Kayonza District, and the GPS co-ordinates are also listed. The unique names of the boreholes will allow easy identification of which village within the project area the boreholes belong to. The target area and the fuel collection area are defined as being contained within project boundary, with the outer limits of the project boundary being clearly defined below.

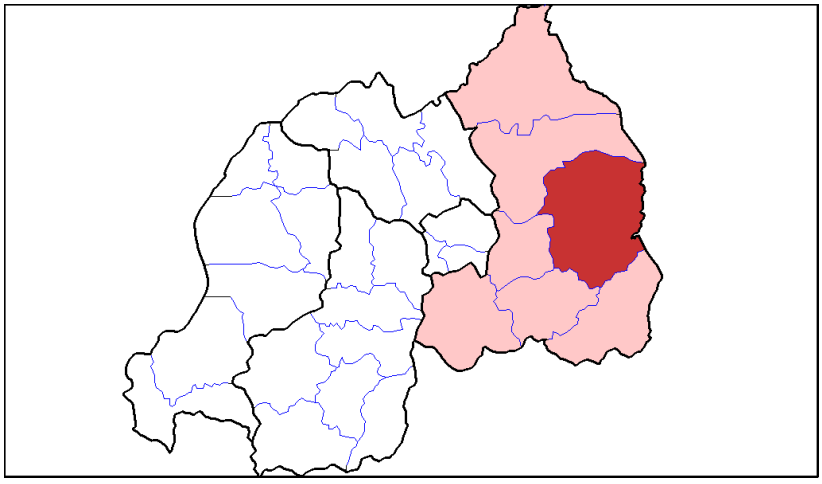

Figure 1: Kayonza District, Eastern Province, Rwanda

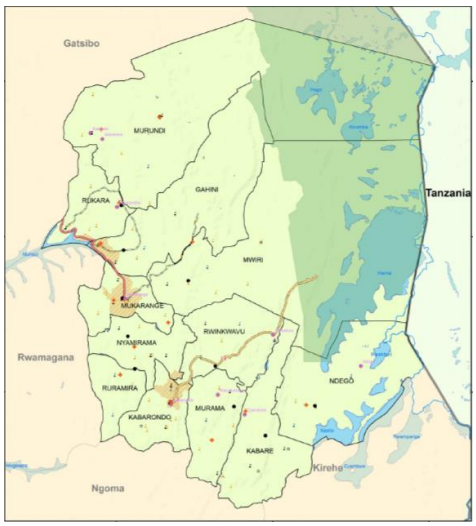

Figure 2: Close up of Kayonza District

Continent	Country	Region	District	Sector	Sub-Location	Geographical Reference	
Africa	Rwanda	Eastern Province	Kayonza	N/A	N/A	-1.85	30.65

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

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

10/12/2015 - This is the date when the first borehole was repaired to full working order.

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:

01/10/2017

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

7 years

Boreholes are designed to last for up to 20-50 years with adequate maintenance, which is often ignored due to short term cash flow problems in the community groups that manage boreholes in Rwanda. Therefore, it is anticipated that under the planned, financed maintenance programme introduced in this project, boreholes will easily last the length of the crediting period. However, if necessary, repair and/or replacements will be made to ensure the technology lifetime covers the crediting period.

The business model is based on financing any repair and maintenance of the borehole for up to 7 years.

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

Year	Annual estimation of emission reduction of tCO_2-e
Year 1	9,997
Year 2	9,997
Year 3	9,997
Year 4	9,997
Year 5	9,997
Year 6	9,997
Year 7	9,997
Total estimated emission reductions (tCO_2-e)	69,979
Total number of crediting years	7
Annual average over crediting period of estimated reductions (tCO_2-e)	9,997

A.4.5. Public funding of the VPA:

There is no diversion of public or ODA funding for this project activity. Please see the signed ODA declaration form in Annex 2.

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 VPA 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
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 boundary has been clearly demarcated using political divisions recognized in Rwanda. In addition to their serial number, the boreholes counted are individually based on their individual name known to the community. The same is referenced in all records relating to the borehole, stored in the project proponent's database. Project Surveys will be used to eliminate the potential for double counting from other voluntary market or CDM activity within the project area. The VPA is uniquely defined by a range of GPS coordinates and current administrative maps to define the project boundary
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 displace thermal energy supplied in the baseline scenario, the 150kW threshold applies to the displaced baseline technology.	The project technology does not deliver thermal energy; the 150kW threshold therefore applies to the baseline technology. Using the results of the baseline WBT study, the continuous useful energy output delivered in the most energy intensive scenario has been estimated at well within the limit imposed by the methodology of 150kW as per the uploaded Emission Reduction calculations.
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	This project will introduce a mechanism to encourage the cessation of use of baseline technology by educating local people on the health and environmental benefits of abandoning inefficient baseline technology entirely. WASH meetings are held

encourage the removal of the old technology and the definitive discontinuity of its use.	simultaneously when the borehole rehabilitations happens. The meetings are conducted by the local in-country partners Rwandans4Water and FAPDR and attendance forms are signed. Beside this official training at the beginning of the project, informal training during the maintenance are also held by Rwandans4Water. The WASH trainings are repeated as and when necessary on a borehole level.
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 to boil clean water (q,p,cleanboil,y) will be monitored in conjunction with that of the project technology, as will the emergence of any other baseline technology by targeted end users. This information will also ensure that requirement 1 (above) of the methodology is also met.
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 will be revealed during monitoring and it effect on emissions reductions 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.
The project proponent must clearly communicate to all project participants the entity that is claiming ownership rights of and selling the 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 full explanation will be given to elected representatives of borehole users that CO2balance have committed to provide them with 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 borehole owners will sign confirming that they understand the agreement and will explain it to borehole users.
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 viz 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.

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.
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 non applicable.

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 the VPA is specified in Section A.4.1.2, in which the CME states that the location is within Rwanda; one of the countries outlined in the PoA-DD. Each VPA will be uniquely defined by the current administrative maps to define the project boundary.
Technology Output	The technologies will each have continuous energy outputs of less than 150kW per unit. This will be applied to the baseline technology with regards to the water technology units	The project technology does not deliver thermal energy; the 150kW threshold therefore applies to the baseline technology. Using the results of the baseline WBT study, the continuous useful energy output delivered in the most energy intensive scenario has been estimated well within the limit imposed by the methodology of 150kW as per the uploaded Emission Reduction calculations.

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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.	It is confirmed that the 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) have been accessed on 22/11/16 to confirm the above statement.
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 boreholes that supply water to households and/or communities currently boiling/would in future boil water as a treatment method (taking into account suppressed demand). 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. In this VPA, suppressed demand is met in the target group because these users previously used pure water sources and as a result of borehole failure are now forced to use water from impure sources. To deliver the same level of service would require users to purify water in the most plausible manner as observed in baseline conditions, which is to boil it on a 3 stone fire. A shortage of wood fuel and a lack of awareness of the health risks of drinking dirty water means that demand for this scenario is suppressed. This is fully described in the Baseline Report.
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) have been carried out applicable to all borehole VPAs within the country of Rwanda.
Methodology		

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	Each VPA will be compliance with Gold Standard Methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Version	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. The VPA is within Rwanda, 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 borehole will sign a CTF on behalf of all users thereof.
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
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 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 identification of each technology with an identification number	Each borehole rehabilitated in this VPA will be referenced by a unique name and number (i.e. KAY001) It ensures that they are uniquely identifiable to this project and it allows precise monitoring of project activity.

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Sustainable Development Criteria:

Eligibility Criteria	Description	Means of Verification (Checked at VPA Inclusion)
Air Quality	Both the efficient cook stove and 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:

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 Rwanda, 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.

The sources listed below are included in the project boundary. The VPA is limited to Kayonza District which is within the Republic of Rwanda, 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:

Fixed Parameters:

Data / Parameter:	Cj
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Percentage of safe water supplied anyway
Source of data to be used:	Baseline Survey
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	0
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The Baseline Survey is used to determine the amount of safe water supplied 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:	$EF_{b,co2}$
Data unit:	tco_2/TJ
Description:	co_2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario (wood fuel is considered as the baseline fuel.)
Source of data used:	IPCC default values IPCC default value IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse gas Inventories Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion Page 2.23/ Table 2.5
Value applied:	112
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Deemed valid by GS VER Methodology 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
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:	As provided by IPCC in section 2.10.2 of IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007 (http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch2s2-10-2.html) and Emission Factor value provided in Table 2.5 of Chapter 2: Stationary Emissions (2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories).
Value applied:	8.692 (8.692 ((CH4=0.3*GWP 25) + (N2O=0.004*GWP 298)

Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Deemed valid by GS VER Methodology Determined as per IPCC default figures
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:	IPCC default values IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse gas Inventories Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion Page 2.23/ 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 Determined as per IPCC default figures
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:	As provided by IPCC in section 2.10.2 of IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007 (http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch2s2-10-2.html) and Emission Factor value provided in Table 2.5 of Chapter 2: Stationary Emissions (2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories).
Value applied:	8.692 (8.692 ((CH4=0.3*GWP 25) + (N2O=0.004*GWP 298)
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Deemed valid by GS VER Methodology Determined as per IPCC default figures
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:	IPCC default value

	IPCC (2006) "IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories", Volume 2, Energy, Chapter 1, Introduction, Table 1.2, p 1.19
Value applied:	0.0156
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Deemed valid by Methodology Determined as per IPCC default figures
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:	IPCC default value IPCC (2006) "IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories", Volume 2, Energy, Chapter 1, Introduction, Table 1.2, p 1.19
Value applied:	0.0156
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Deemed valid by Methodology Determined as per IPCC default figures
Any comment:	-

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:	Applicable NRB assessment - Information note: Default values of fNRB for LDCs and SIDs Thirty-fifth meeting Report Annex 20 Page 1 https://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/ssc_wg/meetings/035/ssc_035_an20.pdf
Value applied:	0.98
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	CDM default figure for Rwanda for the fraction of non-renewable biomass (fNRB).
Any comment:	-

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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	0.000659
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:	Results would be updated if ongoing monitoring surveys show that baseline water boiling technologies change over time.

