

Gold Standard for the Global Goals
Stakeholder Consultation Report



Version 1 – July 2017

SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Title of the project

Title: GS1247 VPA 211 Sierra Leone Safe Water (GS7483)

Date: 20/04/19

Version no.: 1

A. 2. Project description and current status

The Micro-Scale VPA 211 Sierra Leone Safe Water project is eligible under the Gold Standard methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Version 1.0. The project will support the provision of safe water using borehole technology to hundreds of households within the Republic of Sierra Leone. By providing safe water, the project will ensure that households consume less firewood during the process of water purification and as a result there shall be a reduction of carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion process.

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

Many existing boreholes were established by government, community groups or community based organizations (CBOs) and have fallen into disrepair because maintenance programmes have been poorly managed, or proven too expensive. CO2balance will be working in partnership with the local NGO, Community Organization for Development and Empowerment – Sierra Leone (CODE-SL). CO2balance and CODE-SL will work with the government and communities in Sierra Leone to identify broken down boreholes and rehabilitate them so that they deliver clean, safe water. The capacity of communities to maintain their boreholes will also be supported through the project to ensure that the water keeps flowing. The boreholes included under the project will be powered entirely by emission-free technologies such as hand-powered pumps. The depth of the boreholes will be limited to 100m or less.

The number of boreholes per VPA will be limited by the amount of pure water supplied by each unit; based on ex ante calculations, the maximum number of boreholes that can be rehabilitated in one VPA to achieve 10,000 tCO₂e is approximately 6, however, the exact number will be determined once actual survey data has been collected. CO2balance and CODE-SL will rehabilitate the boreholes and deliver the maintenance programme for all the boreholes included in the project activity to 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 five years. The project is funded 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 CO2balance 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 economic impact.

At this point, following initial discussions between CO2balance and CODE-SL, the boreholes to be targeted have been identified and key stakeholders consulted. The baseline survey was recently conducted and is now being analysed. Rehabilitation work on the first borehole is expected to begin on 30th April 2019, with all rehabilitations expected to be completed by 30th June 2019.

SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

i. Agenda

The agenda for the meeting was as follows, taking account of Gold Standard requirements and with additional items included:

Time	Programme	Responsible
09:30 - 10:00	Registration of participants	Shaka Kamara/Josephine Kamara
10:00 - 10:15	Introductions/ Prayer	Josephine Kamara
10:15 - 10:30	Introduction of Chairman Chairman's opening remarks	Komba Mansa Musa (DPO KDC) Councillor John Trye (Deputy Chairman KDC)
10:30 - 11:00	Explanation of the Project The Project Basis What are we doing and where	Samuel Bangalie/Mohamed Sheriff
11:00 - 11:10	Role of CO2balance and carbon finance	Tom Urry
11:10 - 11:40	Questions or clarifications about Project Explanation	Plenary
11:40 - 12:40	Safeguarding and Sustainable Development Exercise, and discussion on Sustainable Development Monitoring	Facilitators: (4 required) Mohamed Sheriff, Concious M Allieu, Samuel Bangalie, John Koker Timekeeping/Recording/reporting: Thaim Turay, George Pyne
12:40 - 12:50	Discussion of the Continuous Input/Grievance Mechanism	Tom Urry
12:50 - 13:00	Statements- MoWR, MoHS, KNSCC, NGOs	Department Representative
13:00 - 13:15	Completion of Evaluation Forms	Shaka Kamara
13:15	Closure of the meeting and break for lunch	Josephine Kamara

ii. Key project information

The following project summary was shared with stakeholders invited to the meeting:



Project Summary: Sierra Leone Safe Water Project

The Eastern province of Sierra Leone is a largely rural province where access to safe water sources is very limited for rural communities. Baseline studies have shown that in many cases, local people must use wood fuel to purify their drinking, cleaning and washing water. This process results in the release of greenhouse gas emissions from the combustion of wood - this can be avoided if a technology that does not require fuel (wood or fossil) supplies clean water desired by households.

Many existing boreholes in the Eastern province have fallen into disrepair due to a lack of funds or capacity to ensure their long-term functionality. In this project, the NGO Community Organization for Development and Empowerment-Sierra Leone (CODE-SL) in collaboration with the government of Sierra Leone will work with the British company CO2balance to rehabilitate and maintain broken-down boreholes so that they deliver clean, safe water. The project 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 five years. This will be accompanied by comprehensive capacity building of communities in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) techniques.

CO2balance secures funding for the project by marketing the anticipated carbon credits from the wood savings to ethical investors, so borehole owners must agree to allow CO2balance to market carbon credits generated in return for them supplying the work and materials to renovate and maintain 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 the impacts of the project towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Technology

The vast majority of boreholes will be powered by handpump models including Kardia, Afridev and India Mark 2, similar to the one pictured below:



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
- Reduce time spent collecting water and gathering firewood to boil water
- Reduce the incidence of illness caused by unsafe water
- Reduce expenditure on firewood, leaving money free for other household expenses
- Train communities in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) techniques
- Support communities to manage and maintain their own boreholes



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1 Discovery House,
Cook way, Taunton,
Somerset TA2 6BJ
01022 333333

iii. Invitation tracking table

The international stakeholders invited are listed in the following table, whilst the invitations to local stakeholders are listed in the following scans.

