

Gold Standard for the Global Goals
Stakeholder Consultation Report



Version 1 – July 2017

SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Title of the project

Title: GS1274 VPA 190 Zambia Eastern Province Community Safe Water (GS7456)

Date: 09/04/2019

Version no.: 1

A. 2. Project description and current status

>> Provide brief technical description of the project with information on key dates like start of implementation or construction, date of commissioning etc. Also provide information on current status of the project.

Lundazi District in Eastern Province, Zambia is a largely rural district in which local people typically use wood fuel on inefficient three stone fires to boil their drinking water for purification. 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. The Micro-Scale VPA Zambia Eastern Province Safe Water project is eligible under the Gold Standard methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Version 1.0. 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.

Many existing safe water sources in Lundazi District have fallen into disrepair because maintenance programmes have been poorly managed or proven too expensive; and many communities do not yet have access to a reliable safe water source.

In this project local NGO, Reformed Open Community Schools (ROCS), will work with British company CO2balance to rehabilitate and maintain water points so that they deliver clean, safe water. The project will ensure that the quality of the water delivered by the safe water sources is fit for human consumption for the entire length of the project, which will be a minimum of five years.

The number of water points per VPA will be limited by the amount of pure water supplied by each unit. Based on ex-ante calculations, the maximum number of water points that can be rehabilitated in one VPA to achieve 10,000 tCO₂e is approximately 6, however the exact number will be determined once actual survey data has been collected.

At this point, following discussions between CO2balance and ROCS, the first boreholes to be targeted have been identified and key stakeholders consulted. The baseline survey was undertaken in November 2018. Rehabilitation work on the first borehole is expected to begin in April 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:

- *Introductions and Opening of the meeting*

- *Explanation of the project (including background on CO2balance and ROCS, an explanation of the carbon crediting process, and an overview of the project activities to be conducted)*
- *Questions for clarification about the project*
- *Safeguarding assessment (focus group level)*
- *Blind Sustainable Development exercise (focus group level)*
- *Discussion on monitoring Sustainable Development (focus group level)*
- *Plenary session (presentation and discussion of focus group findings)*
- *Discussion of continuous input /grievance mechanism*
- *Closure of the meeting*

ii. Key project information

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

Project Summary: Safe Water in Lundazi District, Zambia

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

Many existing safe water sources have fallen into disrepair because maintenance programmes have been poorly managed or proven too expensive; and many communities do not yet have access to a reliable safe water source. In this project the local NGO, Reformed Open Community Schools (ROCS), will work with the British company CO2balance to rehabilitate and maintain water points so that they deliver clean, safe water. The project will ensure that the quality of the water delivered by the safe water sources is fit for human consumption for the entire length of the project, which will be a minimum of five years.

Funding for this project comes from marketing the anticipated carbon credits from the wood savings to ethical investors, so safe water source owners must agree to transfer the emissions reductions over to CO2balance in return for them supplying the work and materials to install, rehabilitate, and maintain the safe water sources. 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

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

Afridev Hand Pump:



Sustainable Development

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

- Result in less wood used by households, which will reduce pressure on local ecosystems
- 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

iii. Invitation tracking table

Category Code	Name of Invitee	Organisation	Method of invitation	Contact	Date sent	Date: Reminder sent	Confirmation Received Y/N?
C	Mr Lungu Mfumu Richard	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Email	mfumurichard@yahoo.co.uk	28/01/2019	14/02/2019	no
E		Gold Standard	Email	help@goldstandard.org	28/01/2019	14/02/2019	no
F	Lloyd Archer	United Purpose	Email	lloyd.archer@united-purpose.org	28/01/2019	14/02/2019	no
F	Siddharth Yadav	Global Offset Research	Email	syadav@globaloffsetresearch.com	28/01/2019	14/02/2019	no
F	David Whitfield	CEDESOL	Email	david@cedesol.org	28/01/2019	14/02/2019	no
F	Raave Jain	Lean Management Systems Promotion Society	Email	lmjsindore@gmail.com	28/01/2019	14/02/2019	no
F	Montagu Murray	NOVA	Email	montagumurray@nova.org.za	28/01/2019	14/02/2019	no
F	general	WWF	Email	wwfzambia@wwfzam.org	28/01/2019	14/02/2019	no
F	general	REEEP	Email	info@reeep.org	28/01/2019	14/02/2019	no
F	general	World Vision	Email	infozambia@wvi.org	28/01/2019	14/02/2019	no
F	general	Mercy Corps	Email	info@mercy corps.org	28/01/2019	N	Y - not coming
F	general	Helio International	Email	helio@helio-international.org	28/01/2019	14/02/2019	no

Category Code	Name of Invitee	Organisation	Method of invitation	Contact	F	M	Date sent	Date: Reminder sent	Confirmation Y/N?	Tel
C	Janet Palukani	District Admin	Letter	<u>Box 580001</u>	X	-	29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	978260807
C	Mukule Banda	District Admin	Letter	<u>Box 580001</u>	-	X	29/01/19	18/02/19	Y	979000378
C	D.F.	District Inspector	Letter	<u>Box 530031</u>	-	X	29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	972281344
C	District Agricultural	Agriculture	Letter	<u>Box 530016</u>	-	X	29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	960167396

