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for the Global Goals

TEMPLATE

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION & PROGRAMME DESIGN DOCUMENT (POA-DD)

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VERSION **2.1**

RELATED SUPPORT

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Key Project Information

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KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Programme	GS11638
Title of Programme:	SPOUTS Water Purifier Programme in Africa
Type of PoA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non – Forestry and/or Non -AGR PoA <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and/or AGR PoA
VPAs scale included in the PoA <i>Note that same PoA can included VPAs of different scales. Please select all applicable.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Microscale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small scale <input type="checkbox"/> Large scale
Start Date of POA	30/03/2022
Date of Design Certification	03/01/2023
Start date of crediting cycle of PoA	30/03/2022
Version number of the PoA-DD	2.3
Completion date of the PoA-DD	24/01/2023
Coordinating/managing entity	AGS Carbon Advisory
Project Participants and any communities involved	SPOUTS International (SPOUTS)
Host Country (ies)	Republic of Uganda Republic of Rwanda
Activity Requirements applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Services Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Other Requirements applied	-
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Emission reduction from safe drinking water supply-version 1.0
Product Requirements applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Emissions Reductions & Sequestration <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Label <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

Real case VPAs (all real case VPAs included in the PoA)	
GS ID	Title
GS11639	SPOUTS Water Purifier Programme in Africa- WPS in Rwanda- VPA 1
GS11640	SPOUTS Water Purifier Programme in Africa- WPS in Uganda by TASC-VPA 2

SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

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The purpose of this PoA is to disseminate Safe Water Supply (SWS) devices in domestic households and communities in the countries of Africa- Uganda and Rwanda, which were earlier using wood and/or charcoal on rudimentary stoves for boiling water or were consuming untreated water. The project would reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the burning of non-renewable woody biomass and/or charcoal for boiling unsafe water to make it safe for consumption.

One of the biggest challenges across the globe, Africa included, is access to clean and safe water. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that over 40% of Africa's Sub-Saharan population still lacks access to safe water. Over 300 million Africans lack access to clean and safe water for drinking and 700 million are living in poor conditions without adequate sanitation. Lack of access to clean and safe water has frustrated poverty reduction efforts and hindered economic prosperity. For instance, Sub-Saharan Africa loses 5% of its GDP per year as a result of water-related challenges.¹

In the PoA, SWS devices do not utilize fossil fuel for delivering potable water and hence result in zero GHG emissions in households and also reduce the Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) load, because people would normally use wood as fuel to boil water for purification purposes.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATER FILTERS BY SPOUTS

SPOUTS International (SPOUTS) is the implementer of voluntary project activities (VPAs) included in the PoA. Whereas AGS Carbon Advisory is the Coordinating/managing Entity (CME) of the programme. SPOUTS will implement the PoA initially in 2 countries of Africa i.e. Uganda and Rwanda and will encourage the uptake of SWS by making it as simple as possible for end users to benefit from finance and incentives available via carbon markets. SPOUTS will source the best available

¹ <https://www.africa.com/clean-fresh-water/>

technologies for dissemination under the PoA. The project shall also conduct annual water hygiene education campaigns for the end-users.

SPOUTS will work together with its partners to ensure a smooth distribution of the water filter to the households. In order to make the process of water filter distribution systematic, the SPOUTS will carry out the distribution process in teams. Each team will start the distribution process in a Village at a time until an entire Parish is covered, then the team will start the process in next Parish.

To ensure efficiency, the team will be equipped with an Android Device to be able to capture this data faster. Further, SPOUTS will leverage the presence of VHTs/Village leaders to make sure no household is receiving more than one filter.

The CME confirms that the PoA, and all actions taken as part of it, are voluntary and coordinated.

A.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

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All voluntary project activities (VPAs) included in the PoA will be implemented within geographic boundaries of:

1. Western region of Republic of Uganda, and
2. Western region of Republic of Rwanda

Initially, SPOUTS intends to implement the PoA in western regions of Uganda and Rwanda. SPOUTS may expand its boundary to other regions of Uganda and Rwanda or other countries of Africa following the due requirements of Gold Standard for design change approval.

A.3. Technologies/measures and eligibility under Gold Standard

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The PoA will include different models of water purification systems (WPS) to provide Safe Water to households.

I. Water purification systems: - Residential

The PoA initially intends to include sale/distribution of Household Water Treatment (HWT) technologies to residential users only. The PoA will implement SWS technologies which are based on replacing inefficient devices using traditional biomass/charcoal for

boiling unsafe water or consuming untreated unsafe water in the baseline scenario. The water purification treatment options will be selected to ensure that they provide safe and hygienic potable water. The chosen technologies will be in compliance with the WHO and host country norms.

Examples of SWS that shall be included in this programme is provided below²:



The SWS planned to be implemented in initial VPAs is a ceramic water filter. It is an effective solution for getting clean drinking water. It works by filtering water through microscopic holes in the ceramic pot, allowing only clean water through with the germs and impurities staying behind. The average lifespan of the Water Purifier is 8 years³.

1. Purifaaya Regular

Total Capacity: 20 litres container

Storage Capacity: ~10 litres

Number of People: Serves up to 6 people

Filtration Rate: 4.5 – 5.5 litres per hour

Effectiveness: 99.99% against germs and bacteria

Recommended water type: Any kind of water

Power Consumption: No need for any power/electricity



2. Viva Purifaaya

Total Capacity: 30 litres container

Storage Capacity: ~20 litres

Number of People: Serves up to 15 people

² This is an indicative list of products, other models may be added during the implementation of VPAs.

³ The lifetime of the product depends on usage rates and maintenance and may go beyond 8 years.

Filtration Rate: 4.5-5 litres per hour

Effectiveness: 99.99% against germs and bacteria

Recommended water type: Any kind of water

Power Consumption: No need for any power/electricity

3. Purifaaya XL

Total Capacity: 65 litres container

Storage Capacity: ~50 litres

Number of People: Serves up to 50 people

Filtration Rate: 4.5-5.5 litres per hour

Effectiveness: 99.99% against germs and bacteria

Recommended water type: Any kind of water

Power Consumption: No need for any power/electricity



Other types of water purifiers than mentioned above may also be introduced in the PoA over the course of its crediting period.

The PoA might choose to add other technologies under end-use energy efficiency improvement activities and Clean Energy activities. Gold Standard requirements on multiple technologies as stated in the PoA requirements will be followed along with Design Change Requirements.