Category	Name of invitee	Organisation/Community	Position	Method of Invitat	Contact	Date sent	Date reminder sent	Confirmation Received Y/N	Recipient Signature (if hand delivery)	Tel
B	Sahr Solomon Ghondro	Kono district council	Chairman	Hand delivery	23276727757	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	N	(see scan)	23276727757
B	Umaru Turay	Ministry of Water Resources	Water Engineer	Hand delivery	23278065046	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23278065046
B	George Sorie	Ministry of Water Resources	Water mapping Officer	Hand delivery	23279265734	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23279265734
B	Mohamed A Kemara	Ministry of Water Resources	Water Analyst	Hand delivery	23275981588	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23275981588
B	Asuu Kallon	Ministry of Health and Sanitation	EHS	Hand delivery	23276696547	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23276696547
B	Abel Kounday Fialah	Water Committee Chairman	Councilor	Hand delivery	23288928244	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23288928244
B	Tamba Moinwa	District Council	Councilor	Hand delivery	2329702424	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	2329702424
B	Sahr Victor Borbor	District Council	Councilor	Hand delivery	23288523150	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23288523150
B	Abu Mansaray	District Council	Councilor	Hand delivery	2327622110	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	2327622110
B	Ash Mathew James	District Council	Councilor	Hand delivery	2327542579	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	2327542579
D	Francis Harding	World Vision	Field technical Supervisor	Hand delivery	23276927892	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23276927892
B	Abu Mansaray	District Council	Councilor	Hand delivery	2327622110	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	2327622110
B	Alah Mola Mish	District Council	Councilor	Hand delivery	23277786005	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23277786005
B	Merrima Serey Allieu	District Council	Councilor	Hand delivery	23277996814	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23277996814
B	Komba Bunduka	District Council	M&E Officer	Hand delivery	23288817128	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23288817128
B	Komba Mansa Musa	District Council	Development Planning Officer	Hand delivery	2327924973	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	2327924973
B	John Keiseneh	Koidu new sembehun City Council	M&E Officer	Hand delivery	23277201852	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23277201852
D	Arthur Karabo	Advocacy for Social Justice and Development (ASJD)	Director	Hand delivery	23277591662	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23277591662
D	Ibrahim Kamara	Coalition for Social Mobilisation	Coordinator	Hand delivery	23276647970	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23276647970
A	Sumaila Koroma	Bundulya Community	Pump caretaker	Hand delivery	23276724407	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23276724407
A	Chief Sahr Burudi 2	Bundulya Community	Town Chief	Hand delivery	N/A	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	N/A
A	Chief Sahr K. Sumana	Tongolo Community	Pump caretaker	Hand delivery	23276719503	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23276719503
A	Mohamed Keita	Tongolo Community	Pump caretaker	Hand delivery	23276699304	25/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23276699304
A	Mohamed Kondeh	Yormandu Community	Pump caretaker	Hand delivery	2328804428	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	2328804428
A	Chief Emmanuel Sumana	Yormandu Community	Town Chief	Hand delivery	N/A	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	N/A
A	Madu Bai Lay Komba	Tadi Community	Pump caretaker	Hand delivery	23299242441	24/03/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23299242441
A	Chief Ash Mentor	Tadi Community	Town Chief	Hand delivery	N/A	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	N/A
A	Madu Solo Rila Nzekhe	Yerdu Road Community	Pump caretaker	Hand delivery	23276998181	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23276998181
A	Abdul Kenech Tommy	Yengema	Pump caretaker	Hand delivery	23276066595	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23276066595
A	Chief Kenech Tommy	Yengema	Town Chief	Hand delivery	23278206663	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23278206663
A	Chief Sahr Nyandeh	Old Kisy Town Community	Town Chief	Hand delivery	2328843275	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	2328843275
A	Abu Danika	New Kisy Town Community	Pump caretaker	Hand delivery	23230140646	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23230140646
A	Mohamed Jalloh	Joe Town	Pump caretaker	Hand delivery	23299285922	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23299285922
A	Chief Ghundema	Joe Town	Town Chief	Hand delivery	23288207784	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23288207784
A	Madu Hama Turay	Korquina	Pump caretaker	Hand delivery	23230516008	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23230516008
A	Chief Abu Momoh	Korquina	Town Chief	Hand delivery	N/A	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	N/A
A	Sia Ghondo	Tadi Women Organisation	Treasurer	Hand delivery	23276681224	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23276681224
A	Jaha Darany	Tadi Women Organisation	Chair Lady	Hand delivery	23277876677	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23277876677
A	Ramtu Jalloh	Danya Women Organisation, Yengema	Chair Lady	Hand delivery	23277305861	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23277305861
A	Kumba Samura	Danya Women Organisation, Yengema	Secretary	Hand delivery	23288203114	24/02/2019	24/03/2019	Y	(see scan)	23288203114
F	Lloyd Archer	United Purpose	GS NGO Partner	Email	lloyd.archer@united-purpose.org	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	
F	Siddharth Yadav	Global Offset Research	GS NGO Partner	Email	syadav@globaloffsetresearch.com	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	
F	Developmental Association for Renewable Energies	Developmental Association for Renewable Energies	GS NGO Partner	Email	yahaya@gma.de	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	
F	David Whitfield	CEDESOL	GS NGO Partner	Email	whitfield@cedesol.org	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	
F	Raava Jain	Lean Management Systems Promotion Society	GS NGO Partner	Email	raj@lmsindia@gmail.com	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	
F	Isaac Ampomah	Concern Health Ghana	GS NGO Partner	Email	isaac.ampomah14@gmail.com	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	
F	Thomas Finsterwald	myclimate	GS NGO Partner	Email	thomas.finsterwald@myclimate.org	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	
F	PIERRE MOUINER	Galactica Foundation	GS NGO Partner	Email	pierr.mouiner@gmail.com	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	
F	Renewable Energy and Energy Effici	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)	GS NGO Partner	Email	info@reeep.org	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	
F	Helio International	Helio International	Communications	Email	info@helio-solutions.net	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	
F	Edward Renner	World Vision International	West and Central	Email	edward_renner@wvi.org	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	
F	US\$ SEMOUR DOUGHERTY	Mercy Corps	GS NGO Partner	Email	sdougherty@uk.mercycorps.org	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	
F	World Wide Fund for Nature	World Wide Fund for Nature	GS NGO Partner	Email	pres@wwf.org.uk	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	(+232) 76 369 538
F	Benjamin Kamara	Ministry of Energy (Sierra Leone)	Deputy Director	Email	benshinoh@gmail.com	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	
C	Momodou Altrashed Bah	Environment Protection Agency (Sierra Leone)	Deputy Director	Email	modab@yahoo.com	25/02/2019	11/03/2019	N	(see scan)	+232 78 350 627

The invitation methods sought to reach a broad range of stakeholders by using a range of different methods. International stakeholders were targeted via email, whilst local stakeholders were delivered letters by hand and consulted by word of mouth to ensure that they understood the significance of the event and need for wide representation.

In order to ensure the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders in rural areas who would not necessarily be reached by written invitations, CODE-SL staff travelled to some rural areas that will be targeted by the project to ensure that representatives of women's groups received the invitation.

iv. Text of individual invitations

Re: Local Stakeholder Consultation – Thursday 28th March 2019, 10am – 1pm, Kono District Council Hall, Koidu City, Sierra Leone

Dear Sir/Madam,

Community Organization for Development and Empowerment - Sierra Leone (CODE-SL) plans, with the support of the British company CO2balance, to implement a borehole repair and maintenance programme in Eastern province, Sierra Leone. This will be developed under the Gold Standard carbon credit body which will ensure the achievement of socio-economic benefits for the communities targeted as well as reducing carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. The project will identify broken down boreholes and renovate them so that they deliver clean, safe water. It will be ensured 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 five years"

The project will support a full maintenance programme to ensure that the fresh water supply is secured for the future. We have arranged a meeting with Local Stakeholders and government authorities 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 Koidu city.