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
Source of data to be used:	Baseline Water Boiling Test
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	0. 000659
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:	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. Credible literature, studies, survey, reports, relevant to the project target area
Value applied:	0%

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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.
Any comment:	-

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

Parameter	Value	Unit	Description
BEb,y	***tCO2/y***	13,292	***Baseline emissions per year***
Bb,y	T	7193	Quantity fuel consumed in baseline scenario
Cj	fraction	0	Percentage of safe water supplies anyway
Njy		1454890	Person Days
Qp,y	L/pd	7.5	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
Wp,y	T/L	0.000659	Tonnes of wood to boil water - water boiling test
EFb,fuel,co2	tCO2/TJ	112	Emissions factor baseline fuel (co2)
fNRB	fraction	0.98	Non renewable biomass fraction
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***	***3,225***	***Project emissions per year***
Bp,y	T	1745	Quantity of fuel consumed in project scenario per HH
Cj	fraction	0	Percentage of safe water supplies anyway
Njy		1454890	Person Days
Wp,y	T/L	0.000659	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	1.82	Quantity of safe water boiled
Up,y	fraction	1	Usage rate
Quality of the treated water			Water quality will be assessed using techniques approved by the WHO
EFb,fuel,co2	tCO2/TJ	112	Emissions factor project fuel (co2)
fNRB	fraction	0.98	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:

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

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

Where:

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

$N_{p,y}$	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.

The NRB fraction will be monitored every 2 years. However as the majority of participants collect wood from within the project boundary, it is not expected that the NRB in other areas will be affected. There are currently no other CDM or VER projects in the project area.

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.

The monitoring of the target group shall be done to assess the project technology users via community sensitization programmes, includes WASH meetings which happens simultaneously with the borehole rehabilitations. Together with the household names, the exact number of people in the household will be also captured by the field team and enumerators by the in-country partner NGO Rwandas4Water. The collection of the borehole users' detail is done during the sensitization process during the rehabilitation. The final list with the names and the household number are then checked with the sector office database so the total number of households using each borehole will also be known, hence a figure for person days can be calculated. Monitoring of the borehole users throughout the project lifetime will be done via usage survey. This survey will take into account possible drop off rates in future

Overall Emission Reductions

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

The percentage of non-suppressed demand premises (Xboil)shall be conservatively omitted from the total emission reductions.

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

Year	Annual estimation of emission reduction of tCO_2-e
Year 1	9,997
Year 2	9,997
Year 3	9,997
Year 4	9,997
Year 5	9,997
Year 6	9,997
Year 7	9,997
Total estimated emission reductions (tCO_2-e)	69,979
Total number of crediting years	7
Annual average over crediting period of estimated reductions (tCO_2-e)	9,997

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

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B.6.1. Description of the monitoring plan:

Parameters Monitored:

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:	Borehole Project Database
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	1454890
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Sum of the total number of people using each borehole in the project multiplied by the number of days crediting each borehole earns in this monitoring period As the name of every user who uses the borehole cannot be established with ease, a minimum of 1000 head of HH names will be collected per project as per the meth to provide a large enough sample size to estimate parameters. Where we know the head of HH name we will also detail the number of people in that household to give a clear understanding of the average number of people per household. The total number of households using each borehole will also be known and will take the form of lists supplied by the community group and or district water officer responsible for that borehole. Using this method, the total number of people using each borehole will be known and hence a figure for person days can be calculated.
Any comment:	The exact number of borehole users per borehole will be provided prior to verification. The project developer calculated the value using the number of users per borehole provided in ex-ante calculations.

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
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	Estimated at 1. Actual value to be provided in time for first 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:	

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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	7.5
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 calculating expected emission reductions	Estimated at 1.82. Actual value to be provided in time for 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:	Qp,rawboil, y

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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:	
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	0-Assumed in advance of data
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

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 methods and procedures to be applied:	Water quality testing will be conducted by a credible 3rd party in line with national standards. National standards in Rwanda are taken as WHO standards An example of a specimen certificate was uploaded to the registry during validation.
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	LEp,y
Data unit:	tCO2e per year
Description:	Leakage in project scenario p during year y

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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:	

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

A. Installation Record

A comprehensive installation record will record the following information:

- Date of installation/rehabilitation
- Location of the borehole
- Model of the borehole
- Quantity of boreholes installed
- The total number of people obtaining their water from each borehole
- Mode of use: commercial/domestic

The installation record will be backed up electronically, with original documentation being stored in the Nairobi African head office or 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.

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.

a. Ongoing Monitoring Studies

As explained in the monitoring plan, cross sampling of devices will be applied across the Kayonza borehole VPAs in Rwanda; these VPAs are VPAs GS4897, GS4898, GS4899, GS4900, GS4901, GS5033, GS5034, GS5035, GS5036, GS5392, GS5393, GS5394, GS5395, GS5396, GS6837 and GS6838 in Kayonza District. As all VPAs are homogenous; located in the same region, use the same technology and share a common baseline-cross sampling of devices shall be applied across all VPAs rather than on a VPA by VPA basis.

a) *Water consumption field test* - Completed annually, first one in time for 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

The methodology allows to claim emission reduction against the water consumption for personal hygiene provided the total water consumption is below the cap. As far as the personal hygiene usage is concerned Gold Standard confirmed that the following usage can be accounted - hand and face washing as well as intimate/gender related hygiene. As per GS guidance it is not required to monitor the usage separately as far as you are accounting – drinking, food preparation and personal cleaning only. However, it will be monitored through monitoring surveys to confirm that end users are indeed using safe water for above mentioned purposes.

b) *Up,y Usage Survey*- Completed annually, first one in time for first verification

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 annually, first one in time for first verification

The quality of the treated water will be assessed to ensure that it is fit for human consumption. The parameters used to assess the water quality will be in line with Rwandan or East African standards for potable water and all parameters will be shown to be within levels considered acceptable for domestic human consumption. An example specimen certificate has been provided in annex 3.

d) *LEp,y 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) *fNRB 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 borehole in the project multiplied by the number of days crediting each borehole earns in this monitoring period

g) Monitoring Survey

- Completed annually.
- First one in time for first verification
- Surveys end users currently using project technologies to explore changes in project scenario over time including the cessation of three stone fire use.
- Carried out by Rwandans4Water and co2balance UK

• Guidance on the sampling strategy will be provided by co2balance UK Ltd

SECTION C. Stakeholders' comments

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

A Local Stakeholder Consultation Meeting was conducted at the Meeting Room of Kayonza District, Kayonza, Rwanda on the 9th November 2015.

Group LSC Approach

The LSC meeting was designed to cover multiple VPAs in the Kayonza district. 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 borehole repairs 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, Kayonza District, Rwanda.
- The start date of implementation for all the VPAs is within a time-frame of 2 or 3 years.

Compliance with the above criteria is demonstrated for each of the VPAs covered by the group LSC. The VPAs that will be covered are all in the same District in Rwanda, in close proximity to each other, the implementation is planned to be carried out within the same 2 years, the distribution approach is the same in all VPAs and the technology involved (boreholes) is identical. It is therefore deemed justifiable for one meeting to cover several project activities.

The Kayonza Borehole Project VPAs have demonstrated compliance to be covered by the group LSC approach based on project activity being the same:

- Design of boreholes same or sufficiently similar
- Within the same geographic area, i.e. Kayonza district.

The pictures below were taken by the project partner organisation, FAPDR representatives during the stakeholder meeting.

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The meeting was well attended with good representation from each Sector to be included in the proposed VPAs

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Attendees were encouraged to ask questions and share their opinions

Local stakeholders were invited to participate in the consultation for the implementation of the initial (and subsequent) Rwandan Borehole Project VPAs. This comprised of a meeting with local communities from Sectors across the Kayonza District. The consultation was open to all stakeholders from across the Gold Standard categories including local community leaders and representatives, NGOs etc. The meeting was led by the local NGO partner "Fondation Artisans de la Paix at du Développement au Rwanda" (FAPDR), in conjunction with local water specialist NGO "Rwandans4Water."