All the VPAs added to this PoA will meet the General eligibility criteria as per section 3.1.1 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements document.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
1. Types of Project	Eligible projects shall include physical action/implementation on the ground. Pre-identified eligible project types are identified in the Eligibility Principles and Requirements section.	As per Eligibility Principles and Requirements section, the Project type is automatically eligible for Gold Standard Certification as there are Gold Standard (GS) approved Activity Requirement-Community Services Activity (CSA) and GS approved

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
		<p>methodology “Emission reduction from safe drinking water supply” for the project technology.</p> <p>The PoA started the distribution of water purifiers in western Uganda from 30th March’22 onwards.</p>
<p>2. Location of Project</p>	<p>Projects may be located in any part of the world.</p>	<p>All VPAs included in the PoA will be implemented within the geographic borders of African countries -Uganda and Rwanda. The boundary may be expanded to other African countries in the PoA following the due requirements of Gold Standard for design change approval.</p>
<p>3. Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale</p>	<p>The Project Area and Project Boundary shall be defined. Projects may be developed at any scale although certain rules, requirements and limitations may apply under specific Activity Requirements, Impact Quantification Methodologies and Products Requirements. In order to avoid double counting the Project shall not be included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme unless approved by Gold Standard (for example through dual certification). Also, if the Project Area overlaps with that of another Gold Standard or other voluntary or compliance standard programme of a similar nature, the Project shall demonstrate that there is no double counting of impacts at design and performance certification (for example use of similar technology</p>	<p>The boundary for the PoA in terms of a geographical area is defined as the political boundary of western Uganda and Rwanda. All voluntary programme activities (VPAs) associated with this PoA are implemented within the geographical boundary of the PoA. To avoid inclusion of any CEP (Clean Energy Product) which is a part of another registered carbon project/ programme, all CEPs under this programme shall have a unique ID number / Tag / batch number, either inscribed on the CEP or retained by the buyer, to uniquely identify the CEP avoiding any double counting and trace its user, later during monitoring and verification.</p> <p>For instance, for initial VPAs following process shall be followed to generate the UID- "The Unique Identifier is generated using a 3rd Party system - TEC-IT Barcode</p>

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
	<p>or practices through which the potential arises for double counting or misestimation of impacts amongst projects)</p>	<p>Studio 16.2 and takes the below format: RTU2022 ##### & RTR2022 #####, where RT - Regular Technology (Product Type), U & R - Uganda & Rwanda (Country of Project), 2022 - Year of Distribution (Changes), ##### - Unique Product Number (Different for every Product). The generated numbers (Serial Codes) are printed and attached to the product and are verifiable on each beneficiary's visit using a Barcode Scanner. On product distribution, the code is matched with the Beneficiaries details which can be accessed once you select the UID in the System."</p>
4. Host Country Requirements	<p>Projects shall be in compliance with applicable Host Country legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations.</p>	<p>This shall be defined at the VPA level.</p>
5. Contact Details	<p>As part of the Project Documentation the Project Developer shall provide (i) name and (ii) contact details of all Project Participants; AND in case of an organization (iii) the legal registration details and (iv) documentation by the governing jurisdiction that proves that the entity is in good standing (defined as being a legal or other appropriate entity registered in or allowed to operate within the required jurisdiction and with no evidence of insolvency or legal/criminal notices placed against it or any of its Directors). Gold Standard retains the right (at its own discretion) to refuse use of the Standard where reputational concerns are highlighted.</p>	<p>Contact details of the organization: SPOUTS International, Implementer and Project participant of the PoA is given in the Appendix 1. The organizations registration documents and other legal documents may be provided to SustainCERT or VVB on request.</p>

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
6. Legal Ownership	Full and uncontested legal ownership of any Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification, (for example carbon credits) shall be demonstrated. Where such ownership is transferred from project beneficiaries this must be demonstrated transparently and with full, prior and informed consent (FPIC). Note that for certain Project types there is a requirement for full and uncontested legal land title/tenure to be demonstrated. These are contained within specific Activity or Product Requirements. All projects shall immediately report to Gold Standard any land title/tenure disputes arising.	An end user agreement shall be signed between end user and Spouts where the end user foregoes its rights to carbon credits or any claims arising from use of the Spouts water purifier for the life of the product. SPOUTS will own the carbon credits that are generated by the project and it will use this revenue to pay back the project costs that are incurred. End users will benefit by receiving best-in-class technology at no cost, or at a subsidized, below-market sales price. In this way, end users benefit from the carbon revenue in advance of its accrual and at no risk to themselves. A sample end user Agreement has been shared with the VVB
7. Other Rights	As well as legal title and ownership, the Project Developer shall also demonstrate where required uncontested legal rights and/or permissions concerning changes in use of other resources required to service the Project (for example, access rights, water rights etc.). Any known disputes or contested rights must be declared immediately to Gold Standard by the Project Developer and resolved prior to further project implementation in affected areas.	Not applicable
8. Official Development	All Project Developers applying for project activities located in a	No ODA is involved in the PoA. ODA declaration is provided.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
Assistance (ODA) Declaration	country named by the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s ODA recipient list and seeking Gold Standard Certification for carbon credits shall declare the Official Development Assistance (ODA) support. The Project Developer shall follow the GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements and submit the declaration at the time of Design Certification.	

Eligibility under Gold Standard Community Services Activity (CSA) Requirements

General Eligibility criteria of Community Services Activity (CSA) Requirements is defined below:

Eligibility Category	Criteria	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
1. Eligible Types	Project	All CSA Projects shall lead to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation by providing or improving access to services/resources at the household or community or institution level. Eligible services include electricity and energy, water and sanitation, waste management, housing, etc.	The CSA project shall lead to climate change mitigation by providing access to services at household level. The VPA would reduce energy requirements (in cases where water boiling is done on traditional devices) as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services of product. The project activity would replace inefficient traditional devices using non-renewable biomass/charcoal for boiling unsafe water in the baseline scenario with purification treatment options providing safe

Eligibility Category	Criteria	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
			and hygienic potable water to the households.
2.		All Projects shall conform to the Principles & Requirements (and associated documents)	The VPAs included under this PoA shall confirm to the Principles & requirements, Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Requirements, Safeguarding Principles & requirements
GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA			
3. Type of project		Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): WASH activities contributing to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits.	The PoA involves sale/distribution of WPS.
4. Project Area, Boundary and scale		Project Area and Boundary shall be defined in line with the applicable Impact Quantification Methodologies and Product Requirements.	<p>The project area is point location of CEP beneficiaries in the host country of the VPA. The project boundary will be limited to the geographical boundary of the host country of individual VPAs.</p> <p>For the purpose of this methodology the small-scale project applies Type III definition i.e, GHG emission reduction for small scale project shall not exceed more than 60,000 ton CO2e in any year of the crediting period.</p>
5. Suppressed Demand Scenario		Certain Impact Quantification methodologies allow projects to account Suppressed Demand scenario when establishing a baseline. In such cases, the application of Suppressed Demand baseline is limited to Small	The programme/VPAs may include a Suppressed Demand scenario where the households consume untreated unsafe water in the baseline scenario. Therefore, in such cases, the application of Suppressed