DATE: 28th March 2019

Languages: English, Krio, Kono

TIME: 10am – 1pm

VENUE: Kono District Council Hall

For further information please contact:

Mr Samuel Bangalie (Executive Director – CODE-SL) – codesierraleone2007@gmail.com
+23276662007/+23288498059

Mrs Josephine Kamara (Sub Office Manager - CODE-SL) +23276101840/+23277230270

Mr Tom Urry {Senior Project Manager - CO2balance) - thomas.urry@co2balance.com

v. Text of public invitations

Relevant community leaders were asked to make the same information publicly available in their communities.

B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

Additional meetings were held between project representatives and key national government stakeholders at the Ministry of Health and Sanitation and Ministry of Water Resources. These meetings are described under section C.3.iii.

SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

C. 1. Participants in physical meeting(s)

i. List of participants

Please see Annex 1 for scans of original list

56 international and local stakeholders were invited by email or letter, while many other local stakeholders were invited by word of mouth. Some members of CODE-SL travelled to rural areas to invite stakeholders from women's groups. In total 44 people attended. 21 were from category A, 13 were from category B, 9 were from category D and 1 was from category F.

Participants list					
Date and time: 28/3/19, 10am					
Location: Kono District Council Hall					
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
A	Chief Sahr Bundu, Bunduya Community	Male			079138694
B	Komala M. Bundulcoi	Male		K.D.C	088817128/078778265
B	Mohammed M. Kamara	Male		MoWR	076981588
A	Sumaila Koroma, Bunduya Community	Male			0776774407
A	Chief Sur la Sumana, Tongolo Community	Male			
A	Mohamed Keifa, Tongolo Community	Male			076669304
A	Chief Saih	Male			

	Myandebo, O.K.T				
F	Tom Urry, CO2balance Project Manager	Male		CO2balance	+44785436648 3
B	A.A. Sam	Male		KDC	076905330
B	Wanousa S.P.A	Female		KAISCC	077996814
B	Sahr Victor Bor, Counselor Bor	Male		KDC	088963270
B	Tamba moikla, Councillor	Male		K.D.C	076594001
D	Shaka Kamara, CODE-SL	Male		CODE-SL	078594240
A	Abu Momoh, Hoanma Ton	Male			077828645
A	Alhaj Issa, Korquima Community	Male			088724083
B	Abel K. Fallah	Male		K.D.C	080747450
B	Komba Mansa-Musa	Male		K.D.C	079224973
A	Soko Rita Nyukeh, Yardu Boad	Female			076998181
A	Havia Turay, Korquima	Female			030516008
D	Francis Harding	Male		IUUSL	076927892
D	Josephine Kamara	Female		CODE-SL	076101840
D	Mohamed Sheriff	Male		CODE-SL	076727764
B	John Kaifinek	Male		KA/SCC	077201852
A	Aiah Menjor	Male		Teidu	030139874
B	Alah M James	Male		KDC	076356149
A	Chief Emmanuel Suma	Male		Yormanalu Community	077215712
D	Ibrahim B. kama	Male		CSM	076647970
D	George Sorie	Male		MOINR	079265734
D	Aiah M Messa	Male		KVCC	077404139
A	Chief Gburdem, Joe Town	Male			055207784
A	Mohamed Jalloh, Jow Town	Male			077399720
A	Mohamed Kondeh, Yormandu Community	Male			099016212 078311256
B	Abu Mansavay	Male		KDC	076272110
A	Abu Denka	Male			099959515/07 6763296

A	Baulay Komba	Female			099242441/07 6681244
B	Tamba John Trye	Male		KDC	099684793
A	Chief KS Tomey	Male			088018723
A	Abdul Gobessay	Male			030666959
A	Rugiatu Jawson	Female			077303861
A	Jaka Dakamy	Female			099242441
B	Ansu O kalla	Male		MOHS	076696247
A	Abu S Moi	Male			07690084
D	Samuel Bangalie	Male		CODE-SL	076662007
D	John A Koker	Male		CODE-SL	099944760

ii. Evaluation forms (please see originals under Annex 2)

Name	Ruchatu Jalloh
What is your impression of the meeting?	The question and clarifications impress me much because it makes us discuss about poor water in our community.
What do you like about the project?	I like the Project because of safeguarding and sustainable will give me more understanding.
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing
Signature	

Name	Komba Mansa Masa
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was good because who were able to explain the implementation strategies may explain to the beneficiaries.
What do you like about the project?	The areas that were selected are really deprived.
What do you not like about the project?	We would like you to involve our community stakeholders to own the project.
Signature	

Name	Chief Tamba Gbondema
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting is very interesting and effective.
What do you like about the project?	The provision of safe drinking water and

	the reduction of carbon emissions.
What do you not like about the project?	None.
Signature	

Name	Abel Kounday Fallah
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was interactive and educative.
What do you like about the project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It reduces the risk on women and children who fetch wood and water especially in remote places. - It helps to improve on the health of the community
What do you not like about the project?	The project limitation on just 30 boreholes for a district that is having more than 300 boreholes is not good.
Signature	

Name	Chief Sahr Abu Momoh
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting is good
What do you like about the project?	I like the concern that the project had on health.
What do you not like about the project?	I don't like the number that the project is limited to (just 30 boreholes out of many).
Signature	

C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)



CODE-SL and CO2balance staff gather before the meeting



Mohamed Sheriff of CODE-SL introduces the project



Stakeholders discuss safeguarding questions in focus groups

C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

The minutes of the meeting are as follows, following the agenda items listed above.

- Opening of the meeting

The meeting began at about 10:45am with Christian and Muslim prayers led by Madam Josephine Kamara and Mr. Mohamed Sheriff respectively.

The Chairman (the deputy chairman of Kono district council) was introduced by the Development planning Officer of the district council. Councilor John Trye then thanked and welcomed the organizers and participants, then talked about how drinking water access and the poor road network are chronic problems in Sierra Leone. He concluded by expressing his impressions and optimism and imploring that the project be expedited and extended to other deprived communities in future.