	Coordinator									
C	P. Chinsoto	IDHO	Letter	<u>Box 530013</u>	-	<u>X</u>	29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	979487894
C	G. Maseka	Correctional Services	Letter	<u>Box 480089</u>	-	<u>X</u>	29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	977514519
C	Brenda	Community Development	Letter	<u>Box 530099</u>	<u>X</u>	-	29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	977705552
C	James Ngulube (Council Secretary)	Lundazi Town Council	Letter	<u>Box 530132</u>	-	<u>X</u>	29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	975040977
C	James Ngulube (WASH Coordinator)	Lundazi Town Council	Letter	<u>Box 530132</u>	-	<u>X</u>	29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	975040977
C	Mercy Njazo (Council Secretary)	Lumezi Town Council	Letter	<u>Box 530193</u>	<u>X</u>	-	29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	978467837
C	Mercy Njazo (WASH Coordinator)	Lumezi Town Council	Letter	Box 530193	X		29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	978467837
C	Chiza Mtonga	Lundazi DEBS	Letter	Box 530033		X	29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	978285075
C	Planner Chasefu	Chasefu DEBS	Letter	Box 530387		X	29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	978285075
C	Planner Lumezi	Lumezi DEBS	Letter	Box 530033	X		29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	978285075
C	Planner Lundazi	Lundazi DEBS	Letter	Box 530033		X	29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	978285075
C	Caster Tembo	Chasefu Town Council	Letter	Box 530282		X	29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	978850665
C	Caster Tembo (Council Secretary)	Chasefu Town Council	Letter	Box 530282		X	29/1/19	18/02/19	Y	978850665
B	Chief Mphamba	Mphamba Chiefdom	Letter	Box 530042		X	31/1/19	18/02/19	Y	972606092
C	Undani F. Zimba	ZANIS	Letter	Box 530140		X	31/1/19	18/02/19	Y	966430270
B	Hellen Ngoma	National Assembly (Lundazi)	Letter	Box 530319	X		31/1/19	18/02/19	Y	977782864
C	Ndhlovu Beatrice	EWSC	Letter	Box 530370	X		31/1/19	18/02/19	Y	966326662
C	Peter Phiri	Chikaya Com. Radio Station	Letter	Box 530290		X	31/1/19	18/02/19	Y	973866234
B	Member of	Chasefu National	Letter			X	31/1/19	18/02/19	Y	

	Parliament	Assembly						9		
D	Jacob Chilembo	CCAP PWP	Letter	Box 530019		X	31/1/19	18/02/19	Y	977219201
B	Chief Zumwanda	Zumwanda Chiefdom	Letter			X	02/01/2019	18/02/19	Y	979392496
B	Group Headman (Zumwanda)	Zumwanda Chiefdom	Letter			X	02/01/2019	18/02/19	Y	
B	Nonourable Pelila Jere	Lumezi National Assembly	Letter		X		02/01/2019	19/02/19	Y	979130707
B	Gadi Mwale (Chief Mwasemphangwe)	Mwasemphangwe Chiefdom	Letter			X	02/01/2019	Canceled	Canceled	966503868
B	Group Headman Mwasemphangwe	Mwasemphangwe Chiefdom	Letter			X	02/01/2019	19/02/19	Y	
C	Gladys Phiri	O/O	Letter	Box 510067	X		02/01/2019	19/02/19	Y	976121896
C	District Health Director	Chipangali DHO	Letter	Box 511205		X	02/01/2019	Canceled	Canceled	978934371
C	Mwanza J.	Zambia National Service	Letter	Box 530358		X	02/06/2019	19/02/19	Y	976581943
C	Tonga Kambani	Chipangali DEBS	Letter	Box 510116		X	02/06/2019	Canceled	Canceled	977481348
C	George Mshanga	Mambwe Ministry of Health	Letter			X	02/06/2019	Canceled	Canceled	977676565
C	Dorica Mbewe	Mambwe Town Council	Letter	Box 23	X		02/06/2019	Canceled	Canceled	979635317
C	Mumba Geoffrey	Community Development Mambwe	Letter			X	02/06/2019	Canceled	Canceled	975898950
C	Richard Lubafu	Mambwe DEBS	Letter	Box 44		X	02/06/2019	Canceled	Canceled	979477995
A	Timanyechi Mhoni	Mcheleka Village	Letter		X		02/06/2019	19/02/19	Y	976391788
A	Ovalini Moyo	Mcheleka Village	Letter		X		02/06/2019	19/02/19	Y	976391788
B	Blessing Kalanga (Chief Magodi)	Magodi Chiefdom	Letter			X	02/06/2019	19/02/19	Y	978545263

B	Mtwalo Hara	Magodi Ward Councillor	Letter			X	02/06/2019	19/02/19	Y	979784085
A	Joyce Mvula	Khunke Village	Letter		X		02/06/2019	19/02/19	Y	979784085
A	Esther Lungu	Khunke Village	Letter		X		02/06/2019	19/02/19	Y	979784085
B	Golden Tembo	Mnyamazi Ward Councillor	Letter			X	02/06/2019	19/02/19	Y	977290245
B	Dawson Tembo	Diwa Ward Councillor	Letter			X	19/02/19	22/02/19	Y	962908122
A	Macklina Banda	Kapili Mtiwa Village	Letter		X		19/02/19	22/02/19	Y	962676074
A	Idah Phiri	Kapili Mtiwa Village	Letter		X		19/02/19	22/02/19	Y	978588127
B	Roy C. Mtonga	Watchitangachi Ward Councillor	Letter			X	19/02/19	22/02/19	Y	979084727

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 people were consulted by word of mouth to ensure that they understood the significance of the event and need for wide representation. In order to ensure that the meeting was conducted in a gender sensitive way, approximately half of the invitees (42%) were female.

In order to ensure the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders in rural areas who would not necessarily be reached by written invitations, ROCS staff travelled to rural areas planned to be targeted by the project to ensure that representatives of womens' groups and other key stakeholders received the invitation.

iv. Text of individual invitations



**Re: Local Stakeholder Consultation – Thursday 28th February 2019, 09:00am – 1:00pm,
Tafika Hall/Guest House, Lundazi District, Zambia.**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Reformed Open Community Schools (ROCS) with the support of the British company CO2balance, plans to implement a borehole repair and maintenance programme in Lundazi District, Eastern Province, Zambia. This will be developed under the Gold Standard carbon credit body which will ensure the achievement of socioeconomic benefits for the communities targeted as well as verified carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions reductions. 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 Tafika Hall/Guest House, Lundazi District.