Eligibility Category	Criteria	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
		Scale and Microscale Projects. Where a Suppressed Demand baseline is applied, it is not possible to 'stack' Gold Standard Certified Impact Statements or Products as the definition of the baseline may be contradictory.	Demand baseline shall be limited to Small Scale only.
6. Legal ownership		<p>(a) Projects involving the distribution of a large number of devices for services such as heating, cooking, lighting, electricity generation, water treatment technology such as water filter, etc. shall provide a clear description of the ownership of the Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification all along the investment chain. In line with the FPIC requirement, the proofs that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on Products shall be provided.</p> <p>(b) The transfer of Product ownership shall be discussed during local stakeholder consultations for projects.</p>	<p>The water filters distributed under the VPAs shall be owned by the end user. SPOUTS will encourage the uptake of SWS by making it as simple as possible for end users to benefit from finance and incentives available via carbon markets. SPOUTS will ensure that the end users are aware of the fact that SPOUTS is claiming ownership rights of and selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity. It will be communicated to end users at the time of installation/ distribution and during local stakeholder consultations for projects. The carbon title for the product will be signed off by end user to SPOUTS waiving any claim or rights on carbon credits generated under the VPA. The sample of end user SPOUTS Agreement shall be shared with the GS VVB.</p>

A.4. Target/Indicator for each of the minimum three SDGs targeted by the PoA

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Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Most relevant SDG Target	SDG Impact Indicator (Proposed or SDG Indicator)
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, planning, and strategies'	Emission Reductions
3 Good Health and Well-being	3.9 Reduce Illnesses and Death from Hazardous Chemicals and Pollution	Proportion of population reporting decrease in instances of illnesses and deaths from water pollution and indoor air pollution Health quality improvement (qualitative assessment)
5: Gender Equality	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	Average time saving associated with boiling water and fuel collection
6: Clean Water and Sanitation	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to	Number of households served with safely managed water services

	safe and affordable drinking water for all	
7 Affordable and Clean Energy Target	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	No. of WPS operational at any time in the VPA
8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.5 Full Employment and Decent work with Equal Pay	Total no of jobs created (during Distribution, monitoring & Evaluation)

A.5. Coordinating/managing entity

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AGS Carbon Advisory is the Coordinating/managing entity of the PoA and is the focal point for all communications with Gold Standard.

A.6. Funding sources of PoA

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The project activity does not receive public funding and is a voluntary initiative by the SPOUTS. No ODA funding shall be used within the PoA, as confirmed by signed ODA Declarations to be made at the VPA level.

SECTION B. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INCLUSION CRITERIA

B.1. Management System

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Following key elements of the management system will be taken into account for the PoA:

(a) A clear definition of roles and responsibilities of personnel involved in the process of inclusion of VPAs, including a review of their competencies.

The Project Owner of this PoA will be SPOUTS International (SPOUTS). SPOUTS International is for-profit/social enterprise that manufactures and sells the Purifaaya ceramic water filters and handwashing stations. SPOUTS operates local ceramic water filter production facility, providing a sustainable source of clean water as well as creating

local job. The filters shall be either distributed for free in rural households or priced to be affordable to the local populace, in rural households where purchasing power is high, which will be less expensive than other alternatives through carbon-financed distribution channels.

The SPOUTS team has a competence to check required activities such as production, distribution/sale and monitoring of project devices in each VPA to be included, and to ensure that each VPA meets the eligibility criteria under the PoA.

SPOUTS will be responsible for following:

- Build and manage a database system that contains detailed and valid information related to each VPA
- Manage "Management system" and "Database recording system"
- Continuously review and improve PoA performance
- Performance evaluation to achieve expected emission reductions
- Maintain close and ongoing communication with distributors and marketing agency
- Training staff about the projects
- Implement management and procedure change if necessary

AGS Carbon Advisory, the CME will lead to make the final decision on VPA inclusions, coordinating, monitoring and data management by coordinating the numbering system of water purifiers under each VPA to avoid double counting.

CME will be responsible for the following:

Responsibility

- Prepare documents for validation and monitoring reports for emission reduction verification
- Contact consultant/expert for preparing project documentation for GS registration
- Contact with Gold Standard Validation Verification Body (hereinafter referred to as "GS VVB") for validation, verification and VERs issuance of PoA and VPA

- Communicate with Gold Standard Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for validation, verification, VERs issuance etc. and with the host country local authorities (as required)

Competency

- Understanding of VPA eligibility and inclusion criteria
- Understanding of emission reduction calculation
- Understanding project documentation
- Understanding validation and verification
- Training ability

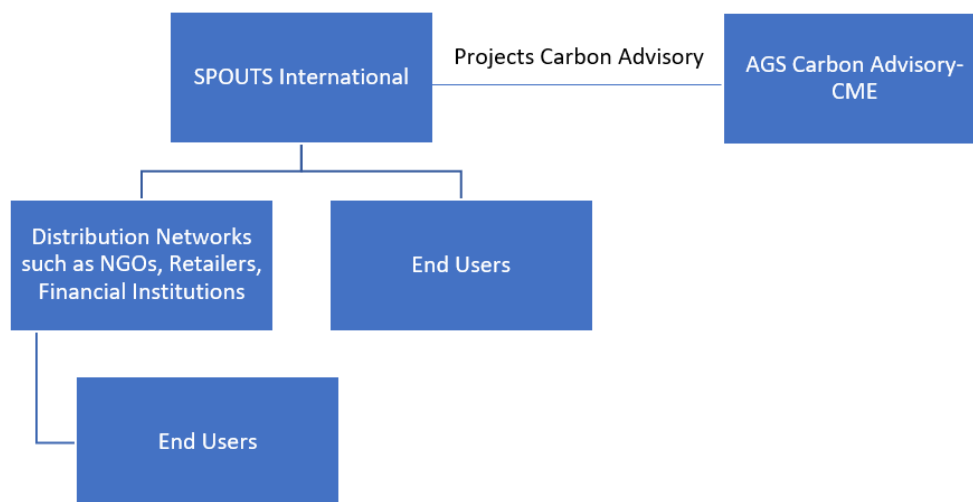


Figure 3: Organizational structure of PoA

The CME will be responsible for overall programme management and will appoint Gold Standard Validation and Verification Bodies (GS-VVBs) for validation and/or verification and will be responsible for the inclusion of VPA into the PoA. Whereas SPOUTS will ensure that end-users sign the User Agreement, transferring all rights to emission reductions to SPOUTS (the project Owner).