- Explanation of the project (including background on CODE-SL and CO2balance, an explanation of the carbon crediting process and an overview of the project activities to be conducted)

The project basis:

Tom Urry of CO2balance gave a brief introduction to the company and explained that they will be working with CODE-SL to support the implementation of the borehole programme.

An overview was given of the carbon crediting process and it was explained how eventual carbon credits income will support the continued implementation of the project. This included explaining that CO2balance intends to own and market the carbon credits generated through the project and will seek the agreement of communities for this through a Carbon Transfer Form (CTF). The CTF specifies that CO2balance pledges to implement the project throughout its crediting period and will fund the project activities through expected credit sales.

What we are doing and where:

CODE-SL Executive Director, Mr. Samuel Bangalie, and Programme manager Mr. Mohamed Sheriff, explained that the project is aiming to rehabilitate and maintain boreholes in Kono District of Sierra Leone. The total number of boreholes to be rehabilitated will be determined by the results of the project feasibility and baseline studies. The project will initially target rehabilitation of 30 existing boreholes in Kono District as a pilot intervention. Scaling up to other districts will be considered later depending on the performance of the pilot. The project will engage officials from the Ministry of Water Resources technical departments with the active recruitment and training of village and pump minders to rehabilitate and maintain the boreholes. There will also be the establishment and/or strengthening of water point management committees to manage the borehole rehabilitation and maintenance activities across the province.

Role of CO2balance and CODE-SL:

Mr Samuel Bangalie of CODE-SL explained the key responsibilities of the partner organisations involved in the project, which are as follows:

Role of CO2balance

- Actively involved in ongoing feasibility studies of borehole rehabilitation projects
- Linking the project to Gold Standard for carbon credits
- Support CODE-SL to develop borehole maintenance and financing plan for 5 years or more
- Analyzing and developing reports on baseline surveys according to Gold Standard guidelines and procedures
- Induct CODE-SL staff on the methodology of conducting water quality test and affirm results
- Facilitating compliance and external audits to the project

Role of CODE-SL

- Mobilize relevant stakeholders and community structures to support the project
- In consultation with stakeholders, take an active role in conducting assessment into water quality and water boiling tests, compilation and updating of borehole user lists
- With technical support from relevant departments revives the establishment, training and ongoing monitoring of water point committees and pump minders in borehole rehabilitation and maintenance
- With technical support from relevant GVT departments, CODE-SL will ensure that borehole soak-away pits, fences, cleaning and toilets are in place and maintained regularly
- Ensure records are effectively kept at each borehole sites (minutes, stocks and complaints handling)
- Facilitating expenditure tracking, project compliance, external and institutional audits to the project

- *Questions for clarification about the project*

Following the explanation of the project, the floor was opened to questions and comments from stakeholders, with discussion facilitated by Samuel Bangalie of CODE-SL. Four questions were raised by stakeholders, which are transcribed below. However, the other input from stakeholders took the form of advisory comments which are written up below under C.3.iii.

1. Question from stakeholder, the Deputy Chairman of Koidu City Council: How is CODE-SL going to implement the project? Is it by awarding contracts or otherwise?

Response from Samuel Bangalie: “CODE-SL will not award contracts but will work together with experienced local technicians to carry out the rehabilitation work. After the borehole has been repaired, a team of local technicians will be trained and water point Committees will be empowered to conduct maintenance and manage the borehole at the community level”.

2. Question from stakeholder, Councilor Mariama Seray Sawanneh: How was the selection of operational communities done?

Response from Mohamed Sheriff: “the borehole technical assessment was done together with the Ministry of Water Resources in collaboration with the District Council. The technical assessment team also work closely with the criteria set by CO2balance when selecting boreholes to be targeted by the project”.

3. Question from stakeholder, Councilor from Ward 99: How is the selection of water committees going to be done?

Response from Samuel Bangalie: “Community leaders will be engaged to put forward suitable people from the communities, who will in turn have their capacity built by CODE-SL”.

4. Question from stakeholder, Emmanuel Bayo: What mechanism will be used since water sources in the district are mostly functional in the rains?

Response from Mohamed Sheriff : “The CO2balance technical assessment specified that only water sources able to provide a year-round water source should be included in the project, since only those sources ensure that people don’t need to go back to unsafe sources and start boiling water again”.

- *Safeguarding assessment (focus group level)*

The findings of this assessment are below in section D.2.i.

- *Blind SD exercise (focus group level)*

The findings of this exercise are below in section D.2.ii.

- *Discussion on monitoring SD (focus group level)*

The findings of this discussion are below in section E.1.

- *Discussion of continuous input /grievance mechanism*

The findings of this discussion are below in section E.2.

- *Closure of the meeting*

The Chairman closed the meeting by thanking all attendees for their attendance and participation, and then distributed participant’s evaluation forms (see below).

ii. Minutes of other consultations

Further to the LSC meeting detailed above, 2 meetings were also held with national government departments in Freetown. They were as follows:

1. Ministry of Health and Sanitation (Freetown), 2nd April 2019, 8.30am

Attendance (attendance list scans under Annex 3):

Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
C	Dr A Sillah (Ministry Director)	M		MoHS	078184146
C	Doris Bah (Assistant Director)	F		MoHS	076350925
C	Bockarie P Sesay (Policy Officer)	M		MoHS	079186642
D	Samuel Bangalie	M		CODE-SL	076662007
F	Tom Urry, CO2balance Project Manager	M		CO2balance	+44785436648 3

Overview of discussion:

Tom Urry (CO2balance) introduced the project, speaking about the concept of using carbon credits to finance borehole rehabilitation projects. It was also confirmed that the project would have key features to ensure sustainability in the form of training of pump minders at each borehole and sanitation training for communities.

The Director Dr Sillah confirmed that he saw the merits of the concept but questioned whether the project would not also address the issue of biomass consumption from household cooking as well as boiling water.

Tom Urry clarified that the project specifically targets the reduction of CO2 emissions from boiling water but that future projects may also explore the reducing the impacts of burning biomass from cooking.

The 3 MoHS attendees then made various comments which were responded to by and which are detailed below in C.3.iii (Assessment of all comments).