Date: Thursday 28th February 2019

Language: English and Tumbuka

Time: 09:00am – 1:00pm

Venue: Tafika Guest House (Conference Room),

D104, Lundazi,

Eastern Province, Zambia

Lat -12.299160, Long 33.167334

If you are unable to attend the meeting, but would like to provide feedback, please feel free to get in touch by phone or by email through the contact details listed below.

For further information please contact:

UK CO2balance Project Manager: emma.donnachie@co2balance.com

Zambia ROCS Project Manager: kaisuluka.mubu@rocsedu.org



co2balance UK Ltd.
1 Discovery House,
Cook way, Taunton,
Somerset TA2 6BJ
01823 332233

v. Text of public invitations

Relevant community leaders were asked to make the same information publicly available in their communities, and ROCS team members travelled to communities to ensure that community groups had been notified of the public invitation.

B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

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

N/A, but further input will be sought during Stakeholder Feedback Round

SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

i. List of participants

>> *Attach original participants' list as Annex 1.*

In total 52 people attended, of which 13 were female and 39 were male. There were 7 from Category A, 16 from Category B, 22 from Category C and 7 from Category D. The original participants list is included in Annex 1.

S/N	NAME	SEX	ORGANISATION	Category Code	Contact Details
1	Bernard Phiri	M	Chief Advisor	B	+260965006215
2	Hanania Mtonga	M	Zumwanda Chiefdom	B	+260979751816
3	Boyd Zimba	M	Group Headman	B	+260978370045
4	Overeen Moyo	F	Mcheleka Village	A	
5	Timanyechi Mhoni	F	Mcheleka Village	A	
6	Nicodemus Chirwa	M	Mphamba Chiefdom	A	
7	Janet Pelukani	F	Lundazi District Commissioner/ Administration	C	+260978260807
8	Ernest Kadula	M	Chief Retainer	B	
9	Chrispin Mhango	M	CCAP	D	+260977219201
10	Mukule Banda	M	Lundazi District Administration	C	+260979000378
11	Clement Mwale	M	Lumezi Town Council	C	
12	Twenda, H.S.	M	Lumezi Town Council	C	+260977325400
13	Mullinga Mullinga	M	Zambia National Service	C	+260976882104
14	Shamisale, E.	F	Lundazi District Administration	C	+260978672593
15	Nyirongo, R.	M	Royal Palace	B	
16	Gadi Mwale	M	Royal Palace	B	+260966503868
17	Gift Phiri	M	Lundazi Town Council	C	+260978149587
18	Davy Phiri	M	Lumezi town Council	C	+260978536112

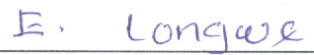
19	Anderson Mwale	M	Lumezi Town Council	C	+260978656747
20	Juju Ndhlovu	M	Eastern Water and Sewerage Company	C	+260974426250
21	Undani Zimba	M	Zambia National Information System	C	+260966430270
22	Solomon Mwale	M		C	+260978151269
23	Mtwalo Hara	M	Councillor	B	+260979784085
24	Dawson Tembo	M	Councillor	B	+260976464990
25	Roy Mtonga	M	Councillor	B	+260979084727
26	Joseph Ngwata	M	Lumezi National Assembly	B	+260974769020
27	Richard Nyirenda	M	National Assembly Chasefu	B	+26098074125
28	Esther Longwe	F	Kunkhe Village	A	+260976732316
29	Joyce Mtonga	F	Kunkhe Village	A	
30	Christina Mwanza	F	Kapili Mtiwa Village	A	+260976501648
31	Macrina Banda	F	Kapili Mtiwa Village	A	+260974888800
32	Caster Tembo	M	Chasefu Town Council	C	+260978850665
33	Christopher Chisanga	M	Chasefu District Education Board Secretary	C	+260977437943
34	Taonga Botha	F	Lumezi District Education Board	C	+260979622471
35	Maybin Mwila	F	Lundazi District Education Board	C	+260965705521
36	Peter Phiri	M	Chikaya Community Radio Station	C	+260973866234
37	Frank Bwalya	M	Lundazi District Education Board	C	+260974780757
38	Thomas Ndhlovu	M	National Assembly Lundazi	B	+260978165598
39	Charles Phiri	M	Zambia Police Lundazi	C	+260972281344
40	Mweemba Chibbonta	F	Community Development	C	+260977276337
41	Bbunda Kaluwa	M	Lundazi Town Council	C	+260973976384
42	George Bwalya	M	Lumezi Town Council	C	+260978621499
43	Morris Ndhlovu	M	Chief Mphamba	B	+260972606092
44	Davies Banda	M	Chief Magodi Representative	B	+260977179454
45	Stanley Chirwa	M	Chief Zumwanda Representative	B	+260968631154
46	Suzyo Phiri	M	Chief Mwasemphangwe Representative	B	+26096122527
47	Chainga Zulu	M	ROCS	D	+26097304546
48	Asten Nyau	M	ROCS	D	+260972222142
49	Kalaluka Mubu	M	ROCS	D	+260974064496
50	Marlon Phiri	M	ROCS	D	+260971010683
51	Enelesi Chipandwe	F	ROCS	D	+260977510542
52	Emma	F	CO2balance	D	

	Donnachie				
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ii. Evaluation forms

>>Please add at least 4-5 representative samples in English. Please attach original evaluation forms as Annex 2.