Stakeholders were invited to the meeting using a variety of methods, depending on their category code and the ease of reaching each through the channels available. The table below summarises the groups invited to the meeting as well as the mode of invitation and the method of invite tracking:

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Gold Standard Stakeholder Categories				
Code	**Category**	**Invited by**	**Mode**	**Tracked by**
A & B	Local people impacted by the project or official representatives. Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	FAPDR/Rwandans4Water	Letter, radio adverts	Signed Personal Invite Record, advert text and/or receipts
C	Designated National Authority of the Country [3]	co2balance	Email (letter)	Sentbox Screen Shot
D	Local non-governmental organizations working on topics relevant to your project location[4]	co2balance & FADPR	Email (letter),	Sentbox Screen Shot, Personal Invite Record
E	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location	co2balance	Email (letter)	Sentbox Screen Shot
F	Relevant international non-governemental organisations (NGOs) supporting the Gold Standard, with a representation in your region and ALL GS supporter NGOs located in the country[5]	co2balance	Email (letter)	Sentbox Screen Shot

Invitations:

Invitations to each group were sent out in a phased manner that was appropriate for each category of stakeholders.

Public Invitation: a radio broadcast prior to the meeting. Text and receipt from the radio broadcast below:

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ITANGAZO RYO KURI RADIO

Umuryango co2balance wo Bwongereza ufatanyije na FAPDR Umunyango nyarwanda urengera ibidukikije baramenyesha abatanyabikorwa bawo mu mu karere ka Kayonza baturuka mu mirenge ya Mwiri, Kabarondo, Rwinkwavu, Mukarange, Ruramira na Murundi batumiwe mu nama izabahuza n'abashinzwe umushinga wo gusana Nayikondo ziri muri iyo mirenge.

Ababonye ubutumire bose bazahurira ku biro by'Akarere ka Kayonza ka wa mbere taliki ya 9 Ugushyingo 2015 sa tatu za mu gitondo.

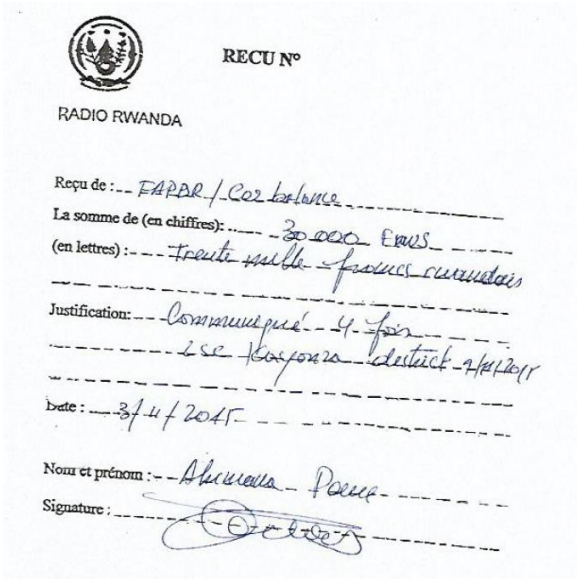
Musabwe kwitabira iyo nama kandi muzubahirize isaha.

Bikorewe i Kigali ku wa 5 Ugushyingo 2015.

Umuyobozi wa FAPDR uhagarariye co2balance mu Rwanda.

Jean Baptiste Nsabimana

Radio Text in Kinyarwanda



RECU N°

RADIO RWANDA

Reçu de : FAPDR / Co2 balance

La somme de (en chiffres): 30 000 Frws

(en lettres) : trente mille francs rwandais

Justification: Communiqué 4 fois

Use Kayonza district 7/11/2015

Date : 3/11/2015

Nom et prénom : Abimana Pascal

Signature :

Radio Receipt

Radio announcement

Co2balance, an organization based in UK in collaboration with FAPDR a Rwandan NGO focusing on environmental protection are happy to invite their partners of Kayonza district especially coming from Mwiri, Kabarondo, Rwinkwavu, Mukarange, Ruramira and Murundi sectors, to attend the meeting aiming the preparation of the rehabilitations of the boreholes in those sectors.

The meeting will be hold in the meeting room of Kayonza district, Monday 9 November 2015 starting from ten o'clock.

Your presence is very important and please try to be to the meeting venue on time.

Done at Kigali 5 November 2015.

On behalf of FAPDR and co2balance

Jean Baptiste Nsabimana

Radio Text English Translation

Email Invitations were sent to International and local NGOs with a presence in the area, and personal invitations were prepared for community beneficiaries and local representatives. Each form of invite was accompanied by a Non-Technical Summary in the appropriate language (Kinyarwandan).

Stakeholder Invitation (English):

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

Re: Local Stakeholder Consultation – Kayonza District, Rwanda

Dear Sir/Madam,

Award-winning environmental company CO2balance, in collaboration with FAPDR- a local NGO for environmental protection and development, and Rwandans4Water, plan to develop a series of borehole projects within the Kayonza District, Rwanda. This district is largely rural, in which water scarcity is an issue, and local people typically use biomass on inefficient three-stone fires to purify their drinking, cleaning and washing water. This purification process results in the release of greenhouse gas emissions from the combustion of biomass - this can be avoided if a carbon neutral technology (such as a hand pumped borehole) supplies the clean water desired by households.

In this project CO2balance will provide safe drinking water to communities and reduce the need to boil water as a means of purification through the repair and long-term maintenance of damaged boreholes in the Kayonza District.

Borehole Repair/Rehabilitation

Many existing boreholes are owned by community groups or Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and have fallen into disrepair because maintenance programmes have been poorly managed, or proven too expensive. In this instance, CO2balance will work with technicians at Rwandans4Water to identify broken down boreholes and rehabilitate them so that they deliver clean, safe water and breakdowns are fixed rapidly. We will also ensure that the quality of the water delivered by the boreholes is fit for human consumption for the entire length of the project, which will be a minimum of seven years. The WASH sensitization programme of the local communities as well as the monitoring activities will be carried with our two local project partners, Rwandans4Water and FAPDR.

This project will be developed under the Gold Standard of the Clean Development Mechanism which will ensure that enhanced local socio-economic benefits as well as verifiable carbon dioxide (CO_2) emission reductions are achieved. We have arranged a meeting with Local Stakeholders in which we seek their opinion on the project's design and social and environmental impacts; we believe this is an essential step in implementing a project in which the local community has ownership - thereby maximising the chances of successful adoption.

We value your input into our project design and cordially invite you to attend this Stakeholder Consultation – the meeting will be conducted in English and Kinyarwanda.

DATE: **Monday 9th November 2015**

TIME: **10am**

VENUE: **Head Office of the Kayonza District, Kayonza District, Rwanda**

For further information please contact:

UK Project Manager

eszter.hegyi@co2balance.com

Rwanda Projects Consultant (FAPDR)

jbnsabimana@gmail.com

+250 (0)788507777

Stakeholder Invitation (Kinyarwanda):

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

Fondation Artisans de la Paix et du Développement au Rwanda
B.P. 2283 KIGALI RWANDA Tél :(+250) 0788507777 E-mail : foarpade@yahoo.fr
Website : www.fapdr.wordpress.com
Comptes bancaires : COGEBANQUE en Euros 01390006171-56/ en Rwfs 01390006170-55
Agréée par l'Arrêté ministériel N° 42/ 08.11 du 31 Mars 2011 du Ministère de la Justice

Kigali kuwa 25 Ukwakira 2015

Bwana/Madamu……

Impamvu : Inama nyunguranabitekerezo ku Mushinga w'amazi

Mu rwego rwo kurengera ibidukikije hakoreshwa amashyiga arondereza ibicanwa, Umuryango FAPDR (Fondation Artisans de la Paix et du Developpement au Rwanda) ufatanyije na co2balance wo mu bwongereza uteganya gusana Nayikondo lu karere ka Kayonza ziboneka mu mirenge ya MUKARANGE, MWIRI, RWINKWAVU,KABARONDO,RURAMIRA na MURUNDI

Kubera iyo mpamvu, mutumiwe mu nama nyungurana-bitekertezo kuri icyo gikorwa izabera ku Biro by'Akarere ka Kayonza ku wa mbere , tariki ya 9 Ugushyingo 2015 sa tatu za mu gitondo. Abazitabira iyo nama bazasubizwa amafaranga y'urugendo batanze hakoreshejwe uburyo rusange bwo gutwara abantu.

Mugire amahoro

Prezida wa FAPDR ari nawe uhagarariye co2balance

NSABIMANA Jean Baptiste

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

Non-Technical Summary English:

Project Summary

Kayonza is a largely rural district in which water scarcity is a serious issue, and 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 the clean water needed by households.

In this project, CO2balance will provide safe drinking water to communities and reduce the need to boil water as a means of purification, through the repair and rehabilitation of damaged and dysfunctional boreholes in the Kayonza District.

Many existing boreholes are owned by community groups and have fallen into disrepair because maintenance programmes have been poorly managed, or proven too expensive. In this instance, CO2balance will work with Rwandans4Water to identify broken down boreholes and rehabilitate/repair them so that they deliver clean, safe water and breakdowns are fixed rapidly. We will also ensure that the quality of the water delivered by the boreholes is fit for human consumption for the entire length of the project, which will be a minimum of seven years.

Technology

An example of the technology common in the area is shown below. This project is not limited to any particular model of hand-pump- we will repair/rehabilitate pumps according to local needs.