CODE-SL, CO2balance and MoHS staff

2. Ministry of Water Resources (Freetown), 2nd April 2019, 1.30pm

Attendance:

Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
C	Ishmail Kamara	M		MoWR	Isl83ish@yahoo.com ; 079319526
C	Edward Toby	M		MoWR	Edwardtoby19@yahoo.com
C	James P Kailie	M		MoWR	Kailiejamesp@gmail.com
C	Sorie Kargbo	M		MoWR	088739600
C	Alusine Samson	M		MoWR	077874746
C	Abu Williams	M		MoWR	088259357
C	Williams Bockarie	M		MoWR	075022042
C	Mohamed Bah	M		MoWR	076823288, smalljueh@gmail.com
D	Samuel Bangalie	M		CODE-SL	076662007
C	M Sesay	M		MoWR	077332550
C	Reginald Cole	M		MoWR	076866406
C	Tamba S Bandagba	M		MoWR	078666392, tsbandagba@g

					mail.com
F	Tom Urry	M		CO2balance	+44785436648 3

Overview of discussion:

Mohamed Ba introduced all MoWR staff

Tom Urry (CO2balance) introduced the project, speaking about the concept of using carbon credits to finance borehole rehabilitation projects. It was also confirmed that the project would have key features to ensure sustainability in the form of training of pump minders at each borehole and sanitation training for communities.

Samuel Bangalie (CODE-SL) adds to this introduction, giving a more full introduction to the exact locations to be targeted and describing the baseline activities which have taken place.

The 3 MoHS attendees then made various comments which were responded to by and which are detailed below in C.3.iii (Assessment of all comments).



CODE-SL, CO2balance and MoWR staff

iii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
LSC Meeting: Let us closely monitor the use of the facilities and keep little children away from the water points, since they are mostly responsible for the	Yes	It was explained that the sanitation training that communities will receive teaches them to erect fences and gates to establish controlled access to the

damages done to the water facilities.		boreholes, preventing children and livestock from accessing accidentally.
LSC Meeting: Let us have close coordination amongst NGOs to avoid duplication of project activities.	Yes	It was explained that CODE-SL will regularly report back to district meetings. NGOs active in these districts regularly attend these meetings, allowing organisations the opportunity to coordinate activities.
LSC Meeting: After the pilot phase the communities need more boreholes as many people are still in need of safe drinking water .	Yes	It was explained that CODE-SL and CO2balance are planning to rehabilitate 30 boreholes in the pilot phase. If these borehole projects run successfully with the communities, they hope to expand the project to include more boreholes and other technologies, depending on the availability of funds and the results of monitoring assessments.
MoHS Meeting: Doris Bah said: “The community must feel ownership of the project through training in borehole maintenance and sanitation. This should include engaging community leaders so that they can engage the community in the project in between CODE-SL’s visits.”	Yes	It was explained that there will be comprehensive maintenance and sanitation trainings to ensure that community members have the skills to maintain the borehole and prevent contamination, and that community leaders will be involved in these trainings.
MoHS Meeting: Doris Bah said: “The project should make use of the maintenance manual that is being developed by the ministry – copies of this will be shared with CODE-SL when it is ready.”	Yes	It was agreed that the MoHS will share this with CODE-SL as soon as it is finalised for it to be incorporated into project maintenance support.
MoHS Meeting: Doris Bah said: “It would be a good idea to use solar boreholes as these have a wide reach in communities.”	Yes	It was explained that only handpumps have been identified for the first stage but that solar boreholes will be considered for future phases.
MoHS Meeting: Doris Bah said: “CODE-SL should share the project timeline and get an attestation from the ministry for its operations.”	Yes	It was confirmed that CODE-SL is already in the process of requesting this document and that it will be granted shortly. They will also share the project timeline once it is finalised.
MoHS Meeting: Bockarie Sesay said: “Each household must understand the importance of sanitation. Latrines should be well away from the borehole (not within a 30m radius) and open defecation should be completely	Yes	It was confirmed that this will all be covered in the sanitation training, which will be conducted by local ministry staff in all communities.

discouraged. It was confirmed that all of this will be covered within the sanitation training. Households should also be encouraged to dig their own latrines if they haven't already done so. It was confirmed that the sanitation training will also encourage this."		
MoHS Meeting: Bockarie Sesay said: "I praise the decision to work in Kono district because it is a very hard to reach area that is often neglected by development projects due to the long distance from Freetown."	Yes	This was acknowledged and the commitment of CODE-SL and CO2balance to support marginalised communities was emphasized.
MoHS Meeting: Dr Sillah said: "I encourage CODE-SL/CO2balance to look not only at the water supply but to also look at ensuring that households store water in a clean and safe place.	Yes	It was confirmed that safe water storage will be a key component of the sanitation trainings.
MoWR Meeting: Edward Toby said: "Is the project more focused on reducing CO2 emissions than on ensuring a safe water supply for communities?"	Yes	Tom responded that reducing CO2 emissions is the central aspect of the project and the means by which carbon finance is secured, so allowing the project to take place. However, it was emphasised that there would be no carbon finance without clean water flowing in the project and without the emphasis on maintenance and sanitation.
MoWR Meeting: Tamba S Bandagba said: "We do not discourage anyone who wants to help the people of this country to access safe water. It is vital to keep the ministry in the loop of all activities so that they can note the functionality of water points in their reporting."	Yes	It was confirmed that CODE-SL will keep local and national MoWR staff in the loop of the project activities.
MoWR Meeting: Ishmail Kamara said: "Pump minders must be monitored closely to ensure that they do a good job, and community leaders should be engaged in selecting them."	Yes	It was confirmed that pump minders will be closely monitored by frequent visits from CODE-SL staff and that their selection will be based on nominations by chiefs.
MoWR Meeting: Ishmail Kamara said: "I recommend setting up a spare parts supply chain through a local entrepreneur."	Yes	It was confirmed that parts and tools are going to be made available in central locations throughout the project area to ensure that pump minders can use them for maintenance when

		necessary.
MoWR Meeting: Ishmail Kamara said: "regular ministry supervision is required."	Yes	It was confirmed that the representative of MoWR in Kono district is being engaged at every stage, from technical assessment through to rehabilitation and monitoring, and that he will be reporting back to head office.
MoWR Meeting: Ishmail Kamara said: "Boreholes should not be within 30m of a latrine and that water quality testing should be conducted."	Yes	It was confirmed that the sanitation training will cover the placement of boreholes and conducting of WQTs is central to the project.

iv. Revisit sustainability assessment

Are you going to revisit the SDG and safeguards assessment?	Yes	No
Please note that this is necessary when there are differences between your own assessment and feedback collected during stakeholder consultation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	x

Stakeholder feedback has not indicated that any modifications are needed to the project, but has emphasised the need to ensure that certain safeguarding measures are followed closely.