Name	Davies M Banda
What is your impression of the meeting?	It was well organised and on time.
What do you like about the project?	It is a very good project that is going to provide good water and reduce emissions of CO ₂ in the air.
What do you not like about the project?	That is may not work on open water wells, especially those that have water throughout the year. The money for the borehole can work on several open wells to improve water system on them.
Signature	

Name	Esther Longwe
What is your impression of the meeting?	It has been well organised
What do you like about the project?	It will result in new boreholes being sunk
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing
Signature	

Name	Caster Tembo
What is your impression of the meeting?	Everyone participated
What do you like about the project?	Involving stakeholder during the duration of the meeting.
What do you not like about the project?	It was not clear on how many borehole will be drilled and rehabilitated. The type of a hand-pump to be installed is not reviewed.
Signature	

Name	Mweemba Chibbonba
What is your impression of the meeting?	It was a good meeting because I have personally had a good overview of ROCS. It was also a good meeting because ROCS has now partnered with another NGO which shall bring new things from their country.
What do you like about the project?	Because it aims at changing the life of everyone in society through clean water. It emphasizes on partnering with stakeholders. It shall reduce disease in the communities through the drilling of boreholes.
What do you not like about the project?	It concentration seems to be involving the local leadership forgetting the community. Note that community members are very important in most projects.
Signature	N/A

Name	Mukula Banda
What is your impression of the meeting?	It was a very interactive meeting and all sectors participated well
What do you like about the project?	The project is providing clean, safe water but also taking into account effects of global warming and improving livelihoods
What do you not like about the project?	Maybe not clearly stated is how sustainable the project will take care of tools – spare parts per boreholes
Signature	

C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)



Figure 1: ROCS team provide an overview of the project



Figure 2: Group discussion of the Safeguarding Principles and SDG Impacts



Figure 3: Group discussion of the Safeguarding Principles and SDG Impacts



Figure 4: The District Commissioner made some opening statements

C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

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

MINUTES OF THE LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION MEETING HELD ON 28TH FEBRUARY, 2019 AT TAFIKA LODGE IN LUNDAZI, ZAMBIA

Opening of the Meeting

The meeting was called to order at 09:40hrs by the moderator of the day M/s Enelesi Chipandwe. The meeting opened with the singing of the Zambian National Anthem, followed by a Prayer offered by Councilor Hara of Magodi ward. Introductions were conducted as per attendance register above.

Welcoming remarks by Mr Marlon Phiri – ROCS' Executive Director

The Executive Director for ROCS welcomed all the stakeholders that attended the Local Stakeholders consultative meeting. The Executive Director was happy that the stakeholders found time from their respective busy schedules to attend the meeting. He called on all the participants to be free and participate effectively.

The Executive Director outlined the purpose of the meeting which he underlined was to seek opinion of the local stakeholders and government authorities on the project's design and social and environmental impacts which he said was an essential step in implementing a project in which the local community has ownership - thereby maximizing the chances of successful adoption.

Updates on WASH situations in project area

Chasefu and Lumezi Representatives shared their current WASH Situation:

Chasefu

The WASH situation in Chasefu was reported by the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (D-WaSHE) Coordinator, including the number of functional and dysfunctional boreholes; the most common hand pump models; the issues faced in relation to maintenance and availability of trained hand pump mechanics; and issues related to sanitation coverage.

Lumezi

The WASH situation in Lumezi was reported by the D-WaSHE representative including the current number of functional and dysfunctional boreholes and models, the concentration of pump minders around the towns, and issues related to the unsustainability of some project due to lack of training of WASH committees.

Opening Remarks by the District Commissioner (DC)

The Local Stakeholders consultative meeting was officially opened by the District Commissioner for Lundazi M/s Janet Salukani. The DC underlined that water is life and sanitation is dignity, emphasizing the importance of the project being discussed in the meeting particularly in the rural areas where access to safe water is a great challenge. The DC highlighted the links between lack of access to safe water and livelihood and health indicators, noting the key part that safe water can have in development. The DC welcomed the opportunity for the stakeholders to discuss and comment on the project design and called on all stakeholders to support the project.

Explanation of the Project

CO2balance overview-

The overview of the project and CO2balance was presented by M/s Emma Donnachie, CO2balance Project Manager. CO2balance was set up in 2003 in the UK and focuses on developing projects that reduce carbon emissions into the atmosphere alongside other socioeconomic benefits. CO2balance works in several countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, focusing primarily on safe water and improved cookstove projects. CO2balance develop their own projects as well as partnering with local organisations, such as ROCS, to deliver, monitor, and maintain the projects.

Emma indicated that the borehole repair and maintenance project will be developed under the Gold Standard carbon credit body which will ensure the achievement of socioeconomic benefits for the communities targeted as well as verified carbon emissions reductions. Emma underlined that the aim of the meeting is to gather stakeholder input on the project and its impacts to aid the design and development of the project, to maximise local community ownership of the project, which will work to ensure that the project is successful and sustainable.

ROCS Overview-

Mubu, representing ROCS shared the background of ROCS and their main areas of focus. ROCS is a faith Based Child Centred Local nongovernmental organisation established in 1997 and registered in Zambia. ROCS work with community schools and communities supporting them in quality Education service delivery, water and sanitation as well as health and nutrition. ROCS is supporting 2,381 schools in 83 Districts spread in 10 provinces of Zambia. Water and sanitation is the second largest component of their programming, where they have focused on drilling and rehabilitating boreholes, constructing ablution blocks, training pump minders, WASH trainings and the formation of WASH committees.

The Project Basis-

Emma, from CO2balance, emphasized the significant need for clean and safe water, which can have significant impacts on other areas, including health and gender. Boreholes can offer a solution for safe water, particularly in rural communities. However, the boreholes need to be maintained, monitored, and tested in order to ensure sustainability.

As there are significant emissions caused by burning biomass, carbon credits can be obtained by projects that supply clean water removing the need for water to be boiled for purification. Credits can also be obtained by supplying clean water to members of communities that are not able to burn fuel to treat their water because they don't have the means. This means that everyone is able to benefit from the project.

What we are doing and where-

CO2balance and ROCs are currently in the project development phase of a borehole rehabilitation and maintenance project in Eastern Province.

The project will identify broken down boreholes and renovate them so that they deliver clean, safe water. The boreholes included in the project will mainly be handpump powered but may also include other centrally located water technologies. It will be ensured that the quality of the water delivered by the boreholes is fit for human consumption through water quality testing for the entire length of the project which will be a minimum of five years. The project will include a WASH campaign and trainings in the communities, and annual monitoring of the project will be conducted. The project will support a full maintenance programme to ensure that the fresh water supply is secured for the future.