Afridev Hand Pump

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

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

Non-Technical Summary Kinyarwandan:

UMUSHINGA WO KUGEZA AMAZI MU KARERE KA KAYONZA

Incamake y'umushinga

Kayonza ni tumwe mu turere tugize Intara y'Uburasirazuba dufite ikibazo cy'amazi, bityo abaturage bakoresha inkwi bateka amazi yo kunywa kugirango bayasukure abone gukoreshwa.

Ibyo rero bituma imyotsi ihumanya ikirere ikomoka ku bicanwa iba myinshi, kugirango bigabanyuke birasaba ko hakoreshwa ubundi buryo butuma amazi asukurwa bakayakoresha ameze neza.

Muri uyu mushinga co2balance izageza ku baturage amazi meza kandi adakenerwa gutekwa mbere yo gukoreshwa. Ibi bizagerwaho hasanwa Nayikondo zangiritse mu karere ka Kayonza.

Nayikondo nyinshi zarangiritse kubera ko zidasanwa kandi ngo zifatwe neza kubera ko bihenze cyane.

Muri uru rwego co2balance izakorana na Rwandan4water bagaragaza aho Nayikondo zangiritse zihererereye hanyuma zigasanwa kugirango abaturage babone amazi meza. Ayo mazi azaba ari meza kandi umushinga uzamara igihe kigeze ku myaka 7.

Muri iyo mirimo yo gusana hazabaho ubufatanye busesuye n'abafatanyabikorwa kandi ibyifuzo byabo bizubahirizwa.

Ibyiza by'uyu mushinga

Uretse kugeza ku baturage amazi meza no kugabanya imyotsi ijya mu kirere uyu mushinga ufitiye abaturage akamaro kanini.

- Gukoresha inkwi nke no kurengera ibidukikije
- Kugabanya igihe bakoreshaga bajya gutashya inkwi no mu guteka amazi
- Kugabanya indwara z'ubuhumekero n'izindi ziterwa no gukoresha amazi mabi.
- Kugabanya amafaranga yatangwaga ku nkwi akaba yakoreshwa mu bindi bikorwa by'iterambere ry'urugo.

Tracking Table:

A 'tracking list' of invitations was created for the stakeholder meeting to ensure that invitations were monitored and logged for responses.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

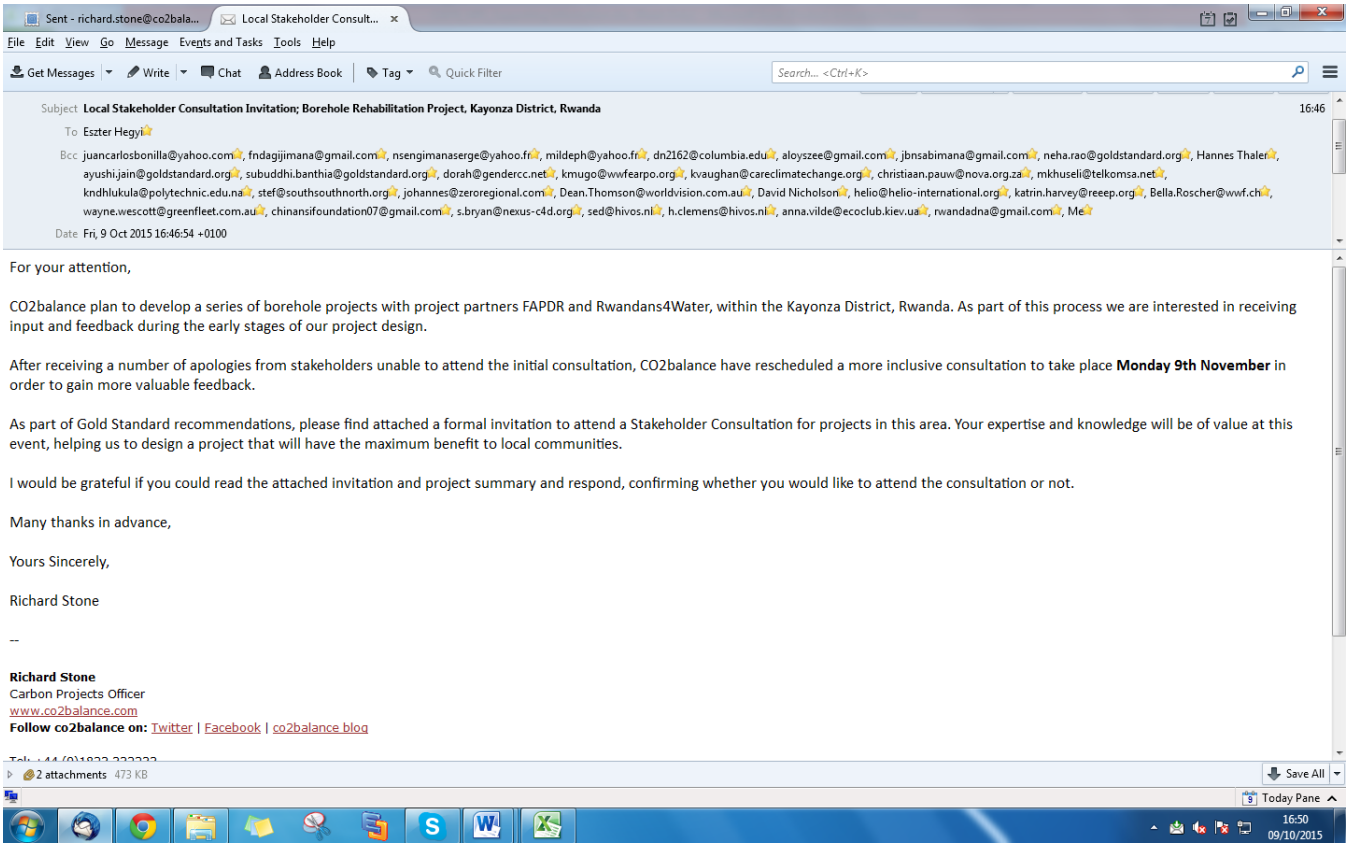
Code	Organisation	Name of Invitee	Means of Invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation
DNA, local and international stakeholders					
C	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	Dr. Rose Mukankomeje	Email	09/10/2015	No
C	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	Mr. Jean Ntazinda	Email	09/10/2015	No
D	The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International	Juan Carlos Bonilla	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
D	The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International	Felix Ndagijimana	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
D	ACNR	Serge Nsengimana	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
D	Fossey Fund	Ildephonse MUNYARUGERO	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
D	Millennium Villages	Donald NDAHIRO	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
D	Rwandans4Water	Aloys Zounguzoungu	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
D	FAPDR	Jean Baptiste Nsabimana	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
E	GSF	Neha Rao	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
E	GSF	Hannes Thaler	Email	09/10/2015	No
E	GSF	Ayushi Jain	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
E	GSF	Subuddhi Banthia	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	Climate Action Network South Africa	Dorah Lebelo	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	WWF Eastern Africa Regional Programme Office (EARPO)	Kimunya Mugo	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	CARE International	Kit Vaughan	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	NOVA Institute	Christiaan Pauw	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	ONKE Training	Mmathabo Mrubata	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Institute	Kudakwashe Ndhlukula	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	SouthSouthNorth	Stefan Raubenheimer	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	Zero: Regional Environment Organisation	Johannes Chigwada	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	World Vision Australia	Dr. Dean C Thomson	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	Mercy Corps	David Nicholson	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	HELIO International	Helene O'Connor-Lajambe	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	REEEP	Katrin Harvey	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	WWF International	Bella Roscher	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	Greenfleet	Wayne Wescott	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	Chinansi Foundation	Simplex Chithyola	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	Nexus, Carbon for Development	Samuel Bryan	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	Hivos	Harry Clemens	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
F	Green Wave (Ecoclub) UA	Anna Vilde	E-mail	09/10/2015	No
	District head office				
B	Mayor of the district	-	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Land officer and JADF	-	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes

B	WASAC	-	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EATK	-	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
	Sector: MUKARANGE				
B	EX Secr for the sector	MUREKEZI J Claude	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	TUYISENGE Edourd	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	KABOYI Celestin	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	MUSABYIMANA Rebeca	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	RUDASINGWA Juvenal	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	KAYITARAMIRWA Jeanne	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	NGARAMBE Maxime	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	SEBINEZA Kiyongo	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	KARANGWA Theoneste	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	UWINGABIRE Gaudence	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	GASASIRA Justin	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
	Sector: RWINKWAVU				
B	EX Secr for the sector	BIZIMANA Claude	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	Theoneste	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	MUKAMUSABYEMUNGU Alice	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	NDAHAYO Xavier	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	MUKABARERA Judith	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	RANGIRA Aloys	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	MINANI Fabien	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	Niyibizi Celesetin	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	MUKARUKUNDO Veneranda	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell Bwiza	UWINGABIRE Gaudence	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
	Sector: RURAMIRA				
B	EX Secr for the sector	NTIRANGAYA Germain	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	SEMINEGA Diogene	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	NGABOYISONGA Innocent	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	MUJYAKERA Joseph	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	BIMENYIMANA Jean Claude	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	TWIZEYEMUNGU Evariste	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	NIZEYIMANA JMV	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	UWIMANA Jacquelines	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	NTAMAZIMWE Jean Baptiste	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
	Sector: MWIRI				
B	EX Secr cell	UMURERWA Solange	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	RUBERINTWARI Gilbert	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	NSABIMANA Emmanuel	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	SEMANA Edouard	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	MUSABYIMANA Celestin	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	HANYURWABAKE Jean Baptiste	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	BUREGEYA Ferdinand	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	MURWANASHYAKA Celestin	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes

	Sector: MURUNDI				
B	EX Secr Sector	SEMAYUNDO Innocent	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	RUGAZURA Olivier	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	KABERA Safina	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	UWIZEYE Fred	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	KANYESHYAMBA Pierre	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	TWIZEYIMANA Ferdinand	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	NTEZIMANA Francois	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	M UREKEZI Sylvain	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	NDITUYIMANA Emmanuel	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
	Sector: KABARONDO				
B	EX Secr Sector	GISA Shakira	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	UMUGWANEZA Sandrine	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	NKONGORO Rushimisha	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	NZABANGAMBA Viateur	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	RUSIGARIYE Gallican	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	UWIMANA Grace	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	MUKAMANA Drocele	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	Health agent	HABYARIMANA J Baptiste	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes
B	EX Secr cell	RUKUNDO J d'Amour	Letter	18/10/2015	Yes

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

Screenshot of Invites:



Sent - richard.stone@co2bala... | Local Stakeholder Consult...