For the overall management of the programme there will be a Global Carbon Specialist. The Global Carbon Specialist will be responsible for overall programme management, quality control, and physical spot checks as well as making corrective actions at national, sub-national, and district level. Regional Managers will be responsible for

promotion, training, monitoring, data management, quality control, and providing after sale services in the form of water purifier repair and replacement. There will also be field coordinators to provide technical assistance to local partner organizations.

The district support units will be responsible for smooth operation of the PoA activities in respective districts, technical support to LPOs, and monitoring along with coordination with district line agencies.

The Programme will perform quality assurance testing on any clean energy product (CEP) to be included in the programme. Demand for CEPs will be created through awareness, publicity campaign, promotion and marketing, orientation or demonstration through the existing local network of community-based organizations, other rural development programs.

The programme may involve Local Partner Organizations (LPOs) who will market CEPs through their own sales channels. LPOs or Regional Partner Organizations (RPOs) will be selected on the basis of criteria such as past experience in energy product sales, availability of competent human resources, outreach of services, etc. These organizations will be responsible for social mobilization, communication, and education for raising awareness, capacity building activities at local level, internal monitoring of project activities, and coordinating activities with local stakeholders.

(b) Records of arrangements for training and capacity development for personnel; SPOUTS is responsible for ensuring that the User Agreement record for water purifier sold will be correct and complete. Annual Training and before sales training will be provided on the management system to be put in place as part of the PoA. Training will include:

- i. Details of the data to be recorded in the VPA CEP Sales Database
- ii. User Agreement and/or invoicing processes (including how to ensure unique identification of each CEP through the serial numbers and how to record the other required details, procedures to ensure that end-users transfer their title to the emission reductions to the SPOUTS, etc.)
- iii. Details of where to send copies of the project documentation
- iv. Monitoring procedures

- v. Procedures for dealing with a change in serial number, address of the CEP owner, etc.

A record of all trainings will be kept, and will include the date, training agenda, and a list of participants. This will be used to confirm that training has been completed. All information will be provided to the GS-VVB upon request.

(c) A procedure for technical review of inclusion of VPAs;

The CME shall ensure that all VPAs included under the PoA meet the eligibility criteria outlined in section B.3 of the PoA-DD and that the records of the technical review process are maintained. Prior to the start of the inclusion process for a new VPA under the PoA, the proposed VPA- DD will undergo a technical review by the Carbon Programme Manager of the SPOUTS. The technical review shall check if the VPA-DD is drafted following the eligibility criteria stated in POA DD Section B.3. In order to ensure that the personnel conducting the technical review are competent, the reviewers shall be trained related to Gold Standard procedures and VPA eligibility criteria. The training and capacity building of the personnel involved in the technical review will be documented in the SPOUTS Manual.

For each proposed VPA the findings of the technical review will be summarized in a short memo or report and submitted to CME management for final approval. In the event that the conclusions of the technical review are not positive, the requested changes in the proposed VPA shall be made by CME before re-submitting the project document for inclusion into PoA. Provisions and procedures related to pre-inclusion due diligence shall be included in the CME Manual.

(d) A procedure to avoid double counting (e.g. to avoid the case of including a new VPA that has already been registered either as a Gold Standard project activity or as a VPA of another PoA)

Procedures to assert legal rights of the carbon credits generated and to avoid double counting and appropriate records and documentation control process for each VPA under the PoA have been set up as described in this section below.

The operation of the CEP is carried out by the end user, and training on how to use and maintain the CEP will be given by the LPOs. The CEP will be tracked according to the monitoring plan and procedures, by its unique Serial ID to verify that it was sold as part

of the PoA and to confirm which are still in use, so that appropriate emission reductions are claimed.

Before the sale of the SWS product, the end user shall be informed that carbon finance is being used to fund the CEP, and the user shall agree to transfer the rights to the carbon credits to SPOUTS, and to cooperate with the team for monitoring purposes as per the User Agreement. The User Agreement shall comprise all the obligations of both parties and provisions regarding the transfer of carbon credit ownership and benefits. It will also ensure that CEP users are aware of and have agreed that their activity is transferring carbon credits to the Project Owner for the purposes of generating emission reductions.

The User Agreement also contains the following information:

- Name of customer and contact details (address & phone number if applicable)
- Name of the district and region
- Date & location of CEP purchase
- Information on the type of CEP model sold
- Information on the type of stove used in the baseline scenario
- Unique identification number of the CEP sold
- Name of seller/distributor
- Transference of carbon credits from buyer to Project Owner

A suitable coding system is introduced in order to identify the water purifiers disseminated. For that, all CEP distributed will be marked with a unique identification number which will be engraved in the body of CEP as a means of uniquely identifying each CEP and ensuring that each CEP is not double counted. SPOUTS will monitor a representative sample of installed water purifiers continuously to ensure the CEPs are in use.

For instance, for initial VPAs following process shall be followed to generate the UID- The Unique Identifier is generated using a 3rd Party system - TEC-IT Barcode Studio 16.2 and takes the below format:

RTU2022 ##### & RTR2022 #####

where

RT - Regular Technology (Product Type),

U & R - Uganda & Rwanda (Country of Project),

2022 - Year of Distribution (Changes),
- Unique Product Number (Different for every Product).

The generated numbers (Serial Codes) are printed and attached to the product and are verifiable on each beneficiary's visit using a Barcode Scanner. On product distribution, the code is matched with the Beneficiaries details which can be accessed once you select the UID in the System.

The district support unit will verify the data and compile monthly or quarterly installation sales data which will be passed on to the regional support unit. All monitored data and information will be stored both electronically and in paper (if paper records exist) by regional support unit.

The Programme Unit of SPOUTS will overview, control and cross check the sales registry transmitted by the distributors through regularly random sampled quality assurance and monitoring of the installation. Any deviations will be subject to penalties. It will allow SPOUTS to check periodically the material accuracy of the claimed sales, verify the number of CEPs sold and therefore avoid double accounting.

The PoA Distribution and Monitoring Database, as well as the VPA CEP Sales Database will help in identifying the CEPs that have reached the expected years of operational life (estimated lifetime of CEPs as per manufacturer specifications). The VPA CEP Sales Database will contain all the sales information listed above including the actual sales data. The VPA CEP Sales Database will be a key component of the annual monitoring report, since the actual installation date is used to calculate the emission reductions achieved by the sold CEPs.

(e) Records and documentation control process for each VPA under the PoA;
For every CEP sold, records will be kept on distributor, and wherever possible, on end user information and other inventory data. These records will enable the GS-VVB to verify that sales have indeed occurred and water purifiers are used in the households of the specific areas targeted by VPAs.