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

The project is not going to be altered, but all implementing partners have noted again the need to continue ensuring that boreholes to be rehabilitated are identified with the input of key stakeholders at the community and government level. It is also well noted that village pump minders should indeed receive a comprehensive refresher training to enable them to conduct their duties effectively.

Overall comments received from stakeholders were constructive and helpful, re-affirming the approach adopted by the project whilst emphasising areas where care must be taken to ensure sustainability.

SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. Safeguard assessment

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no)	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
3.2 Gender Equality and Women's Rights	<p>Is there a possibility that the Project might reduce or put at risk women's access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits?</p> <p>Is there a possibility that the Project can adversely affect men and women in marginalised or vulnerable communities (e.g., potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men)?</p> <p>Is there a possibility that the Project might not take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to participate in the decisions/designs of the project's activities (such as lack of time, child care duties, low literacy or educational levels, or societal discrimination)?</p> <p>Does the Project take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to benefit from the Project's activities (e.g., Does the project criteria ensure that it</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>The project will increase women's access to resources such as water by making safe water available in the community.</p> <p>The burden on the whole community of travelling far to collect water and gather firewood for water purification will be reduced. This will also mitigate the social isolation of spending a long time collecting these resources.</p> <p>Equal participation of women and men in decision making will be encouraged by promoting their equal membership on water point committees. These WPCs will be trained to facilitate the participation of members depending on their specific circumstances. They will also assist all communities members to provide feedback on the project, regardless of their situation.</p> <p>Both women and men will benefit from the project activities, no group is excluded from participating in the project activities and the</p>	

	<p>includes minority groups or landless peoples)?</p> <p>Does the Project design contribute to an increase in women's workload that adds to their care responsibilities or that prevents them from engaging in other activities?</p> <p>Would the Project potentially reproduce or further deepen discrimination against women based on gender, for instance, regarding their full participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?</p> <p>Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and priorities of women and men in accessing and managing environmental goods and services?</p> <p>Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would expose women and girls to further risks or hazards?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>water sources are open to the whole community.</p> <p>The project will decrease the workload of women in collecting water and firewood, thereby allowing more time to engage in other activities.</p> <p>The project aims to benefit the whole community equally and women's equal participation in the LSC and water point committees is encouraged.</p> <p>The project will increase women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources by making safe water more readily available and enabling women to participate in project decision-making.</p> <p>No further risks or hazards for women and girls have been identified.</p>	
3.4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights	<p>Does the Project require any change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights?</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p>	No	The project will not impact on land tenure arrangements or rights.	
3.6.2 Negative Economic Consequences	Are there economic impacts and potential risks to the local economy?	No	The project is not expected to have any negative economic impacts or cause any risks.	
4.1.1 Emissions	Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions	No	The project will reduce greenhouse gas	

	over the Baseline Scenario?		emissions compared to the baseline scenario.	
4.1.2 Energy Supply	Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e., not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?	No	Only hand pumped boreholes that use no electricity are included in the project.	
4.2.1 Impact on natural water patterns and flow	Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	No	There will be no significant change in the volume of water consumed by the households.	
4.2.2 Erosion and/or water body stability	Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion?	No	The water is taken from boreholes at household usage levels. Therefore it is extremely unlikely that there will be additional erosion and/or water body instability or disruption of the natural pattern of erosion.	
4.2.3 Landscape modification and soil	Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products?	No	No crops or other products will be produced in the project.	
4.3.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster	Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?	No	There will be no impact by the project to natural disasters.	
4.3.3 Genetic Resources	Could the Project be negatively impacted by the use of genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)?	No	No GMOs will be used in the project and the boreholes would not be affected by GMOs as they are all protected.	
4.3.4 Release of	Could the Project potentially	No	As safe ground water is	

pollutants	result in the release of pollutants to the environment?		used, there is no risk or releasing pollutants to the environment.	
4.3.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste	Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No	The project does not deal with hazardous or non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials.	
4.3.6 Pesticides and fertilizers	Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers?	No	No pesticides and/or fertilisers will be used in the project.	
4.3.7 Harvesting of forests	Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	No	As the project reduces the consumption of firewood, there is a positive impact on forests.	
4.3.8 Food	Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	No	The project has no impact on the quantity or nutritional quality of food.	
4.3.9 Animal Husbandry	Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	No	The project will not involve animal husbandry.	

ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcome

The SDGs and targets that are deemed likely to be impacted by the project according to CO2balance's own assessment are listed here.

SDG	Target	Indicators	Explain
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Reduced incidence of stomach related diseases/illness associated with unsafe water e.g. diarrhoea	By providing safe water from the borehole, the project reduces the occurrence of water-borne diseases locally. This, in turn, is predicted to decrease the incidence of stomach related illnesses and diarrhoea associated with the consumption of unsafe water.
SDG 5 - Gender Equality	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	Time spent collecting water and firewood	Women are widely recognised as being principally responsible for collection of natural resources such as firewood and water. In regards to time, women are poorer than men as unpaid domestic duties must be added to their market productive work, making time

			<p>much more scarce.</p> <p>By ensuring that there is a safe water source at the centre of communities, the Project will reduce the <i>time poverty</i> of women.</p>
SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Proportion of population using safe water	The Project provides equitable access to clean affordable drinking water for all those local to the rehabilitated borehole. Anyone is allowed to use the borehole free of charge which will provide monitored safe drinking water for all.
SDG 13 - Climate Action	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Total project emissions reductions	The projects will meet SDG 13 by realising a real reduction in CO2e emissions.

D. 2. Stakeholders' Blind sustainable development assessment

i. Safeguard assessment

Following GS advice, the safeguarding assessment in the LSC meeting was condensed into a series of thematic discussions to receive the feedback of stakeholders on key safeguarding issues relevant to the project in question. The safeguarding areas covered, questions asked of stakeholders and mitigation measures recommended are summarized here.