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Subject **Local Stakeholder Consultation Invitation; Borehole Rehabilitation Project, Kayonza District, Rwanda** 16:46

To Eszter Hegyi

Bcc juancarlosbonilla@yahoo.com, fndagijimana@gmail.com, nsengimanaserge@yahoo.fr, mildeph@yahoo.fr, dn2162@columbia.edu, aloyszee@gmail.com, jbnsabimana@gmail.com, neha.rao@goldstandard.org, Hannes Thaler, ayushi.jain@goldstandard.org, subuddhi.banthia@goldstandard.org, dorah@gendercc.net, kmugo@wwfearpo.org, kvaughan@careclimatechange.org, christiaan.pauw@nova.org.za, mkhuseli@telkomsa.net, kndhlukula@polytechnic.edu.na, stef@southsouthnorth.org, johannes@zeroregional.com, Dean.Thomson@worldvision.com.au, David Nicholson, helio@helio-international.org, katrin.harvey@reeep.org, Bella.Roscher@wwf.ch, wayne.wescott@greenfleet.com.au, chinansifoundation07@gmail.com, s.bryan@nexus-c4d.org, sed@hivos.nl, h.clemens@hivos.nl, anna.vilde@ecoclub.kiev.ua, rwandadna@gmail.com, Me

Date Fri, 9 Oct 2015 16:46:54 +0100

For your attention,

CO2balance plan to develop a series of borehole projects with project partners FAPDR and Rwandans4Water, within the Kayonza District, Rwanda. As part of this process we are interested in receiving input and feedback during the early stages of our project design.

After receiving a number of apologies from stakeholders unable to attend the initial consultation, CO2balance have rescheduled a more inclusive consultation to take place **Monday 9th November** in order to gain more valuable feedback.

As part of Gold Standard recommendations, please find attached a formal invitation to attend a Stakeholder Consultation for projects in this area. Your expertise and knowledge will be of value at this event, helping us to design a project that will have the maximum benefit to local communities.

I would be grateful if you could read the attached invitation and project summary and respond, confirming whether you would like to attend the consultation or not.

Many thanks in advance,

Yours Sincerely,

Richard Stone

--

Richard Stone
Carbon Projects Officer
www.co2balance.com
Follow co2balance on: Twitter | Facebook | co2balance blog

2 attachments 473 KB | Save All

Today Pane

16:50
09/10/2015

Meeting Preparation:

The following was put in place prior to the actual meeting:

- Printed Non-Technical Summaries: a simple description of the project that stakeholders will understand, in both English and Kinyarwanda:
- Minute taker: an individual responsible for taking detailed notes of the meeting findings.
- Participation forms: participants must sign this form to confirm their attendance.
- Evaluation forms: to be completed by all stakeholders. A simple evaluation form asks each stakeholder to write down their feelings and concerns about the meeting and the proposed VPAs in the Kayonza District, Rwanda.
- Agenda for the meeting
- Translator

Meeting Conduct:

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

The LSC was hold at the meeting room of the KAYONZA District starting from 11.50 AM.
The meeting was held by the following sectors: MWIRI, KABARONDO, RWINKWAVU, MUKARANGE, RURAMIRA and MURUNDI, FAPDR team and RWANDANS 4WATER agents.
Agenda of the meeting

- Prayer
- Opening ceremonies
- Project update

. Explanation of the project
. Activities planned

- Debates discussions, questions and answers
- The Continuous Input
- Closing ceremonies

1. Opening ceremonies

The starting prayer was led by Pastor Ndatimana from FAPDR.
Then the Vice Mayor in charge of the economic affairs who was the representative of the Kayonza district welcomed all the participants and especially thanked the project developers and the in-country partners for the collaboration with the local authorities to implement within the district the environment protection.
The master of ceremonies presents the invitees to the meeting particularly. The objectives of the meeting are to receive feedback about the water project from all stakeholders involved and so everybody is free to give out his idea concerning the project activities and they will be considered during the execution and the follow up of the project.
In his opening speech the vice mayor said that this project is very important because of the lack of safe water and firewood in the district and the reparation of the boreholes is of the solutions to both problems. He recalls the participants that the collaboration between the district and partners is needed in order to reach the objectives of this project

2. Explanation of the project

- ***Presentation of the project***

The summary of the project was done by Jean Baptiste Nsabimana using the Non-technical summary translated into Kinyarwanda. Every participant received the copy and so it was easy to follow all explanations in relation to the project. The activities are focused on the reparation the boreholes to enable people to have access to safe water and to protect environment by reducing woodfuel consumption needed to purify water.

- ***Activities planned***

Then Aloys NZUNGUZUNGU, President of RWANDANS 4WATER said that already the boreholes destroyed identified in all the district are 76 and will be repaired starting by 46 and to continue with the remaining after. The committees will be formed to work on every borehole and they will be trained for the maintenance of the boreholes repaired. To end his speech, he asked to the participants to collaborate with the team of RW4WATER because the collaboration will facilitate the task of the reparation and the maintenance of the infrastructures.

3. Debates discussions, questions and answers

Please see at section C.2.

4. The Continuous Input mechanism

Towards the end of the meeting the participants discussed how to keep contact between the users and the project developers. They opted for two ways, the first one is to use the phone and they 'll report every problem brought up concerning the project. The second way is to put a book in the offices of different cells and to report all comments are mentioned in that book. Them the representatives of the in-country team will check the books every month to see the problems reported and to find solution with users. In this second way, a small note book 'll be kept in each village in which the users 'll write all comments and then the Community Project Officer of the cell will gather the comments to write them in the big book of the cell.

To summarize, the communication between the beneficiaries and project developers will be possible through a register book put on the office of each cell and a small note book in the village in which people will write all comments concern the project.

Then the representative of FAPDR and Rwandans4water will check up the books and to help people to find solution. In order to accelerate the information people will use the following phone number: 0789786375 / 0784077967 / 0726144289

The following links will be also used for any inquiry or comment on the project

1. rwanda@co2balance.com Project manager UK
2. jbnsabimana@gmail.com Representative of co2balance Rwanda

5. Closing ceremonies

Towards the end of the meeting Jean Baptiste NSABIMANA ends the meeting by thanks to the participants wishing to everybody good route to their respective villages.

The meeting is closed 2:30 PM by the prayer lead by Pastor Patrice and then the participants receive the travels fees and food after went at home.

Other Consultation Methods:

The local NGO partners, FAPDR and Rwandans4Water, as well as the local authority made sure that they passed the outcome of the meeting to local community members who were unable to attend the meeting. A high volume of community leaders did attend the meeting, too and were therefore able to pass the message on to their respective communities, women's groups and youth groups.

All international stakeholders are also invited to the stakeholder feedback round.