SPOUTS will provide guidance on record keeping while providing quality control through supervision and spot checks. SPOUTS will support the process of data collection by analysis of annual reports and its submission to the verifying GS-VVB. SPOUTS will also be responsible for the commissioning of annual and/or biennial monitoring surveys by

a credible third-party consultant. All data collected will be kept for the whole crediting period of the VPA and an additional two years.

(f) Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system; Periodic meetings will be held by the Project Owner for distributors, Regional Support Units, experts etc. in which the following topics will be addressed:

- A review of the previous monitoring period and the latest developments,
- Recurring issues related to the inclusion process,
- Comments provided by the VPA inclusion technical reviewers and CME,
- Potential improvements to be implemented for the next period.

SPOUTS in close consultation with LPOs/RPOs shall continually improve the effectiveness of the PoA management system through the use of the quality policy, quality objectives, audit results, data analysis, and corrective and preventive actions with an appropriate management review system.

(g) SPOUTS will also capture GPS locations through mobile applications and/or capturing photos of serial numbers during sale/installation of products. These will be recorded in the SPOUTS database.

B.2. Application of methodologies

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The following methodologies and tools are applicable to the PoA

- a. Methodology "Emission reduction from safe drinking water supply", version 1.0
- b. CDM Methodological Tool 30 "Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass" version 3.0
- c. Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, version 04.0

CME confirms that the latest version of the methodology and applicable tools was applied at time of submission for preliminary review.

S.	Methodology "Emission reduction from safe drinking water supply,	Justification
No		

	version 1.0" applicability requirement	
1	This methodology is applicable to project activities that introduce a new, or rehabilitate an existing, zero-emission or low-emission technology to supply safe drinking water.	The project involves introduction of new zero emission technology to supply safe drinking water. The specifications of the water purifiers shall be detailed out in the VPA-DD. Document: Project sheet/manufacturers specification
2	As per para 2.2.1a of the methodology, eligible household water treatment technologies (HWT), institutional water treatment technologies (IWT), and community level water treatment technologies (CWT) include bleach/chlorine, water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, membrane, etc.), UV disinfection, etc.	The VPA shall include sale/distribution of ceramic water filters to HWT in order to reduce or avoid GHG emission from boiling unsafe drinking water in the baseline and lacking access to safe drinking water (suppressed demand) to households and Institutions who are the target end users. Document: Project sheet/manufacturers specification
3.	Eligible community water supply technologies (CWS) include new installation of new borehole hand-pumps, borehole hand-pumps rehabilitation, solar powered drinking water pumps, etc. Water pumps powered by fossil-fuel engines are not eligible, with the exception of backup fossil-fuel engines that are used for no more than 10% of operating hours	Not Applicable as community water supply technology (CWS) is not included under the PoA.
4.	The project involves the rehabilitation of an existing technology, the project developer shall provide evidence that the existing technology is non-	Not Applicable. The project involves sale/distribution of new HWT.

	operational and that there is no planned maintenance or repair for at least 3 months after the date it became non-operational	
5.	The methodology allows for project activities to include safe water treatment and/or supply technologies implemented for end-users in households, and/or commercial premises such as shops or institutional premises including half or full day/boarding schools, prisons, army camps & refugee camps.	This VPA includes sale/distribution of HWT to reduce or avoid GHG emission from boiling unsafe drinking water in the baseline and lacking access to safe drinking water (suppressed demand) to households who are the target end users. Document: Sales database
6.	Demonstration of safe water is retrieved at the CWT or CWS location, the water in its improved form shall be available within a distance of 1 km or less from the end-users by satellite imaging or GPS coordinates of each CWT or CWS location. Alternatively, to demonstrate, as a proxy, a total collection time of 30 minutes or less for a round trip, including queuing, using the travel modes of walking or pedaling.	Not Applicable as PoA does not include CWS and CWT technologies.
7.	Demonstration of Project technology performance level of HWT and IWT: It shall be demonstrated based on report of laboratory testing or official notification that the project technology or equipment achieves either (i) the performance target classification 3-star or 2-star level, meaning "Comprehensive Protection," as per the WHO International Scheme to Evaluate Household Water Treatment	The technology meets the host country norms. The ceramic filters have been approved by the Ministry of Water and Environment in Uganda and Rwanda Standards Board. Performance assessment of the ceramic water filter by National Water Quality Reference Lab to show its effectiveness and efficiency to produce water that meets the

	Technologies (World Health Organization, 2011) or (ii) compliance with the national standard or guideline for household drinking water treatment technology; if no national guideline or standard is available, then the project technology shall comply with the WHO International Scheme requirements as per (i)	recommended standards for human consumption has also been done. The products have also been tested at WHO designated testing laboratory confirming the compliance of treated water with WHO International scheme. Test reports shall be submitted to GS VVB.
8.	Demonstration of Project technology performance level of CWT and CWS: For each individual CWT or CWS, it shall be demonstrated at the start of each crediting period with water quality testing reports that the water directly supplied by the project water technology/source achieves both: a. microbial quality in line with either (i) national standards or guidelines for microbial quality of drinking water, or in the absence of such requirements, (ii) the guideline values for verification of microbial quality from the Guidelines for drinking-water quality b. compliance with (i) national standards or guidelines on priority chemical contamination and physical and aesthetic aspects, or in the absence of such requirements, (ii) international standards or guidelines on priority chemical contamination ¹¹ and physical and aesthetic aspects.	Not Applicable as this is applicable to CWS and CWT technologies which is not part of the PoA.
9.	To conduct annual water hygiene education campaigns for the end-users in this project.	Annual water hygiene education campaigns will be conducted. During monitoring of households and

		Institution, SPOUTS shall conduct a representative sample survey annually for each VPA and will be reported as “report of annual hygiene campaign results” and summarized in the monitoring report. Any major change will be reported and strategy will be addressed through subsequent health campaign. The comprehensive steps or methods to access hygiene handling of clean water will be provided in Monitoring Report.
10	A project applying this methodology may make SDG claims if relevant monitoring parameter(s) is included in the monitoring plan to demonstrate and confirm the project’s contributions to SDGs 12. See parameter SDWS 19.	The project developer /SPOUTS will capture all the SDG indicators which is relevant to this programme through monitoring in HHs. The monitoring will be done using a detailed questionnaire which includes all the SDG indicators. For example, capturing water quality.
11	Project shall document the national, regional and local regulatory framework for provision of safe drinking water in the project boundary. The project shall not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national and local regulations or guidance for safe drinking water supply, operation and maintenance, including any tariff requirements.	The national, regional and local regulatory framework for the safe water has been defined under National Water and Sewerage Corporation which refers to World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines. The technology distributed under the VPAs would be tested by a nationally accredited lab to confirm its compliance with guidance for safe drinking water supply. Further the VPAs to be implemented under this PoA will be implemented in cooperation with the local Governments.