The number and location of the boreholes that will be included in the project is not yet confirmed, but initially the project will focus on communities across the Lundazi, Lumezi, and Chasefu Districts project area.

The Role of CO2balance-

CO2balance is primarily a carbon project developer, so they will use their skills to leverage the carbon finance to put in place the project. It is important that the boreholes that are included in the project are maintained and monitored, as carbon credits can only be claimed for boreholes that are working and providing safe water. As part of the maintenance programme, water quality testing, annual monitoring, WASH training, and assistance with major repairs and maintenance will be carried out.

In order for CO2balance to have access to the carbon credits, each borehole manager is required to sign a carbon transfer form. This transfers the carbon rights to CO2balance, which they will use to provide funds for the project. In return, CO2balance pledge to implement the project and fund the project activities.

CO2balance will work closely with ROCS and provide them with the resources and guidance on carbon requirements in order to successfully implement the project.

The Role of ROCS-

Mubu presented the role of ROCS within the project as the implementation partner. ROCS will work together with experienced local technicians to carry out the rehabilitations, and with their hygiene and sanitation team to carry out WASH sensitisation. ROCS will carry out all project activities on the ground, working closely with the key stakeholders, including the communities, water point committees, and local authorities. Once the project is up and running, ROCS will work to ensure that the boreholes are maintained to a high standard.

The role of the communities and stakeholders were also noted. In order to ensure the best possible chance of success, communities need to take an active role in maintaining the water points and their local surroundings.

Questions or clarifications about Project Explanation

M/s Enelesi Chipandwe of ROCS then opened up the floor for any questions relating to the presentation of the project. The questions and comments raised by the stakeholders are included in the table below under section C.3.iii.

Safeguarding Assessment

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

Blind Sustainable Development Exercise: (focus level group)

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

Discussion on monitoring Sustainable Development: (focus level group)

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

Discussion on continuous input/grievance mechanism:

The 3 primary methods of continuous input and grievance were presented to the stakeholders: log books, telephone access, and email access. Stakeholders were asked to comment on the most convenient location and means of communication and to suggest any other methods that they could use.

The findings of this assessment are presented below in section E.2

Closure of the Meeting:

Emma, from CO2balance made some closing comments, thanking all attendees for their participation. She asked all attendees to complete the evaluation forms distributed. The District Commissioner then gave some final closing remarks. The meeting was officially closed at 13:45hrs after completion of the evaluation forms.

ii. Minutes of other consultations

N/A

iii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Clarification was requested on the handover process to communities of the rehabilitated boreholes, as it is important to ensure that communities have a sense of ownership of the resource	Yes	It was confirmed that once the borehole has been rehabilitated, the community will receive WASH training in order to ensure water quality standards over the course of the project, and the everyday operation and management of the borehole will be handed over to the responsibility of the water point committee. The project will encourage water point committees to raise

		contributions from local committees in order to generate funds for works such as fencing of the boreholes. Generating this funding is hoped to generate a sense of community ownership of the boreholes. Water point committees will be strengthened and trained in the project (including in basic maintenance of the boreholes), to ensure that they are empowered to manage the boreholes. It was also explained that the project will be implemented for a minimum of 5 years, throughout which time the boreholes will be annually monitored and tested for water quality, and a fund will also be established for major maintenance and repairs to ensure sustainability of the project.
Stakeholders requested clarification on the availability of local trained pump minders and spare parts	Yes	It was highlighted that as part of the project water point committees will be trained in the project, including on basic maintenance of the water points. As communities will be required to contribute to minor maintenance of the water points, funds will be available for local technicians if needed. For more major repairs beyond the scope of the community, the maintenance funding through the project will be able to contribute. It was clarified that spare parts are available on the market locally. It was requested of the Council to work towards making the spare parts available at a subsidized cost.
Stakeholders requested clarity on the role and added benefit that each of the stakeholders represented at the meeting could bring to the project	Yes	Representatives of each group of stakeholders presented what they saw as their potential role for ensuring the success of the project.

		• The representative from Zambia National Service responded that they could offer training services to pump minders and reaching very remote communities. • The Diwa Ward Councilor commented that councilors can provide key data for where broken boreholes are situated. • The Magodi Councilor commented that they can facilitate communication and information dissemination so that communities understand fully what the project is about. • The Council commented that they can assist with WASH training and resources • The Council also commented that they have oversight of functional and non functional boreholes in the area so it is important to liaise with them on identification on boreholes. • The traditional leaders highlighted that they can play a key role in ensuring community ownership and engagement of the project • The community representatives highlighted that all community members need to work together to ensure that the boreholes are maintained and properly used
Appreciation was given for the boreholes planned thus far but it	Yes	It was explained that ROCS work with communities and key

was highlighted that the area of the valley is in need of safe water solutions in rural communities		local stakeholders to identify communities and water points in the region. The water points that are most feasible to repair, and communities in need of a new water point are identified in terms of community interest and participation, technical viability and water access in the community. New borehole location is determined based on environmental and geological surveys and analysis. It was explained that we hope to expand the project in future based upon the success of the initial boreholes included in the project.
It may not work on open water wells, especially those that have water throughout the year. One borehole is very expensive. The money for one borehole can work on several open wells to improve them.	No	Open wells are considered unimproved water sources as they are open to contamination. As the project is committed to providing safe water for communities, it is important that it focuses on a technology that minimizes the risk of contamination. Boreholes are a protected, improved safe water source, and as there are broken boreholes in the project area in need of rehabilitation, the project will primarily focus on these.
The type of hand pump to be installed is not reviewed.	No	The type of handpump included in the project is not limited and will be according to local needs and availability.
Its concentration seems to be involving the local leadership forgetting the community. Note that community members are very important in most projects.	Yes	Community members are the key stakeholders in the project. As such, the majority of people invited were community members through personal and public invitations. Throughout the meeting community members were encouraged to share their views on the project design to ensure that on the ground impacts are maximised.
Maybe not clearly stated is how sustainable the project will take care of tools – spare parts per boreholes	Yes	The provision of major spare parts that aren't affordable for the WPCs to procure is accounted for within the

		project. It was underlined to stakeholders that contributions from the community are key to ensuring that the community has ownership of the project, but a maintenance fund is in place for major repairs.
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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.	☐	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