C.2. Summary of the comments received:

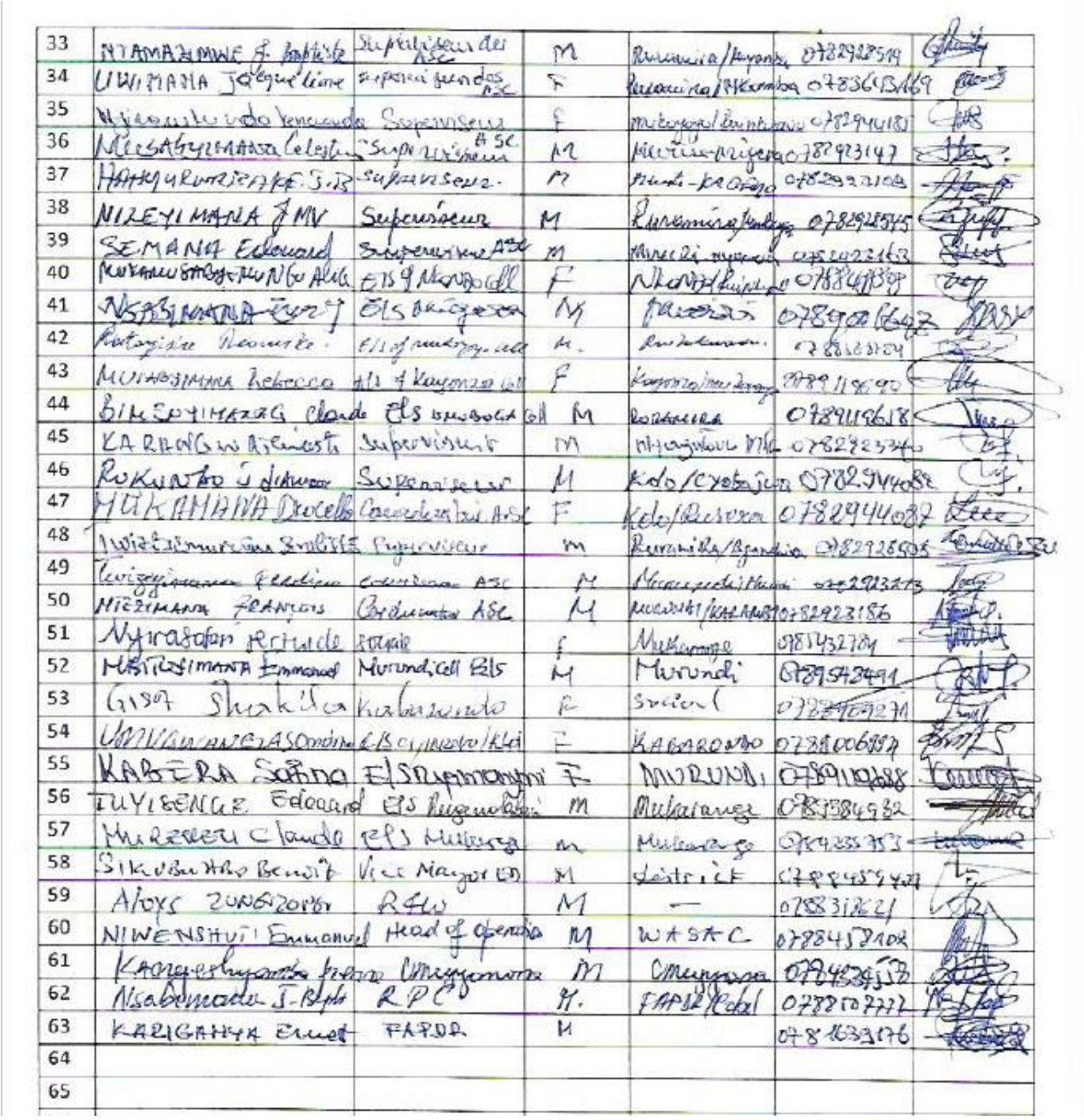
Participants List
Date and time: Monday 9th November 2015
Head Office of the Kayonza District, Kayonza District, Rwanda

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

~~Kayonza~~ LSC
09 November 2015
Participants list

N°	NAMES	POSITION	GENDER	SECTOR / CELL	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	BIZIMANA Claude	E/S Sector	M	Rwinkwavu	0784237[illegible]	
2	NTIRENGANYA [illegible]	E/S Sector	M	Rwinkwavu	0784235[illegible]	
3	[illegible] Emmanuel	Cashier	M	Nyakariro	0788867[illegible]	
4	[illegible] Gaudiose	E/S Cell	F	Rukaranga	0788872[illegible]	
5	MUVUNYISHYAKA Celestin	E/S Cell	M	Mwili	0789006[illegible]	
6	Uwimana Grace	Supervisor	F	Kabarondo	0788[illegible]	
7	Kongera Ruth [illegible]	E/S Cell	M	Kabarondo	0789[illegible]	
8	NTAGANZWANYA Peter	E/S Cell	M	Kabarondo	0789[illegible]	
9	Bizimana Ferdinand	Chairperson of Kayonza	M	Murundi	0782[illegible]	
10	[illegible] Juvenal	Cell Coord	M	[illegible]	0789[illegible]	
11	KUSIARIKE Gaston	SEC Cell	M	Kabarondo/Kibu	0789[illegible]	
12	Mukeshimana [illegible]	A.S.C.	M	Murundi	0789[illegible]	
13	Uwizeye [illegible]	ES of Cell	M	Murundi	0789[illegible]	
14	RANGIRA [illegible]	ASC	M	Rwinkwavu	0782[illegible]	
15	NGARAMBE [illegible]	A.S.C	M	Murundi	0788[illegible]	
16	Mfitumukiza Fabien	Sec/ASC	M	Rwinkwavu	0788[illegible]	
17	SEZIRAHINDA Innocent	Cell Leader Assistant	M	Mwili	0788[illegible]	
18	Valentine [illegible]	Cashier Assistant	F	Mukarange	0788[illegible]	
19	NGARAMBE [illegible]	Sub Health	M	Kayonza	0788[illegible]	
20	MUREKA Stanage	E/S of Cell	F	Mwili	0788[illegible]	
21	[illegible] Olivier	E/S of Cell	M	Murundi	0789006995	
22	SEBINEZA Ignace	E/S Cell	M	Mukarange	0789[illegible]	
23	SEMINEGA Diogène	E/S Cell	M	Rukamira	0789[illegible]	
24	Ngabonziza Innocent	E/S of Cell	M	Rukamira	0789[illegible]	
25	MUKABERA [illegible]	E/S Cell	F	Rwinkwavu	0789[illegible]	
26	Nyirasamuda [illegible]	E/S of Cell	F	Nyakariro	0785[illegible]	
27	[illegible] Gilbert	E/S of Cell	M	Nyamirama	0788[illegible]	
28	[illegible]	E/S of Cell	M	Rwinkwavu	0789[illegible]	
29	Celestin [illegible]	Supervisor	M	Rwinkwavu	0788[illegible]	
30	Habyarimana J Baptiste	Supervisor	M	Kabarondo	0782[illegible]	
31	RABOJI Célestin	Cell Coordinator	M	Murundi	0789[illegible]	
32	GASASIRA Justin	Coord ASC	M	Nyamirama/Kibuza	0782[illegible]	

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA



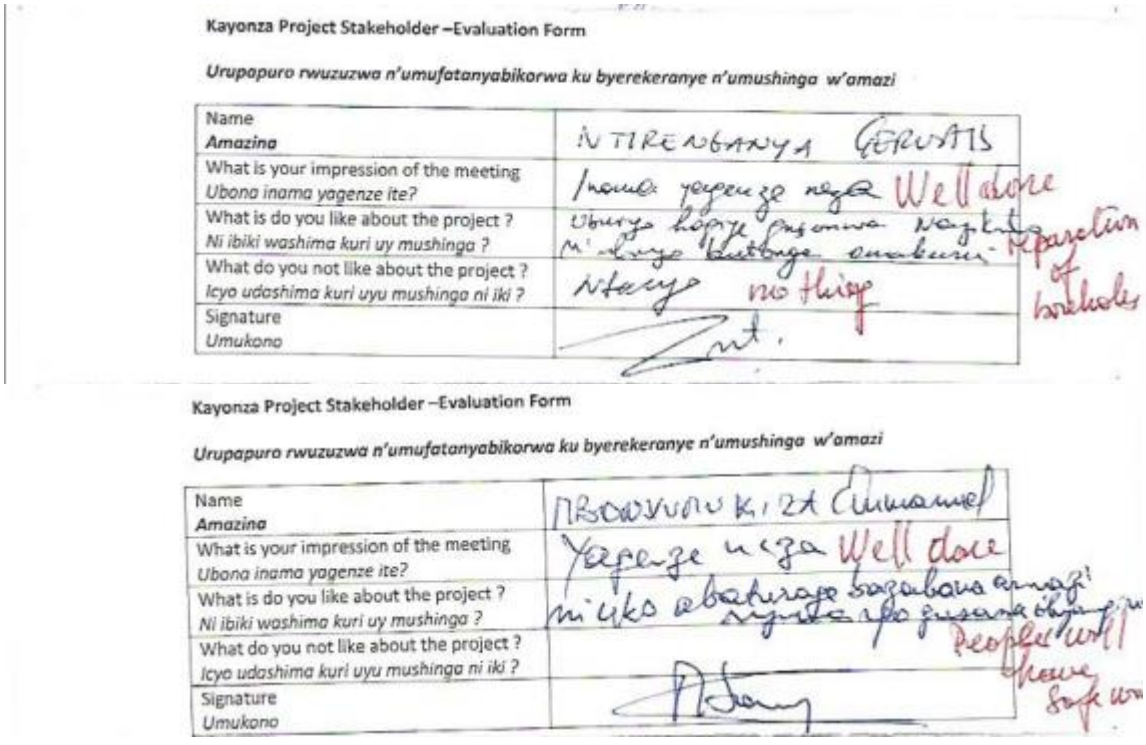
No.	Name	Position	Gender	Sector	Contact
1	BIZIMANA Claude	Excecutive secretary /Sector	M	RWINKWAVU	78423755
2	NTIRENGANYA Gervais	Excecutive secretary /Sector	M	RURAMIRA	784235752
3	MBONYUMUKIZA	Constructor	M	MUKARANGE	788869531
4	UWINGABIRE Gaudence	Excecutive secretary /Cell	F	MUKARANGE	788872957
5	MURWANASHYAKA Celestin	Excecutive secretary /Cell	M	MWIRI	789006962
6	UWIMANA Grace	Spervisor boreholes	F	KABARONDO	788655905
7	KONGOLO Rushimisha	Excecutive secretary /Cell	M	KABARONDO	789006599