12.	<p>If the expected technical life of project technology (parameter SDWS 7) is shorter than the crediting period, describe measures to ensure that end users are provided replacement systems of comparable quality at the end of the expected technical life (for example, replace with comparable or better technology, retrofit with performance guarantee, etc.). This applies both for new technology and rehabilitated.</p>	<p>The end users in the VPA shall be provided with replacement parts including new filter, and/or access to a new model technology of comparable quality.</p> <p>These filters will be available at SPOUTS local offices or their retailers. Specifically, the PO field staff typically meets with the users of the improved water filters on a weekly or monthly basis. At group meetings the PO will make regular announcements about the availability of replacement filters, including where to buy them, and discounts available due to the carbon funds.</p> <p>The project implementer would ensure that maintenance of the project appliances is implemented in accordance with manufacturer’s specifications/ recommendations, including provisions in regards to replacement or cleansing of the involved filters.</p>
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S. No	CDM Tool 30 “Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass, version 3.0” applicability requirement	Justification
1	<p>This tool may be used by:</p> <p>(a) DNAs to submit region- or country-specific default fNRB values, following the procedures for development, revision, clarification and update of</p>	<p>The tool has been used by the project participant to calculate fNRB values for the two countries, Uganda and Rwanda, for the VPAs included under this PoA.</p>

	standardized baselines (SB procedures); or (b) project participants to calculate project- or PoA-specific fNRB values	
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B.2.1. Multiple technologies/measures

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The PoA shall use only one technology i.e. Safe Water Supply (SWS) devices and only one Methodology “Emission reduction from safe drinking water supply”, version 1.0. Therefore, cross effects from use of multiple technology or multiple methodologies is not applicable for this PoA.

B.3. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of a VPA in the PoA

No.	Eligibility Criterion	Description/ Required condition	Description of the VPA in relation to the criteria, Means of Verification and Supporting evidence for inclusion
1	Geographical boundary of the VPA	The VPA will be located within the geographical boundary i.e. Rwanda and Uganda, the African countries included in the PoA.	The host country and location of each VPA will be specified in each VPA-DD including a statement from CME confirming the geographical boundary of the VPA that it is within the boundary of the PoA.
2	Project technology	VPAs involves use of only one technology i.e. distribution of safe drinking water systems (HWT technologies) to residential areas..	The VPA-DD specifies the target end-user group and the technology being distributed as provided in section A.3 of this document. Supporting evidence: Manufacturers specifications and Sales/Distribution database

3	<p>No Double counting of CEPs impacts within this PoA and across other registered or deregistered PoAs</p>	<p>A unique numbering or identification system for the CEP installed is applied. This shall ensure no double counting of water purifiers within the PoA and ensure that water purifiers can be identified as belonging to this PoA and not to a PoA managed by any other CME.</p>	<p>The unique identification (numbering and programme logo) of each CEP and GPS coordinates of the end user will be included in the specific VPA-DD. Such information will be consistent across all VPAs included in the PoA DD. Supporting Evidence: All CEPs Sales invoices including VPA assignment and end user details (i.e. name, address, GPS coordinates). The unique numbering or identification system will be included in the specific VPA-DD and verifiable by the GS-VVB. Relevant agreements with manufacturers/distributors or a master database will be provided at the time of verification.</p>
4	<p>No Double counting of VPA</p>	<p>The VPA is exclusively included in the PoA. The VPA shall not be proposed as part of another offset program i.e. as an individual Gold Standard or CDM project and/or as part of any other CDM PoA and/or any other mechanism to avail climate change mitigation benefits. CME shall issue a statement that the specific VPA will not be part of another Gold Standard or CDM project activity or VPA under another PoA.</p>	<p>A statement by the CME is included in the VPA-DD and a declaration has also been provided by the CME to VVB that the specific VPA will not be part of other ETS, has not participated in any other GHG program and has not been rejected by other GHG program Supporting Evidence: This shall be cross-checked and verified by the CME with offset mechanisms like UNFCCC-CDM, VERRA, Gold Standard. Declaration by CME for the VPA</p>

5	Specification of the technology such as the level and type of service, as well as performance specification;	The VPAs will include ceramic water filter technology which will provide safe drinking water, confirming to WHO International standards and host country norms for safe water for human consumption.	Test reports from National accredited labs confirming the compliance of treated water with WHO and host country norms. Performance assessment of the ceramic water filter by National Water Quality Reference Lab to show its effectiveness and efficiency to produce water that meets the recommended standards for human consumption
6	Start date of the VPAs	The start dates of the VPA shall be mentioned in each VPA and should be on or after the start date of the registered PoA	First work order/invoice/distribution database for the VPA shall be submitted to Gold Standard VVB.
7	Non-diversion of ODA in case of public funding	The Project Owner shall confirm that there is no public funding and no diversion of Official Development Assistance involved in the project activity.	A statement is included in the VPA-DD that the project does not involve public funding and no diversion of ODA is involved. A Declaration has been submitted to GS
8	VPA Crediting Period	VPA crediting period not to exceed the PoA end date and the starting date of the crediting period of a VPA shall be on or after: (i) The date of registration of the PoA, if the VPA-DD is submitted together with the request for registration; (ii) The date when the VPA was included in the PoA.	A statement is included in the VPA-DD specifying the crediting period start date and that the crediting period will not exceed the corresponding PoA end date (this is 20 years after the date of registration of the PoA as per Programme of Activity Requirements).

9	Approval of VPA by CME	CME approves each VPA to be included into its registered PoA.	Statement of CME in each VPA-DD giving approval for the VPA to be included into its registered PoA.
10	Methodology Requirement	Each VPA will comply with the applicability criteria of methodology Emission Reduction from safe drinking water supply- version 1.0	The VPA-DD shall include information on how it complies with all the applicability criteria of the methodology "Emission Reduction from safe drinking water supply", version 1.0
11	Target groups of the programme	The VPAs included in the POA will involve sale/distribution of safe water supply devices (ceramic water filters) directly to the end users/households.	Sale invoices/Distribution database and agreement with the end user by SPOUTS
12	Additionality	<p>All VPAs to be included under the PoA will be in compliance with item 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', Version 1.2. All VPAs will be solely composed of isolated units (CEPs) where the users of the technology/ measure are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in <=</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 600 MWh of thermal energy savings per year for ICS. b. 600 tCO₂ per year for HWT and IWT technologies <p>Hence, according to paragraph 4.1.9 of the 'Community Services Activity Requirements',</p>	The VPA-DD to confirm that the thermal energy savings per year at a unit level (i.e. per CEP) are clearly below 600 tCO ₂ per year for WPS and to be outlined in the ER calculation sheet.

each of the VPAs, regardless of the host country in which the project activity is being implemented, is deemed additional and therefore is not required to prove additionality at the time of Design Certification.