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

Based on the comments, the project is not going to be altered, but all implementing partners have noted again the need to continue ensuring that boreholes are identified with the input of key stakeholders at the community and government level, and that processes are in place to ensure community ownership of the boreholes. It was also noted that all stakeholders should be encouraged to work together to support the project to ensure its success. It was well noted that communities receive comprehensive training to ensure the sustainability of the project.

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	Assessment questions	Assessment	Justification	Mitigation
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principles		of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no)		measure (if required)
3.2 Gender Equality and Women's Rights	Is there a possibility that the Project might reduce or put at risk women's access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits?	No	The project will increase women's access to resources such as water by making safe water available in the community.	
	Is there a possibility that the Project can adversely affect men and women in marginalised or vulnerable communities (e.g., potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men)?	No	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.	
	Is there a possibility that the Project might not take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to participate in the decisions/designs of the project's activities (such as lack of time, child care duties, low literacy or educational levels, or societal discrimination)?	No	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.	

	Does the Project take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to benefit from the Project's activities (e.g., Does the project criteria ensure that it includes minority groups or landless peoples)?	Yes	Both women and men will benefit from the project activities, no group is excluded from participating in the project activities and the water sources are open to the whole community.	
	Does the Project design contribute to an increase in women's workload that adds to their care responsibilities or that prevents them from engaging in other activities?	No	The project will decrease the workload of women in collecting water and firewood, thereby allowing more time to engage in other activities.	
	Would the Project potentially reproduce or further deepen discrimination against women based on gender, for instance, regarding their full participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No	The project aims to benefit the whole community equally and women's equal participation in the LSC and water point committees is encouraged.	
	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?	No	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.	
	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would expose women and girls to	No	No further risks or hazards for women and girls have been	

	further risks or hazards?		identified.	
3.4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights	Does the Project require any change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights? a. b. c.	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 over the Baseline Scenario?	No	The project will reduce greenhouse gas 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 pollutants	Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	No	As safe ground water is 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.	
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ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcome

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

SDG	Target	Indicators	Explain
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	By providing safe water from the water point, 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 4 – Quality Education	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	School attendance rate	Children often have to support their families in domestic chores, including collecting water and firewood for water purification. By providing a central safe water point within communities, the project will reduce the time burden on children on domestic chores, ensuring that they are able to attend school.
SDG 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	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	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 much more scarce. By ensuring that there is a safe water source at the centre of communities, the Project will reduce the time poverty of women.
SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 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 water point free of charge which will provide monitored safe drinking water for all.
SDG 13 - Climate Action	13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Total project emissions reductions	The projects will meet SDG 13 by realising a real reduction in CO ₂ e 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	Yes	The project involves provision of	Stakeholders identified that the project does not discriminate on those who can

	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 project?" and "Can you suggest any positive or negative effects that the project could have on these groups?"		water, access to which is a human right, so it must be ensured that all parts of the community can benefit.	participate. They identified the poor, the disabled, the elderly, widows, orphans, the poor and women as groups that are traditionally marginalised. Participants identified that by involving these groups in committees and giving them key positions it will ensure their involvement. Participants raised that the failure to contribute user fees for the operation and maintenance for those who can't afford it will isolate them from the project and benefits of a safe water supply. The mitigation measures suggested were to make exceptions for those who cannot afford user fees, and behavioural change sensitization meetings within the communities.
2. Gender Equality and Women's Rights	"Could this project cause any adverse socio-economic impacts for women?"; "Will the project enhance or limit women's rights and access to natural resources?"; and	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	The participants discussed how the project would enhance women's access to water and, by reducing the use of firewood for water purification, enhance their access to wood for other activities. The positive effects of

	"Will the project have any effect on women's exposure to any form of abuse or violence?"		expose women to any risks.	the project were noted as: less time spent fetching water, more time to do other time activities and more bonding time with their families. Participants noted that these could be enhanced through regular maintenance of the borehole to ensure its longevity and the contribution of user fees to keep up maintenance. It was emphasised of the thorough training given to WASH committees as a key component of the project, training women in key skills to be informative and valued members of the communities reliably managing the water committees. Participants suggested that the project could reduce gender based violence as women would spend less time on chores and more time with the family
3.5. Corruption	"Are there any parts of the project where corruption of some form could occur, and if so	Yes	The project involves capital expenditure and installation of	Participants discussed that the need to ensure that corruption doesn't occur at any point of the project. They suggested that the

	how could this be avoided?"		expensive infrastructure, so it is crucial to safeguard against any possible source of corruption.	possibility of corruption will be at the point of procurement, during site identification, at the point of drilling and during the distribution of materials. Solutions raised were: Involving the local leadership and the community in all decision making; close supervision by experts in the field, e.g., water engineers; drilling reports certified by the community; delivery note signed by the supplier and recipient of materials.
3.6.2. Negative Economic Consequences	"Could the project have any negative economic consequences, and how could these be avoided?"	No	The project aims to have only positive economic impacts, but any areas where there could be unintended negative impacts must be mitigated.	Participants concluded that the project would improve productivity in the local economy, the provision of safe water would prevent the outbreak of diseases so less is spent on health care, and time saved would mean there would be more time to spend on other income generating activities in the local economy
3.3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	"Could the project have any positive or negative health impacts on the community and how could these	Yes	The project is expected to have positive health impacts, but any possible negative	Participants raised that the project will reduce the occurrence of water borne diseases, improving peoples health and wellbeing. The project will reduce

	be avoided?" "Could the project have any positive or negative impact on the community's ability to engage in production of nutritious foods?"		impacts must be identified and mitigated.	the distance to water points. The project will reduce the workload on women and help prolong their lives. The participants asserted that the project will reduce malnutrition in children and lead to high productivity in adults
4.0. Environmental & Ecological Safeguarding Principles	Stakeholders were asked to identify aspects of the local environment and discuss what impacts the project could have on those aspects.	Yes	The project will mitigate climate change, but it is crucial to ensure that in doing so, it does not inadvertently cause localised environmental damage.	Participants raised the project will reduce deforestation, and enhance rivers and waterways. Availability of borehole water will stop the community from vandalising rivers and waterways.

ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcome

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

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

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 – 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

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

- Reduced exposure to waterborne disease

- Reduced distance to the water points, lessening the risk of human-animal conflicts
- Reduced air pollution from burning wood to boil water, so fewer respiratory problems
- Less malnutrition, because people will spend less time collecting water so have more time to maintain crops, and improved soil quality
- Reduced malnutrition in children
- Reduced burden of work on women, increasing life expectancy

SDG 4 – Quality Education – *4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes*

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

- Increased school attendance
- Reduce school dropouts
- Improve performance in schools, as children will have time in the mornings and evenings to do homework, and will be less tired from performing water and wood collection tasks

SDG 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*

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 including agriculture activities or caring for their families
- It will be easier for women to do other domestic chores as water will be easily available
- Gender based violence will be minimised as women will spend less time collecting water and firewood

SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation – *6.1 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 on water access for targeted communities.

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:

3.1 Human Rights – during all trainings, it will be emphasised that project beneficiaries should support vulnerable or less mobile community members to access water. WBCs will be encouraged to put in place a system to allow for exceptions to be made for community members that can't afford the water point fee.

3.5. Corruption – Throughout the procurement and project development process, ROCS have in place measures in order to minimise any risk of corruption, including open bidding. ROCS will report on finances and the process to CO2balance to ensure another layer of rigour to the process. It will be ensured that the process is carried out with transparency so that community members and leaders can evaluate the process. Community members will have lines of communication with the project developers to report any complaints or grievances. WBCs will be strengthened and trained to ensure effective management of the boreholes. They will receive training through WASH workshops where any forms of corruption will be discouraged. Participants will be educated on the benefits of the project.

3.6.2. Negative Economic Consequences – As planned, communities will be encouraged to raise funds locally to contribute to minor borehole maintenance so as to avoid the creation of economic dependency. WASH and basic maintenance training will be conducted with the communities at the beginning of the project, and refresher trainings will be conducted annually to ensure the longevity and sustainability of the boreholes to minimise spending requirements.

4.0. Environmental & Ecological Safeguarding Principles – as planned, it will be ensured that the local natural habitat and ecosystems are not abused as part of the project by educating the communities. Responses suggest that the borehole project will alleviate current demands on local natural resources and will have positive environmental impacts.

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

>>Discuss stakeholders' ideas on monitoring sustainable development indicators. Do people have ideas on how this could be done in a cost effective way? Are there ways in which stakeholders can participate in monitoring?

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

- Conduct annual surveys and interviews for data collection
- Facilitate group discussions and training throughout the project to monitor progress not included in the surveys
- Involve local people within the communities in the monitoring for self-evaluation, and interview traditional leaders to ascertain any impacts

Overall, these suggestions will increase the engagement of stakeholders from the community to government level. Incorporating these activities through community engagement meetings and visits 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

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

During the LSC meeting Emma Donnachie, CO2balance representative, 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 held by water point committees at each borehole. Community members will be informed that they can record their comments in the books. The comments in the books will be collected by ROCS and reviewed by CO2balance 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 WPC members will records comments on their behalf.
Telephone access	The following telephone numbers were shared with stakeholders: UK CO2balance Project Manager: +44 (0)1823 332233 ROCS District Programmes Officer: +260 977 510 542	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 CO2balance and ROCS were shared with stakeholders: UK CO2balance Project Manager: emma.donnachie@co2balance.com ROCS Zambia Project Coordinator:	Stakeholders with internet access may find this the most convenient way to contact the project partners.

	Kalaluka.mubu@rocsedu.org Gold Standard: helpdesk@goldstandard.org	
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	N/A	
Other	N/A	

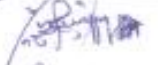
SECTION F. DESCRIPTION OF THE DESIGN OF THE STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ROUND

Details of this will be shared at the next round after it has been launched.

ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

>>

Participants list					
Date and time:					
Location:					
Category					
No.	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	M/ F	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
1	S/DISTRICT MESSENGER				
✓	F. Shamsale D.C OFFICE			D.C OFFICE	0978672593
2	JUN NDIHOVO				
✓	DISTRICT MANAGER EWSC LTD			EASTERN WATER SEWERAGE CO	0974476250
3					
✓	DARY PHIRI CS DRIVER	M		Lumezi Town Council	0978536112
4	Mwale Anderson				
✓	Chairperson's Driver			Lumezi Town Council	0978656747
5	Ungani Frackson Zimba	M			
✓				ZANIS-LUMBEZI	0966 430270
6					
✓	Mweemba Chibbonda	F		Com. Dev	0977 276337
7					
✓	GIFI PHIRI	M		DEV	0978-149587
8					
✓	Solomon Mwale	M		Driver	0978 151269
9					
✓	Ungani Zimba A.	M		hocs	0979304546
10					
✓	H.S. Twerwa	M		Lumezi TC	0977325400