8	NZABANGARUKA Viateur	Excecutive secretary /Cell	M	KABARONDO	789006919
9	BUREGEYA Ferdinand	Health Advisor	M	MWIRI	782923170
10	RWASAMIRERA Juvenal	Excecutive secretary /Cell	M	MUKARANGE	782923331
11	RUSIGARIYE Gallican	SEDO Cell	M	KABARONDO	789006952
12	MUREKEZI Sylvain	Supervisor boreholes	M	MURUNDI	782923225
13	UWIZEYE Ned	Excecutive secretary /Cell	M	MURUNDI	78900997
14	RANGIRA Loys	Supervisor boreholes	M	RWINKWAVU	782944174
15	NGARAMBE Marcelin	Supervisor boreholes	M	MUKARANGE	788216373
16	MINANI Fabien	Supervisor boreholes	M	RWINKWAVU	788472069
17	SEMATUNGO Innocent	Cooperative representative	M	MURUNDI	788744915
18	MUSHIKIWASE Valentine	Coodinator	F	MUKARANGE	788631839
19	NGARAMBE Alphonse	Health Agent	M	KAYONZA	788890681
20	UMURERWA Solange	Excecutive secretary /Cell	F	MWIRI	788277288
21	RUGAZURA Olivier	Excecutive secretary /Cell	M	MURUNDI	789006995
22	SEBINEZA Kiyonga	Excecutive secretary /Cell	M	MUKARANGE	789119659
23	SEMINEGA Diogene	Excecutive secretary /Cell	M	RURAMIRA	789119677
24	NGABOYISONGA Innocent	Excecutive secretary /Cell	M	RURAMIRA	789119651
25	MUKABAREBE Judith	Excecutive secretary /Cell	F	RURAMIRA	789119651
26	KAYITARAMURWA Jane	Excecutive secretary /Cell	F	MUKARANGE	785376637
27	RUBERINTWARI Gilbert	Excecutive secretary /Cell	M	MWIRI	789179989
28	NDAHAYO F Xavier	Excecutive secretary /Cell	M	RWINKWAVU	789105255
29	NIYIBIZI Celestin	Supervisor boreholes	M	RWINKWAVU	789748570
30	HABYARIMANA Jean Baptiste	Supervisor boreholes	M	KABARONDO	782928564
31	GASASIRA Justin	Supervisor boreholes	M	MUKARANGE	782923391
32	NTAMAZIMWE Jean Baptiste	Supervisor boreholes	M	RURAMIRA	782928519
33	KABOYI Celestin	Coordinator	M	MUKARANGE	782944000
34	UWIMANA Jacquelines	Supervisor boreholes	F	RURAMIRA	783643169
35	NYIRARUKUNDO Veneranda	Supervisor boreholes	F	RWINKWAVU	782944185
36	MUSABYiMSANA Celestin	Supervisor boreholes	M	RWINKWAVU	782923109
37	HANYURWABAKE Jean Baptiste	Supervisor boreholes	M	MWIRI	782923109
38	NIZEYIMANA JMV	Supervisor boreholes	M	RURAMIRA	782928545
39	SEMANA Edouard	Supervisor boreholes	M	MWIRI	782423163
40	MUKAMUSABYEMUNGU Alice	Excecutive secretary /Cell	F	MWIRI	782423163
41	NSABIMANA	Excecutive secretary /Cell	M	MWIRI	789006697
42	RUTAYISIRE Theoneste	Excecutive secretary /Cell	M	RWINKWAVU	788538784
43	MUSABYIMANA Rebecca	SEDO Cell	F	MUKARANGE	789119690
44	BIMENYIMANA Claude	Excecutive secretary /Cell	F	RURAMIRA	789119658
45	KARANGWA Aj	Supervisor boreholes	M	MWIRI	782925340
46	RUKUNDO Jean d'Amour	Supervisor boreholes	M	KABARONDO	782944082
47	MUKAMANA Drocele	Coordinator	F	KABARONDO	782944087
48	UWIZEYIMANA Evariste	Supervisor boreholes	M	RURAMIRA	782928503
49	TWIZEYIMANA Ferdiand	Coordinator	M	MURUNDI	782193213
50	NTEZIMANA Francois	Coordinator	M	MURUNDI	782923186
51	NYIRASAFARI Gertrude	SEDO Cell	F	MUKARANGE	785432784

52	MBITUYIMANA Emmanuel	Excecutive secretary /Cell	M	MURUNDI	788909271
53	GISA Shakilla	Excecutive secretary /Cell	F	MURUNDI	788909271
54	UMUGWANEZA Sandra	Excecutive secretary /Cell	F	KABARONDO	789006994
55	KABERA Safina	Excecutive secretary /Cell	F	MURUNDI	789119688
56	TUYISENGE Edouard	Excecutive secretary /Cell	F	MUKARANGE	789584932
57	MUREKEZI Claude	Coordinator	M	MUKARANGE	784233753
58	SIKUBWABO Benoit	Vice mayor	M	District	788459421
59	ZUNGUZUNGU Aloys	R4W	M	R4W	788317621
60	NIWENSHUTI Emmanuel	Head of operation	M	WASAC	788458102
61	KANYESHYAMBA Pierre	Health agent	M	MUKARANGE	784339558
62	NSABIMANA Jean Baptiste	Consultant	M	FAPDR	788507777
63	KALIGANYA Ernest	Consultant	M	FAPDR	781639176

The meeting was well attended with good representation from each Sector in the Kayonza District.

Overall, the meeting was very successful, with stakeholders actively engaging with the project and participating in discussions and the question and answer session. The stakeholders said that they found the meeting useful and informative, and the majority of feedback concerning the project was positive.



Kayonza Project Stakeholder –Evaluation Form

Urupapuro rwuzuzwa n'umufatanyabikorwa ku byerekeranye n'umushinga w'amazi

Name *Amazina*	NTIRENGANYA GERVAIS
What is your impression of the meeting *Ubona inama yagenze ite?*	Inama yagenze neza Well done
What is do you like about the project ? *Ni ibiki washima kuri uy mushinga ?*	Ubuzya hopye gusomwa neza kuko m'buze butuge cyane. Reparation of borholes
What do you not like about the project ? *Icyo udashima kuri uyu mushinga ni iki ?*	Ntacyo no thing
Signature *Umukono*	

Kayonza Project Stakeholder –Evaluation Form

Urupapuro rwuzuzwa n'umufatanyabikorwa ku byerekeranye n'umushinga w'amazi

Name *Amazina*	NSHIMIYIMANA Emmanuel
What is your impression of the meeting *Ubona inama yagenze ite?*	Yagenze neza Well done
What is do you like about the project ? *Ni ibiki washima kuri uy mushinga ?*	Nikuko abaturage bazabona amazi People will have safe wa
What do you not like about the project ? *Icyo udashima kuri uyu mushinga ni iki ?*	
Signature *Umukono*	

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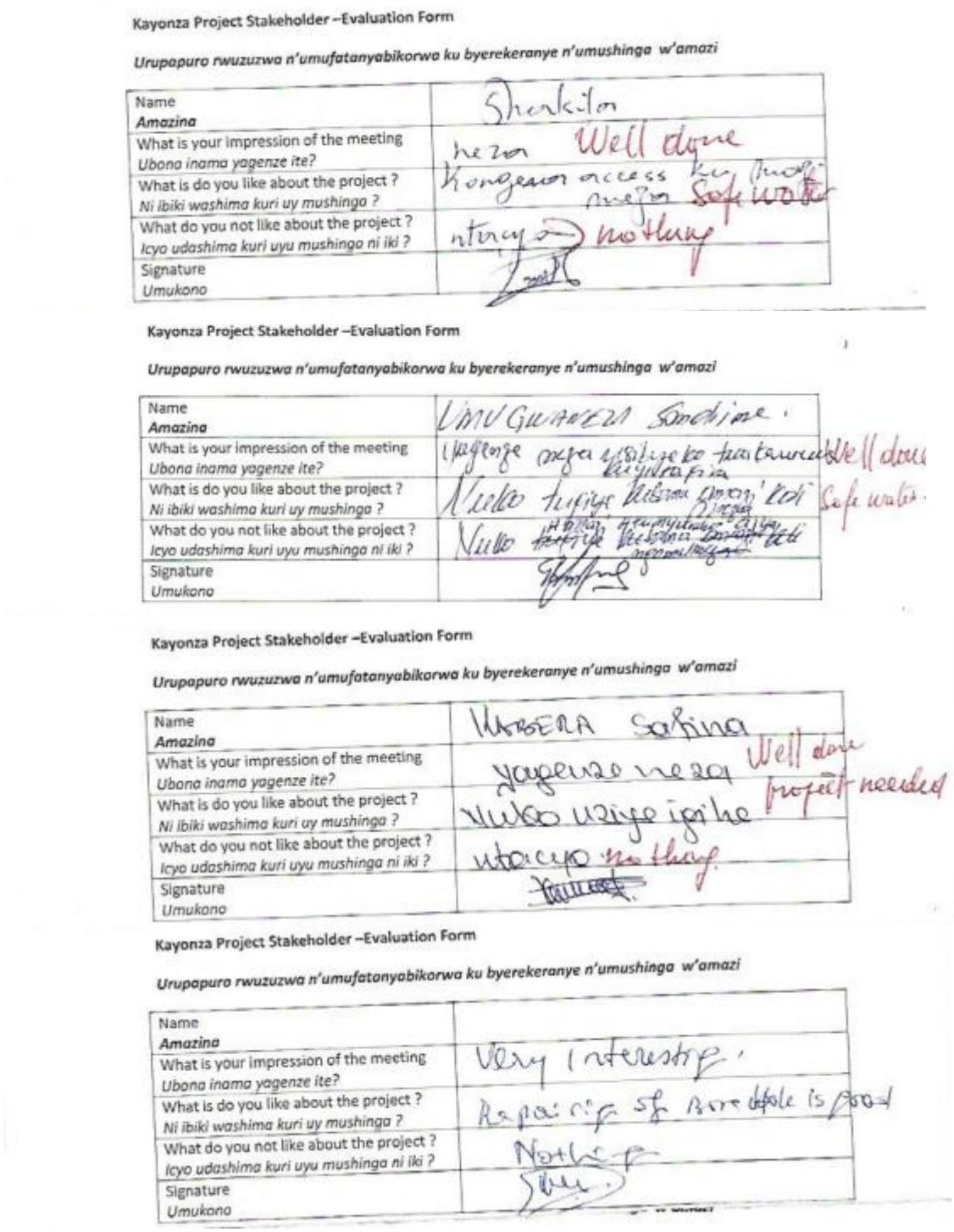

Kayonza Project Stakeholder –Evaluation Form

Urupapuro rwuzuzwa n'umufatanyabikorwa ku byerekeranye n'umushinga w'amazi

Name *Amazina*	Sharkilon
What is your impression of the meeting *Ubona inama yagenze ite?*	Well done
What is do you like about the project ? *Ni ibiki washima kuri uy mushinga ?*	Kongeaon access safe water
What do you not like about the project ? *Icyo udashima kuri uyu mushinga ni iki ?*	nothing
Signature *Umukono*	

Kayonza Project Stakeholder –Evaluation Form

Urupapuro rwuzuzwa n'umufatanyabikorwa ku byerekeranye n'umushinga w'amazi

Name *Amazina*	UMUGWANEZA Sandrine.
What is your impression of the meeting *Ubona inama yagenze ite?*	Ingenge nziza
What is do you like about the project ? *Ni ibiki washima kuri uy mushinga ?*	Safe water.
What do you not like about the project ? *Icyo udashima kuri uyu mushinga ni iki ?*	Nta
Signature *Umukono*	

Kayonza Project Stakeholder –Evaluation Form

Urupapuro rwuzuzwa n'umufatanyabikorwa ku byerekeranye n'umushinga w'amazi

Name *Amazina*	UWASERA Sarina
What is your impression of the meeting *Ubona inama yagenze ite?*	Yagenze neza Well done
What is do you like about the project ? *Ni ibiki washima kuri uy mushinga ?*	Nuko uziye igihe project needed
What do you not like about the project ? *Icyo udashima kuri uyu mushinga ni iki ?*	Ntacyo nothing
Signature *Umukono*	

Kayonza Project Stakeholder –Evaluation Form

Urupapuro rwuzuzwa n'umufatanyabikorwa ku byerekeranye n'umushinga w'amazi

Name *Amazina*	
What is your impression of the meeting *Ubona inama yagenze ite?*	Very interesting.
What is do you like about the project ? *Ni ibiki washima kuri uy mushinga ?*	Repairing of Bore hole is good
What do you not like about the project ? *Icyo udashima kuri uyu mushinga ni iki ?*	Nothing
Signature *Umukono*	

The comments received from stakeholders was overwhelmingly positive. A large percentage of positive comments concerned the improvement in access to safe water, which is a big issue in the area.

Most of the stakeholders giving feedback stated that the project was much needed and improving safe water access is appreciated. Of the negative comments received, the respondents wanted to also have new boreholes installed in addition to the renovation of dysfunctional ones. A report on how stakeholder comments were taken in to account is given below.

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

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
- What kind of boreholes will be repaired because in the district there are the most old and the new ones all damaged?	Yes	- The project developers aim to repair those boreholes which serve the highest number of people which do not have access to clean water. The age of the broken borehole is not a factor in the selection process.
- Is it possible to create the new boreholes because within some cells where we do not find any source of safe water?	Yes	- The project concerns only the reparation but in the future the project developers will review together with stakeholder what is possible in areas where no other means exists to obtain safe drinking water.
- co2balance would be able to use solar power pumps for boreholes because the hand pumps are destroyed in a short time?	Yes	- In Rwanda the project developers aim to repair boreholes already existing and currently do not plan to use the solar pumps. In-country partner Rwandans4Water will hold sensitization training to borehole users on the correct hand pump use to make sure that the boreholes are functional and

		provide safe water without interruption
- In case some boreholes give salty water after rehabilitation what shall we do?	Yes	- Before to permit people to use water from a borehole, water is checked in the laboratory and if the results confirm a problem with the salinity of the water, the project developers will make the necessary steps.

There were no major environmental or other concerns raised during the stakeholder consultation process, therefore the project design will not be changed as it is not necessary to incorporate any additional measure to limit or avoid negative environmental/social impacts.

The stakeholders were very receptive and expressed the need for assistance with safe water in the District.

Overall, the project is perceived to be positive in terms of the three categories of sustainable development; environmental, economic and social.

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

The continuous input mechanism will be carried out via a number of different channels to ensure communication between beneficiaries and co2balance is achieved in the best possible manor. The table provides a description of each feedback mechanism:

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	**Justification**
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	The communication between the beneficiaries and project developers will be possible through a register book put on the office of each cell and people wrote all comments concern the project. Also a small book 'll be kept in each village in which the users 'll write all comments and then the Community Project Officers of the cell will gather the comments to write them in the big book of the cell.	This was unanimously agreed by participants, as it is the most practical way and will provide easy access to the boreholes users.
Telephone access	The following phone numbers was provided by the project developers to be used by the stakeholders to give feedback and will be operating at all times during	Widely accessible Relatively cheap

	the day. The phone numbers belong to the in-country project partners and are all local numbers. 0789786375 / 0784077967 / 0726144289	Can be used by people who are illiterate
Internet/email access	The following links will be also used for any inquiry or comment on the project rwanda@co2balance.com read by Eszter, the project manager ibnsabimana@gmail.com read by Jean Baptiste Nsabimana, the Rwanda Projects Consultant neha.rao@goldstandard.org Read by Ms. Neha Rao, Gold Standard Head of Certification info@goldstandard.org Gold Standard general info email address	Although there is scarcity of internet access, some government offices have computers and internet access; however, there is high internet illiteracy at the village level and extremely low availability of internet services. Hence this option was less preferred.

C.5. Report on stakeholder consultation feedback round:

The project documentation will be made available as part of the Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR) for the Kayonza Boreholes VPAs.

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

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

Annex 2

INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING

The Gold Standard®
Premium quality carbon credits

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE DECLARATION

Date: 10/03/2014

The Gold Standard Foundation
79 Avenue Louis Casai
Geneva Cointrin, CH-1216
Switzerland

RE: Declaration of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance by Project Owner of GS1247

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

I. The Gold Standard Documentation

I am familiar with the provisions of The Gold Standard Documentation relevant to Official Development Assistance (ODA). I understand that the above-referenced project is not eligible for Gold Standard registration if the project receives or benefits from Official Development Assistance with the condition that some, or all, of the carbon credits [CERs, ERUs, or VERs] coming out of the project are transferred to the ODA donor country. I hereby expressly declare that no financing provided in connection with the above-referenced project has come from or will come from ODA that has been or will be provided under the condition, whether express of implied, that any or all of the carbon credits issued as a result of the project's operation will be transferred directly or indirectly to the country of origin of the ODA.

II. Duty to Notify Upon Discovery

If I learn or if I am given any reason to believe at any stage of project design or implementation that ODA has been used to support the development or implementation of the project, or that an entity providing ODA to the host country may at some point in the future benefit directly or indirectly from the carbon credits generated from the project as a condition of investment, I will notify The Gold Standard immediately using the Amended ODA Declaration Form provided below.

III. Investigation

The Gold Standard reserves the right to conduct an investigation into any project it reasonably believes may be receiving ODA with the condition that some or all of the carbon credits from the project will be transferred to the ODA donor country.

IV. Sanctions

I am fully aware that the sanctions identified in The Gold Standard Terms and Conditions may be applied to me or the above-referenced project in the event that any of the information provided above is false or I fail to notify The Gold Standard of any changes to ODA in a timely manner.

I swear that all of the statements contained herein are true to the best of my knowledge.

Signed: 

Name: Suzanne Longworth

Title: Director

On behalf of: co2balance

Place: Taunton, UK