13	Sampling requirements for the PoA	The VPAs will follow the usage survey guidelines of the methodology and UNFCCC guidelines on sampling and survey for Programme of Activities version 4.0	VPA-DD will incorporate the sampling procedure and sampled survey forms shall be provided to GS VB
14	meet the small-scale or microscale thresholds and remain within those thresholds throughout the crediting period	The CME will ensure that the emission reductions of each VPA are within <60k tCER/year limit. If in case the threshold is breached the CME would let go the ERs above the threshold limit.	An undertaking by the CME confirming scale of the VPA and confirmation that it will remain within the threshold limits and foregoing the ERs if it crosses the threshold.
15	Conditions to be met by each VPA regarding SDG outcomes assessment	The CME shall conduct the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) impact assessment at the VPA level as per Principles & Requirements	SDG outcome assessment report at VPA level shall be submitted to GS VVB.
16	Conditions to be met by each VPA regarding safeguarding principles	Projects shall conduct a Safeguarding Principles Assessment and conform to Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles and Requirements.	Safeguarding principles assessment report will form part of the Project Design Document, including the Monitoring & Reporting Plan at VPA level and shall be submitted to GS VVB.

SECTION C. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

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There are no laws or regulations in the geographical/physical boundary of the PoA requiring the implementation of the activities of the PoA. The activities under the PoA are a voluntary, coordinated action by SPOUTS.

This voluntary coordinated action implemented by SPOUTS would not occur in absence of the PoA.

The action is not financially viable without the support of revenues from the sale of VERs. Financial support from carbon revenues is required in order to develop, disseminate, and ensure continued operation of the activity proposed under the PoA.

Additionality is established using paragraph 1.1.3 of Annex B (Positive List) of Community Services Activity Requirements version 1.2 for all VPAs.

All VPAs will be solely composed of isolated units (CEPs) where the users of the technology/ measure are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in \leq

- c. 600 tCO₂ per year for technologies Water Purification Systems (WPS)

Hence, according to paragraph 4.1.9 of the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', each of the VPAs, regardless of the host country in which the project activity is being implemented, is deemed additional and therefore is not required to prove additionality at the time of Design Certification.

For demonstrating the additionality of each of the VPA, all CEP types distributed under the VPA would have to demonstrate that they are within the threshold. E.g. below are the calculations of CEP usage in different countries:

- 1) Water Purifier:

Below is shown the Additionality threshold demonstration for 2 Water Purifiers distributed in households using only traditional cookstoves with wood as fuel and, other using both traditional cookstoves with wood as fuel and Improved Cookstoves using charcoal as fuel respectively.

For Rwanda

Parameter	Description	Units	Traditional cookstoves -Wood	Improved Cookstoves -Charcoal	Source/Equations used
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$SE_{w,b,y}$	Specific energy required to boil water	KJ/L	3608.3	1202.8	$SE_{w,b,y} = 360.83/\eta_w$
η_w	Efficiency of the stoves for baseline water boiling	%	10	30	Methodology default
X_{fuel}	Proportion of fuel f (wood/charcoal) used in the baseline (fraction determined based on an energy basis)	%	94%	6%	Baseline Survey
$f_{NRB,b,i,y}$	Fraction of biomass used in year y for baseline scenario b that can be established as non-renewable biomass	Fraction	0.9682	0.9682	Value referred from another GS project https://platform.sustain-cert.com/public-project/2367
$EF_{p,i,CO2}$	CO2 emission factor of the fuel that is substituted or reduced	tCO2/TJ	112	165.2	Methodology default
$EF_{p,i,non-CO2}$	Non-CO2 emission factor of the fuel that is reduced	tCO2/TJ	9.46	44.83	Methodology default
Combined Efb	$f_{NRB} * EF_{p,i,CO2} + EF_{p,i,non-CO2}$		117.898	204.776	Calculated
Efb	Emission factor for the use of fuel to obtain safe water in the baseline	tCO2e/L	0.000415		$Efb = SE_{w,b,y} * \sum(xf * (Efb_{f,CO2} * f_{NRB,f,y} + Efb_{f,nonCO2})) f \div 10^9$
$QPW_{hh,p,y}$	Volume of drinking water per premises p per day in year y (L)	L/HH/day	22.05		Calculated
QPWp	Volume of drinking water per person per day for premises type p (L)	L	4.5		Pilot study data
$HN_{p,y}$	Number of individuals per premises type p in year y		4.9		Government statistics
qi	Capacity of the HWT individual project technology	L/h	5.0		Manufacturers specifications
$t_{p,y}$	Usage time of the project technology by premises type p in year y	h/day	13.6		Pilot study data

$U_{p,y}$	Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario p in year y	%	100%		Assumption/To be monitored
$N_{p,y}$	Number of premises type p with at least one project technology in year y	-	1		Distribution database/Baseline survey
$DP_{p,y}$	Days the project technology is present for end-users in the premises p in year y		365		Assumption/To be monitored
Q_y	Quantity of safe drinking water provided by the project in year y	L	185,109,750		$Q_y = \sum N_{p,y} \times U_{p,y} \times QPWhh_{p,y} \times DP_{p,y}$
C_b	Proportion of project end-users who in the baseline were already using a safe water supply that did not require boiling	%	20		Baseline survey/Literature
$X_{cleanboil,y}$	Proportion of project end-users that boil safe water in the project year y	%	0		To be monitored
$M_{q,y}$	Modifier for the water quality in year y	Fraction	1		To be monitored
Leakage emissions	Leakage for project scenario p in year	%	5%		Assumption/To be monitored
ER	Emission reductions	tCO2/yr	58,336		
ER/WPS	Emission reductions per filter	tCO2/yr	2.54		Calculated