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no)	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
1. Human Rights	To understand whether the project may unintentionally exclude any part of the community, stakeholders were asked: "Can you identify any groups in your community that you think can be marginalised by this	Yes	The project involves provision of water, access to which is a human right, so it must be ensured that all parts of the community can benefit.	Stakeholders identified the blind, crippled and disabled as groups that are traditionally marginalised. It was argued that the project will be beneficial to all these groups by reducing their exposure to waterborne disease and allowing for improved nutrition. A mitigation measure to avoid

	project?"			unintended exclusion could be pro-active measures like involving disable persons in implementation committees (WASH committees) and establishing community bye-laws for the proper usage of water facilities.
2. Gender Equality and Women's Rights	<p>"Will the project enhance or limit women's rights and access to natural resources such as water and firewood?"</p> <p>"Will the project lead to an increase or decrease in women's workload? How will it impact their ability to engage in other activities?"</p> <p>Question 3. could the project have any effect, positive or negative, on women's exposure to any form of abuse or gender- based violence?"</p>	Yes	Women are heavily affected by the project as the main collectors of water and firewood and it is crucial to ensure that the project could not expose women to any risks.	<p>Stakeholders argued that the project will have very positive impacts for women by reducing the time that needs to be spent collecting water.</p> <p>The project will increase women's role in communities (belonging to WASH committees) rather than subjecting them to menial and tedious jobs at home like fetching water and firewood. By relieving them from fetching fire wood, carrying water and boiling it for safe drinking the project reduces women's workload and by extension save more time for other domestic work.</p> <p>Additionally, fetching water from afar is where most forms of abuse and gender based violence occur, so removing this need would substantially reduce exposure. No mitigation measures are required.</p>
3.5. Corruption	<p>"Are there any parts of the project where corruption of some form could occur? Please discuss how this could be avoided.?"</p>	Yes	The project involves capital expenditure and installation of expensive infrastructure, so it is crucial to safeguard against any possible source of corruption.	<p>Stakeholders identified 2 areas of possible corruption, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding up on rightful information for the implementation of the project is a potential corrupt practice - Misuse of project funds and property often leads to corruption.

				<p>The above corrupt practices and more could be avoided were CODE-SL to adopt a participatory approach where community members fully understand all interventions from the beginning and to have as much control over the implementation as possible. Local ownership of all activities could be promoted from the inception through working with community structures and concerned line ministries.</p>
<p>3.6.2. Negative Economic Consequences</p>	<p>“Do you think the project would have a positive or negative impact on the local economy? Please discuss how any negative impacts could be avoided?”</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The project aims to have only positive economic impacts, but any areas where there could be unintended negative impacts must be mitigated.</p>	<p>Stakeholders identified primarily positive economic impacts of the project, but identified 1 possible negative area and suggested a mitigation measure:</p> <p>Positive Impact on the local economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project saves income that could be used to buy fuel. These savings could then be used to address other needs. <p>Negative Impact on the economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There would be a decrease in income for those engaged in sale of fuel (Fire wood and charcoal) <p>Measure: This negative aspect could be avoided by overtime changing the community mindset from the sale of fuel to other, more sustainable, income generating activities.</p>
<p>4.0. Environmental</p>	<p>“Would the project have a positive or</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The project will mitigate climate</p>	<p>The 3 aspects of the local environment which were</p>

<p>& Ecological Safeguarding Principles</p>	<p>negative impact on the following areas ecological features?:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local forest - Rivers and waterways - Local wildlife” 		<p>change, but it is crucial to ensure that in doing so, it does not inadvertently cause localised environmental damage.</p>	<p>discussed are mentioned below. Mainly positive impacts were identified in all aspects, but any possible risks and mitigating measures are mentioned.</p> <p>Aspect: forest Risk: none – forests will be better preserved due to reduced deforestation during wood collection.</p> <p>Aspect: rivers/waterways Risk: none – there will be reduced human impact due to water being collected from the borehole rather than from rivers.</p> <p>Mitigating measure: none.</p> <p>Aspect: wildlife Risk: none – habitats will be better preserved due to reduced deforestation, and animals will be able to drink from rivers unimpeded as people will use the borehole rather than rivers to collect water.</p> <p>Mitigating measure: none.</p>
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ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcome

As per GS guidance, stakeholders were asked to assess the impact of the project on the identified SDGs and relevant targets. As advised by GS, SDG 13 (Climate Action) was excluded from this exercise.

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being - By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Stakeholders were asked about the expected impact of the project on exposure to disease in the community. The following impacts were identified:

- Reduced exposure to, and outbreaks of, waterborne diseases.
- Reduced carbon dioxide emissions from burning fuel, reducing air pollution within the community
- Increased awareness of hygiene and sanitation issues.
- Less malnutrition, because good health, and less time collecting water, allows the community more time and energy to maintain crops.

SDG 5 - Gender Equality - *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*

Stakeholders were asked about the expected impact of the project on gender equality in particular relation to household tasks. The following impacts were identified:

- Women will have to spend less time collecting firewood and water so will have more time to spend on other tasks like cultivating crops
- Women are often exposed to gender-based violence whilst travelling to the borehole, so by not having to travel as far this exposure is reduced.

SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation – *By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all*

Stakeholders were asked about their views on the impact of the project for water access in targeted communities. They universally responded that, given effective implementation, the project will have an extremely positive impact of access to safe drinking water for targeted communities, irrespective of their age, race, sex, etc.

Overall, the Stakeholders' blind sustainable development assessment reaffirmed that the selected SDGs and targets are very relevant to the project. Very positive results are expected to be reported under those targets.

In relation to safeguarding, the following points will be emphasised through the project:

1. Human Rights – during all trainings, it will be emphasised that project beneficiaries should support vulnerable or less mobile community members to access water.

3.5. Corruption – CODE-SL will adopt a participatory approach to the project. Community members fully understand all interventions from the outset, and local ownership of activities will be promoted by working with community structures and concerned line ministries. Methods such as joint situation analysis, community action planning, facilitation of local resources mobilization, training of local actors, and participatory impact monitoring and regular coordination with all stakeholders have been chosen and are all geared towards securing local ownership.

3.6.2. Negative Economic Consequences – The negative impact on vendors of fuel could be avoided by overtime changing the community mindset from the sale of fuel to other, more sustainable, income generating activities.

4.0. Environmental & Ecological Safeguarding Principles – as planned, it must be ensured that communities use locally available materials to build fences and construct them well so as to reduce wastage of timber. The boreholes must also have effective soakpits so as to reduce soil erosion from runoff.

The points mentioned above will all be emphasised to staff as they begin to implement the project.

SECTION E. SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

E. 1. Discussion on Sustainability monitoring Plan

Stakeholders mentioned the following ideas to enhance monitoring of the project's sustainability:

- Conduct regular meetings and trainings with water point committees and pump minders so as to ensure that they are conducting their activities effectively and have all the resources required.
- Involve government stakeholders in monitoring of borehole functionality to ensure that the government has records of the situation on the ground.

Overall, these suggestions will increase the engagement of stakeholders from the community to government level. Incorporating these activities alongside the project's regular monitoring surveys will ensure that input from stakeholders at all levels is received on an ongoing basis.

E. 2. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

During the LSC meeting, Tom Urry of CO2balance discussed the continuous input/grievance mechanism with stakeholders and the following methods were chosen:

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	Log books will be shared with water management committees in each borehole location in the project. Concerns, complaints and public opinions could be recorded for the attention and subsequent response by the project owners. The comments left in the books will be reviewed by CODE-SL during their regular monitoring visits.	This will allow community members without access to a telephone or the internet to send comments to the organisations implementing the project. It will also ensure that illiterate community members can leave comments as committee members will record comments on their behalf.
Telephone access	The following telephone numbers were shared with stakeholders: Samuel Bangalie (CODE-SL Executive Director): +23276662007	Stakeholders with telephone access may find this the most convenient way to contact the project partners.
Internet/email access	Email addresses for the relevant person at CODE-SL, CO2balance and Gold Standard were shared with stakeholders:	Stakeholders with internet access may find this the most convenient way to contact the project partners.

	codesierraleone2007@gmail.com Thomas.urry@co2balance.com helpdesk@goldstandard.org	
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	N/A	
Other	N/A	

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

SECTION F.	DESCRIPTION OF THE DESIGN OF THE STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ROUND
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SFR to be launched in May 2019

ANNEX 1.	ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST
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Participants list					
Date and time: 28-3-2019 9:30am - 14:00pm					
Location: Koro District Council Hall					
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
007	Chief Sahr Bundh Bundiya Community	Male			079-138694
002	Komba M. Bunalulca	Male		K.D.C	088817128 078778265
001	MOHAMED M. KAMARA	Male		MowR.	076981588
008	Sumaila Koroma Bundiya Community	Male	o		07672447
007	Chief Sar la Sumana Tongolo	Male			076-719503
008	Mohamed Keita Tongolo Community	Male			076-669304
007	Chief Saik Nyandabo O.K.T	Male			088-123275
004	Tom Ury CO2balance SPN	Male	T. Ury	CO2balance	+44785 366 483
002	A. A. Samu	Male		KDC	076-925530
002	Mariaug S.P.A. elder	Female		KNSCC	0779968 11
002	Sahr Victor Bor Counselor Bor	Male		KDC	088963270
002	Tamba Mouda Shaka Kamara	m		K.D.C	076594001
003	CODE/SL	Male		CODE/SL	078-59220
008	Abou MOMOH Koamma Ton	m		o	07782844
008	Alhadi ISSA Korquima com. m	m	ISSA		088-724053

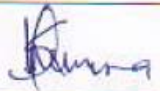
Participants list					
Date and time: 28-3-2019 9:30 AM - 14:00 PM					
Location:					
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
002	Abel K. Fallah	Male		K.D.C	080-747450
002	Kouba Mansa-Musa	Male		KDC	079224993
008	Soko Rita Klyukeli Yarda Road	Female			076 998181
006	HAVIA Turay Korquima	Female			080-516005
005	Francis Harding	Male		KLUSL	076-927892
003	Josephine Konan	Female		Code	076-101840
003	Mohamed Sheriff	Male		CODE SL	076-727764
002	John Kajineh	Male		KALSCC	077-201852
008	Aiah Meijer	Male		Teidu	030-139894
002	Aiah M James	Male		KDC	076356149
007	Chief Emmanuel Duru	Male		Yorombally Community	077215712
005	Ibrahim B. Kama	M		C.S.M	076649970
001	George Soric	M		MOUNK	074265736
002	Aiah M. Massa	M		K. NCC	077404139
007	Chief Baburdena Doe Town	M			088-207784
008	Mohamed Jalloh Joe Town	M			077-399720

Participants list					
Date and time: 28-3-2019 9:30 AM - 14:00 PM					
Location:					
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
008	Mohamed Kondeh Vormander comm	Male			099-016212 078-311256
002	Abu Mansaray	Male		K.D.C	076 272110
008	Abu Denka	Male			099 959515 076 763296
006	Balleey Komba	F			099-242441 076-681244
002	Tamba Johnny	M		K.D.C	099-694793
007	Chief K.S. Tomney	M			085-018782
008	Abdull Gbessa	M			030-666959
006	Fugiatey Jusu	F			077 30586
008	TAKA DAKAY	F			099 742111
001	Ansu D. Kallen	M		M.O.H.S	076696277
008	Abu - S. M. O. I	M			076 900870
003	Samuel Bangala	M		CODE-S4	076662007
003	John A. Kober	M		CODE-SL	099-944760

ANNEX 2.


ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS

Local Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form	
Name:	RUCIHTU JALIH
What is your impression of the meeting?	The question and clarifications impress me much, because it makes us discuss about poor water in our community
What do you like about the project?	I like the project because of safeguarding and sustainable which give me more understanding
What do you not like about the project?	NOTHING
Signature	

Local Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form	
Name:	Kumba Mawisa Mase
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was good because who were able to explain the implementation strategies was explain to the beneficiaries.
What do you like about the project?	The areas that were selected are really deprived.
What do you not like about the project?	we would like you to involve our community stakeholders to own the project.
Signature	

Local Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form	
Name:	Chief Tambo Gbordeona
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting is very interesting and educative.
What do you like about the project?	The provision of safe drinking water and the Reduction of carbon emission
What do you not like about the project?	None
Signature	TAMBO

Local Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form	
Name: Abel Kounday Fallah	
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was interactive and educative
What do you like about the project?	<p><u>Things that I like</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It reduces the risk on women and children who fetch woods and water especially in remote places - It help to improve on the health of the commu
What do you not like about the project?	① The project limitation on just 30 borehole for a district that is having more than 300 boreholes is not good.
Signature	<i>Abel Fallah</i>

Local Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form	
Name:	Chief Sahr Abu Memonah
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting is good
What do you like about the project?	I like the concern that the project has on health
What do you not like about the project?	I don't like the number that the project is limited to. (just 30 boreholes out of many).
Signature	

ANNEX 3. MINISTRY MEETING ATTENDANCE LISTS