Participants list					
Date and time:					
Location:					
Category B: Local Policy Members and Local Authority Representatives					
No.	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	M/F	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
1	✓ CASTER TEMBO	M		Chasefu Town Council	097850665
2	✓ MWALO HARA	M		CONCILLOR	0979784085
3	✓ BOYO ZIMBA	M		G/H HEADMAN	0978370045
4	✓ BENARD PHIRI	M		G/H HEADMAN	0965006215
5	✓ SURYO PHIRI	M		Mumanyanya	096122629
6	✓ MULLINGA MULLINGA	M		Z.A.S	097682104
7	✓ ILKOMBO MUTHOMU	M		MAZ - LUNDALI	0978165598
8	✓ NYIRENDA RICHARD	M		NAZ - CHASEFU	0978074125
9	✓ MAYBIA MWILWA	M		EDUCATION	0965705321
10	✓ TAOCCA BOTHA	F		EDUCATION - LUMEZI	0979 622471
	✓ BWALYA GEORGE	M		LUMEZI TOWN COUNCIL	0978 621499
	CLEMENT MWALE	M	C. MWALE	LUMEZI TOWN COUNCIL	
	Janet Pelukani	F	J. Pelukani	Lundazi District	
	MURULE BANDA	M	M. Banda	Admin Office	

Date and time:

Location:

Category B: Local Policy Makers and Local Authority Representatives

No.	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	M/ F	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
✓ 11	Frank M Bwata	M	[Signature]	Education - Lunenburg	0974780757
12	JOSAPH NGWATA	M	[Signature]	NAZ - LUNEBURG	0974769020
13	STANLEY CHIRWA	M	[Signature]	CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE	0968631154
✓ 14	HANANIA MIONGA	M	[Signature]	Group H. Zumbani	0979751816
✓ 15	DAWSON C. TEMBO	M	[Signature]	DWA WARD COUNCILLOR	0976464990
✓ 16	ROY C. MIONGA	M	[Signature]	COUNCILLOR	0960255266
✓ 17	CHRISTUKI MHALELO	M	[Signature]	CCXP PROTECTED WATER	0979084727
✓ 18	PETER PHIRI	M	[Signature]	RADIO CHIKWIN PROGRAMS MANAGER	0977215201
✓ 19	CHARLES PHIRI	M	[Signature]	2P LUNDAZI HQS	0972281344
✓ 20	CHISANGA CHRISTOPHER	M	[Signature]	EDUCATION - CHASEFU	0977437943.
-	Bbunda Kaluwa	M	[Signature]	LUNDAZI TOWN COUNCIL	0978976884
-	R. NYIRONGO	M	R. NYIRONGO	CHIEF RETAINER	-
-	Joseph Ngwata	M	J. Ngwata	P.A	-
-	Gerard Mhale	M	J. Mhale	Chief Referral	-

Participants list					
Date and time:					
Location:					
Category A - Community Members and Groups					
No.	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	M/ F	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
1 ✓	ESHER LONGWE	F	E. Longwe	KUNKHE	0976732316
2 ✓	JOICE MTONGA	F	J. mtonga	KUNKHE	
3 ✓	TIMANYECHI MHONE	F	T. MHONE	MUCHELEKA	.
4 ✓	OVALINE MOYO	F	O. MOYO	MUCHELEKA	.
5 ✓	CHRISTINIA MWANZA	F	C. MWANZA	CHANYUMBWA	0976501648
6 ✓	MACRINA BANDA	F	Banda	CHANYUMBWA	0974888800
7 ✓	MORRIS S. NDHLOVU	M	NDHLOVU	CHIEF MPHAMBA	0972606092
8 ✓	DAVIES M. BANDA	M	DAVIES	Chief Magodi V Rep.	0977179454
9 ✓	STANLEY CHIRWA	M	CHIRWA	CHIEF REP ZUMWATWA	0968631154
10 ✓	NICODEMUS CHIRWA	M	N. chirwa	Mphamba Retainer	-
11. ✓	Ernest Kadula	M	Kadula	Chief returner	
12. ✓	MORRIS S. NDHLOVU	M	M. ndhlovu	Chief Nphambor	

Date and time:					
Location:					
Category: NGO					
No.	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	M/ F	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
11	ASTEN NYALI	M		ROCS-LDZ	09772 222142
12	Knelesi Chipandwe	F		ROCS - Lundazi	0977510542
13					
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ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS

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Local Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form	
Name:	Castele Tembo
What is your impression of the meeting?	Everyone Participated
What do you like about the project?	Involving stakeholders & in doing the deliberation of the meeting.
What do you not like about the project?	It was not clear on how many borehole will be drilled and rehabilitated. → The type of a hand pump to be installed was not reviewed.
Signature	

Local Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form	
Name: <u>Darius M Banda</u>	
What is your impression of the meeting?	If was well organised. Facilitators were also up to time.
What do you like about the project?	It is a very good Project that is going to provide good water and reduce emission of CO2 in the air.
What do you not like about the project?	That it may not work on open water wells especially those that have water throughout the year. One bore-hole is very expensive. The money for one bore-hole can work on several open wells to improve the
Signature	

Local Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form	
Name: <u>ESTHER LONGWE</u>	
What is your impression of the meeting?	It has been well organised
What do you like about the project?	It will result in new boreholes being sunk
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing
Signature	E. Longwe

Local Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form	
Name:	mosemba chibbonba
What is your impression of the meeting?	It was a good meeting because I have personally had a good overview of ROCS. - It was also a good meeting because ROCS has now partnered with another NGO which shall bring new things from their country.
What do you like about the project?	- because it aims at changing the life of everyone in society through clean water. - It emphasizes on partnering with stakeholders - It shall reduce on disease in the communities through the drilling of bores.
What do you not like about the project?	- Its concentration seems to be involving the Local Leadership forgetting the community. Note that community members are very important in most projects.
Signature	

Local Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form	
Name:	MUKULE BANDA
What is your impression of the meeting?	It was a very interactive meeting and all sectors participated well.
What do you like about the project?	The project is providing clean, safe water but also taking into account effects of global warming and improving livelihoods.
What do you not like about the project?	Maybe not clearly stated how sustainable the project will take care of tools - spare parts for boreholes.
Signature	