For Uganda

Parameter	Description	Units	Value	Equations used
$SE_{w,b,y}$	Specific energy required to boil water	KJ/L	3608.3	$SE_{w,b,y} = 360.83/\eta_w$
η_w	Efficiency of the stoves for baseline water boiling	%	10	Meth default for firewood traditional stoves
X_f	Proportion of fuel f used in the baseline (fraction determined based on an energy basis)	%	100%	Baseline survey/Literature
$f_{NRB,b,i,y}$	Fraction of biomass used in year y for baseline scenario	Fraction	0.90	Calculated as per CDM Tool 30 ver 3.0

	b that can be established as non-renewable biomass			
EF _{p,i,CO2}	CO2 emission factor of the fuel that is substituted or reduced	tCO2/TJ	112	Meth default IPCC value
EF _{p,i,non-CO2}	Non-CO2 emission factor of the fuel that is reduced	tCO2/TJ	9.46	Meth default IPCC value+F8
EF _b	Emission factor for the use of fuel to obtain safe water in the baseline	(tCO2e/L	0.000398	Calculated
U _{p,y}	Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario p in year y	%	100	Monitored
N _{p,y}	Number of premises type p with at least one project technology in year y	-	1	Monitored
DP _{p,y}	Days the project technology is present for end-users in the premises p in year y		365	Monitored
QPW _{hh,p,y}	Volume of drinking water per premises p per day in year y (L)	L/HH/day	25.1	Calculated
QPW _p	Volume of drinking water per person per day for premises type p (L)	L	4.5	Pilot study
HN _{p,y}	Number of individuals per premises type p in year y		5.57	Literature/Project survey
qi	Capacity of the HWT individual project technology	L/h	5	Manufacture specifications
tp,y	Usage time of the project technology by premises type p in year y	h/day	13.57	Pilot study
Qy	Quantity of safe drinking water provided by the project in year y	L	160,102,688	Calculated
Cb	Proportion of project end-users who in the baseline were already using a safe water supply that did not require boiling	%	7	Baseline survey/Literature
X _{cleanboil,y}	Proportion of project end-users that boil safe water in the project year y	%	0%	Monitored
M _{q,y}	Modifier for the water quality in year y	Fraction	1	Monitored
Leakage emissions	Leakage for project scenario p in year	%	5%	
ER	Emission reductions	tCO2/year	56,276	Calculated
ER	Emission reductions per filter	tCO2/year	3.22	Calculated

Hence its demonstrated that the Emission Reduction from each CEP, i.e. Water Purification Systems (using traditional and/or Improved cookstoves in baseline) is way below the threshold of 600 tCO₂.

Further, the PoA has included conditions that would systematically demonstrate additionality of VPAs under the proposed PoA in the inclusion criteria of VPAs/CPAs in section B.3 of the PoA.

SECTION D. DURATION OF PoA

D.1. Date of first submission of PoA to Gold Standard

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15/04/2022

D.2. Duration of the PoA

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20 years

Period: 30/03/2022- 29/03/2042

SECTION E. OUTCOME OF PoA LEVEL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

E.1. Summary of stakeholder consultation at PoA Level

The PoA level stakeholder consultation consisted of an electronic PoA Design Consultation without a physical meeting to obtain feedback from government organizations, relevant national authorities, NGO communities and other stakeholders on the design of the program from both Uganda and Rwanda where initial VPAs are planned. Different stakeholders were targeted in order to include as many categories of stakeholders as possible and give them the opportunity to provide input on the design of the programme. All the relevant stakeholders of the PoA (which included representatives from various implementation agencies, technology provider, renewable energy development nodal agency, technology user, national agencies) were invited to the consultation, along with relevant Gold Standard representatives. Local NGO communities were also included.

Invites and reminders were sent electronically via email between 10/02/2022 to 14/02/2022 and a virtual meeting was held on 16/03/2022. Stakeholders were given the opportunity to review the program design and provide their comments.. The

stakeholders were also provided with a feedback form in case they are not able to attend the consultation. The mode of communication used for Design consultation was English, as English is the official language for both Uganda and Rwanda. In addition, a local translator was also available during the meeting in case the need arises.

The information about the project was made available to the stakeholders which included introduction to Spouts International, technology included, SDGs contribution of the project.

The local stakeholder consultation, and determination of baseline and additionality assessment shall be carried out at the VPA level (in Uganda and Rwanda), as allowable considering current COVID-19 restrictions.

E.2. Consideration of stakeholder comments received

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During Design consultation the project did not receive any negative comments. However, any comments received during LSC (local stakeholder consultation) shall be addressed at VPA level for Uganda and Rwanda.

E.3. Final Continuous Input / Grievance Mechanism at PoA Level

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A grievance mechanism has been set up by SPOUTS and the details are mentioned below.

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification of Choice (best practice)
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	SPOUTS, the in-country project owner, will be managing the concerns/inputs/support needs as part of the Grievance/Continuous Input Mechanism.	Households are in regular contact with the designated office and contact persons and/or SPOUTS International, so people will be able to take advantage of the contact to give feedback and access the

The Stakeholders can book. reach SPOUTS through the contacts regional offices with designated person at these offices and, also have a Grievance book which will be used to take note of concerns/inputs/support needs.

GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org	
	To facilitate the flow of information stakeholders can use the following local phone number;	
Telephone access (optional)	Ronald Ampaire, Business Intelligence Specialist (SPOUTS International): +256 (0) 75 775 9533 – Mobile & WhatsApp +256 (0)78 739 2327 – Mobile	Widely accessible Relatively cheap Can be used by illiterate people. A fast and direct communication method
	Gold Standard’s telephone number is: +41 (0) 22 788 7080	
Internet/email access (optional)	People will also be able to provide feedback via the email addresses; Ronald Ampaire ronaldampaire@spouts.org Daniel Yin danyin@spouts.org SPOUTS International info@spouts.org	Some people have access to email, that is why this is an additional opportunity to provide feedback.
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	-	
Other	-	

APPENDIX 1 - CONTACT INFORMATION OF COORDINATING/MANAGING ENTITY AND RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)/ ENTITY(IES)

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	<input type="checkbox"/> CME <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
Organization	SPOUTS International
Street/P.O. Box	Nsambya Block 15, John Kiyingi Rd
Building	Plot 976
City	Nsambya Kampala
State/Region	Uganda
Postcode	-
Country	Uganda
Telephone	+256 (0)777 235 530
E-mail	danyin@spouts.org
Website	https://spoutsofwater.com
Contact person	Daniel Yin
Title	Chief Executive Officer
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Yin
Middle name	-

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CME <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
Organization	AGS Carbon Advisory
Street/P.O. Box	Lajpat Nagar 2
Building	C-129
City	New Delhi
State/Region	New Delhi
Postcode	110024
Country	India
Telephone	+91 9712909648
E-mail	info@agscarbon.com
Website	www.agscarbon.com
Contact person	Mr. Abhishek Goyal
Title	Founder
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Goyal
Middle name	-

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
2.1	31 May 2022	Editorial changes and revisions
2.0	04 May 2022	<p>Key Project Information table revised to cater for the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scale of PoA - Title and GS ID of all real case VPAs included in the PoA <p>A new Management System section included Safeguarding Principles Assessment section removed Outcome of PoA Level Stakeholder Consultation section revised in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Justification for Stakeholder Consultation at PoA Level Only section removed <p>A new Consideration of Stakeholder Comments Received section added</p>
1.1	14 October 2020	<p>Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections Improved clarity on Key Project Information Inclusion criteria table added Clarification on POA level LSC and Safeguard Principles Assessment Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout Clarity on Stakeholder Consultation information required Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements</p>
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption