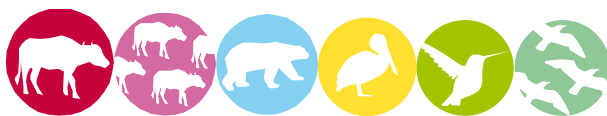


ANNEX R – PASSPORT TEMPLATE

CONTENTS



- A. Project title**
- B. Project description**
- C. Proof of project eligibility**
- D. Unique Project Identification**
- E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process**
- F. Outcome sustainability assessment**
- G. Sustainability monitoring plan**
- H. Additionality and conservativeness deviations**
- Annex 1 ODA declarations**

SECTION A. Project Title

[See Toolkit 1.6]

Title: Water Kiosks in Cambodia – CPA 4

Date: 27/07/2017

Version no.: 02

SECTION B. Project description

Project start date: 17/11/2011

The proposed small-scale CDM Programme Activity (hereafter referred as CPA) is developed under the Small-Scale Programme of Activities (PoA) titled “International water purification Programme”. It consists of the installation of small-scale water treatment stations (“water kiosks”) in Cambodia and distribution of purified water in disinfected water containers.

Inadequate access to microbiologically safe drinking water continuously threatens the health and well-being of more than a billion people, primarily in developing countries. In many areas worldwide the central water infrastructure is not available at all, or not reliable, leading to unsafe water at the tap. In such cases, decentralized water treatment can be used.

In Cambodia, around 40% of the rural population does not have access to an improved water source.¹ People in Cambodia who do not have access to safe water are forced to take water from unimproved sources, such as surface water and unprotected wells without any form of water treatment. This endangers the health and well-being of the population, especially children under five years old.

The CPA seeks to further the access of households and communities to clean and safe drinking water, using low greenhouse gas emitting water purification technologies at water treatment stations in rural areas.

The purification process illustrated in Figure 1 results from years of experimentation in Cambodia, which has enabled:

- fine-tuning of the model,
- testing different types of raw water (ponds and groundwater),
- adjusting various parameters (such as the iron-removing process), in order to make the solution technically compatible with operators’ skills and economic costs,
- adapting parameters related to raw water and treatment techniques, so as to produce drinking water that meets taste expectations of beneficiaries.

¹ WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation Database
<http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/table/>

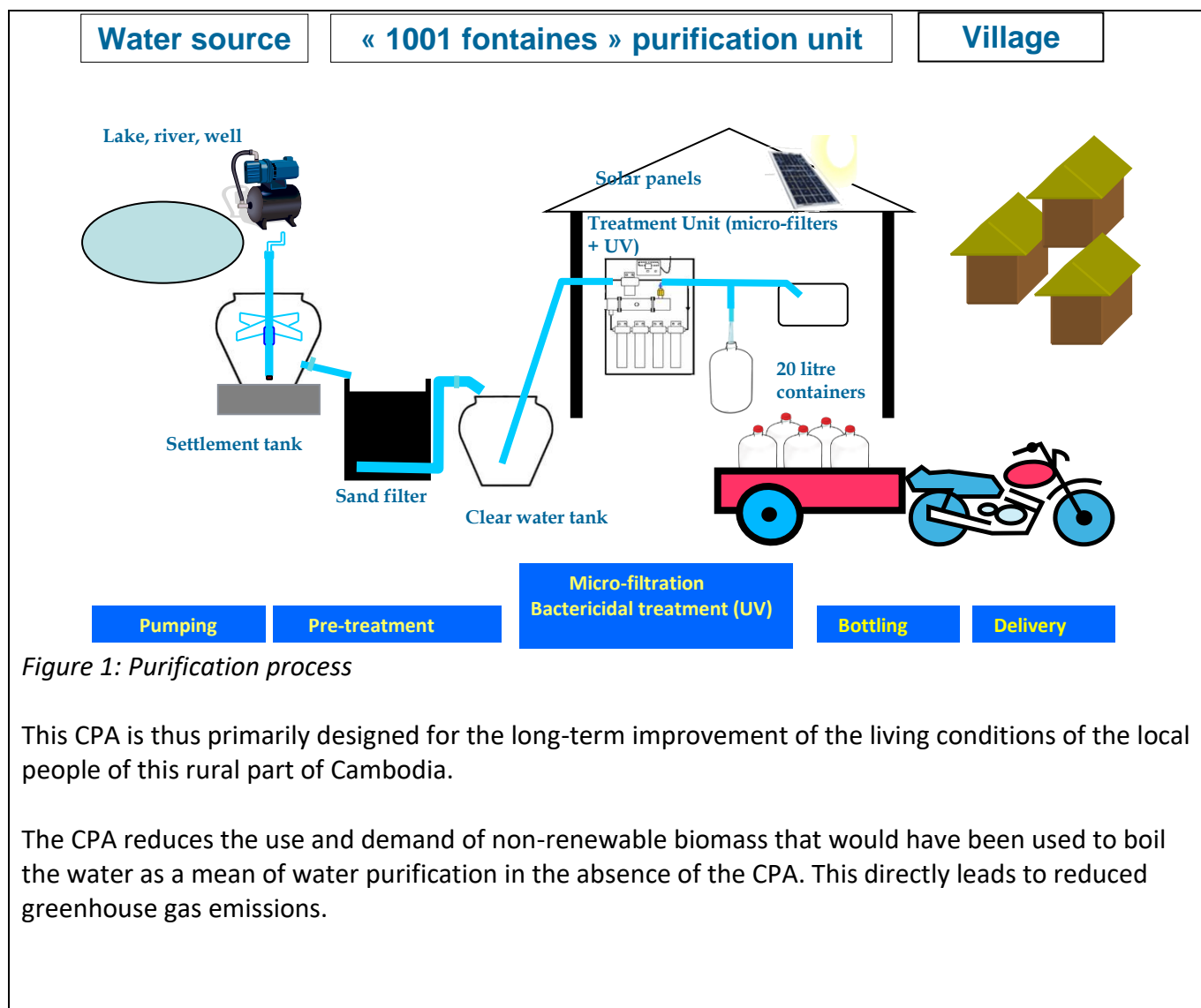


Figure 1: Purification process

This CPA is thus primarily designed for the long-term improvement of the living conditions of the local people of this rural part of Cambodia.


The CPA reduces the use and demand of non-renewable biomass that would have been used to boil the water as a mean of water purification in the absence of the CPA. This directly leads to reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

[See Toolkit 1.2.a]

Please tick where applicable:

Project Type	Large	Small
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

C.2. Host Country

Cambodia

C.3. Project Type

[See Toolkit 1.2.c and Annex C]

Please tick where applicable:

Project type	Yes	No
Does your project activity classify as a Renewable Energy project	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does your project activity classify as an End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement project?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does your project activity classify as waste handling and disposal project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

The project is eligible under the Gold Standard with the following aspects being met:

1) Scale of the project activity:

The project shall be included under the International Water Purification Programme (PoA) and reduce/avert up to 20,898 tCO₂ per year for 210 devices operating, thus meeting the small-scale eligibility criteria for Type III projects of a maximum of 60,000 tCO₂ emission reductions per year.

2) Host Country:

The project is located in Cambodia.

3) Type of the project activity:

The project activity classifies under the 'end-use energy efficiency' category. The Gold Standard Requirements define this category as the reduction in the amount of energy required for delivering or producing non-energy physical goods or services.

4) Greenhouse Gases:

The project activity reduces carbon dioxide emissions by reducing and averting the consumption of non-renewable biomass or fossil fuels.

5) Official Development Assistance (ODA):

The project is not using any ODA funding as defined in the GS manual for Project Developers.

6) Previous announcement check:

Prior to any payment being made for the implementation of the project all announcements were indicating that the project was a CDM project.

7) Other Certification Schemes:

The CPA will be included in the International Water Purification Programme (PoA, GS2404) and will not be registered under any other carbon certification schemes than the CDM and the Gold Standard.

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project activity has not been previously announced without mentioning its dependence on revenues from carbon credits.		

C.4. Greenhouse gas

[See Toolkit 1.2.d]

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Methane	<input type="checkbox"/>

Nitrous oxide	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------------	--------------------------

C.5. Project Registration Type

[See Toolkit 1.2.f]

Project Registration Type	
Regular	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pre-feasibility assessment	Retroactive projects (T.2.5.1)	Preliminary evaluation (eg: Large Hydro or palm oil-related project) (T.2.5.2)	Rejected by UNFCCC (T2.5.3)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If Retroactive, please indicate Start Date of project activity dd/mm/yyyy: 29/07/2011

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

[See Toolkit 1.6]

	Coordinates
Latitude	N11.537762
Longitude	E104.913265



Explain given coordinates

The physical boundary of the CPA is the households and communities that will receive the safe drinking water including the locations of water kiosk stations. This CPA will take place in 18 provinces in Cambodia.

D.2. Map



SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Concern about arsenic contamination and whether arsenic was removed in the treatment process	Yes	Water with an arsenic contamination above 500 ppb would not be used as source water. In cases where the source water contains less than 500 ppb, it would be treated in the purification process. It was also explained that regular water quality sampling and testing is done to ensure both the microbiological and chemical quality of the water.
Concern about health impact from smoke in the home when boiling	Yes	Smoke from burning fuel can have an impact and that switching from boiling

water		water to purchasing treated water was one way to reduce the amount of smoke in the home.
Question about the quantity of reduction in carbon emissions possible by switching from boiling water to kiosk treated water	Yes	When the entire water use across more than 200 water kiosks was factored in for an entire year, on the order of 18,000 tons of CO2 emissions reduction is possible. However it was explained that when calculating the reduction for a single use for a single household, the figure is very small.
Concern about the use of public water supply having an impact on CO2 emissions	Yes	Many people who use water from public water supplies are boiling it in their homes and thus there would be CO2 emissions associated with this use.
Concern about how CO2 emissions impact health and which people are affected	Yes	CO2 emissions contribute to climate change through global warming. Examples of climate change effects include rising sea levels increase in high intensity rainfall events, and flooding. It was also noted that Cambodia was among the countries highly vulnerable to climate change effects.
Question about who decides the price for water sold by the Teuk Saat kiosk	Yes	The price is \$0.30 - \$0.32 per 20L bottle or \$0.37 if the subscriber is far away from the kiosk. This price was agreed to with the community committee, and was an amount sufficient to provide for the operation and maintenance of the kiosk.
Suggestion to increase support towards providing safe drinking water to schools, as this was an important need.	Yes	Teuk Saat 1001 will provide continued support towards safe water in schools.

E.2. Stakeholder Feedback Round

Please describe report how the feedback round was organised, what the outcomes were and how you followed up on the feedback.

For the Stakeholder Feedback Round the following steps are planned:

- An invitation letter for the Stakeholder Feedback Round will be sent out to all stakeholders invited to the Local Stakeholder Consultation.
- The Project Documentation including LSC Report, CPA-DD, and CPA-Passport, as well as further supporting documents, will be made available on the webpage of South Pole Carbon and Gold Standard.
- A hardcopy of LSC Report, CPA-DD and CPA-Passport will be provided to the end users in the country at the Chief Administrative Officer's office in provinces.

- A hardcopy LSC Report, CPA-DD and CPA-Passport will be provided at Teuk Saat 1001 office. The general public will be informed about the Stakeholder Feedback Round with posters placed in key locations, including the local government offices and other central locations.

E. 3. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

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

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	<u>Teuk Saat 1001 Office:</u> #31B,#31C, St. 464 Sangkat Tuol Tom Pong II Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh	Inputs or grievances can be given at any time directly to Teuk Saat 1001 staff. During these visits, they interact with the promoters and can receive input and relay it to the country office. Boxes for written comments can be found in the Teuk Saat 1001 Office and field offices.
Telephone access	053953161, 012635326	
Internet/email access	feedback.ts1001@gmail.com	Inputs or grievances can be sent at any time to the Teuk Saat 1001
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	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 revised Passport and the corresponding mitigation measure should be added to sustainability monitoring plan in section G.

SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability assessment

F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure

1. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in human rights abuses.	By introducing a low carbon water purification technology, the project respects and protects human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. Water kiosks provide access to safe water to everybody in a community without exclusion. The project is not complicit in any form of human rights abuses.	Low	N/A
2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	Water kiosks do not seize significant space and are only installed with the land owners' consent. The project will not result in any temporal or permanent resettlements.	Low	N/A
3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage. The only practice that is altered is the replacement of boiling water as a means of water purification, which is not considered as a cultural practice.	Low	N/A
4. The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights.	Project implementation will require the employment of local staff for the installation and maintenance of water kiosks, training, as well as for the monitoring of the project activity. The employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining will be fully respected. The project is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights.	Low	N/A
5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	The participation in the project as well as employment by the project participants will be voluntary.	Low	N/A
6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	No child labour is employed for any project-related work. The project is not complicit in any form of child labour.	Low	N/A
7. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	Neither end user of the water kiosks nor any employees will be subjected to any form discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis by the	Low	N/A

	project participants.		
8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.	<p>The installation, maintenance and monitoring of water kiosks, as well as the training activities do not involve any hazardous work or the exposure to hazardous substances and processes. All work involved in the project is performed under safe labour conditions.</p> <p>The project is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.</p>	Low	N/A
9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle. This principle can be defined as: "When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically."	The project does not involve any agricultural activity, production of hazardous chemicals or waste. The project will have a beneficial effect on the environment, as the consumption of non-renewable biomass will be reduced.	Low	N/A
10. The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.	<p>The project will not be involved in significant conversion or degradation of any natural habitats. The project protects natural habitats by reducing the consumption of non-renewable biomass.</p> <p>The project is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.</p>	Low	N/A
11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	The project is not involved or complicit in any form of corruption and does not include activities that are prone to corruption as only minimal funds will need to be spent in a distributed manner or by individuals outside of Evidence Action.	Low	N/A

F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality	N/A	<u>MDG 4 and 5:</u> In rural Cambodia, of households boiling water, 93.8% use firewood as the fuel source. ² Cooking and heating with solid fuels on open fires and traditional cook stoves results in high levels of indoor air pollution, emitting a broad range of hazardous pollutants, among them small soot particles that penetrate deep into the lungs. ³ The resulting exposure to hazardous air pollution has severe impact on health, as increased risk of acute respiratory infections, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer and further diseases. Affected are especially women and	Although, the impacts of indoor air pollution, emitting a broad range of hazardous pollutants, shall be decreased after implement of the project activity, the parameter is scored neutral for conservativeness.	0

² CDM-SCC-PDD, Production and dissemination of Ceramic Water Purifiers by Hydrologic, in the Kingdom of Cambodia
Version 7 – 10/09/2012

³ WHO 2011: Fact sheet N°292: Indoor air pollution and health.

		<p>children in low and least developed countries.⁴</p> <p>The Teuk Saat 1001 project will reduce the amount of firewood burnt compared to the baseline situation. Hence the project activity will reduce the exposure of project beneficiaries to hazardous air pollutants.</p>		
Water quality and quantity	N/A	<p><u>MDG 4 and 5:</u></p> <p>Improving access to safe drinking water makes an important contribution to improved health conditions. Diarrhoea killed more than 1,600 children under 5 years of age every day in 2012. Diarrhoea remains one of the leading global causes of death among children under 5. It accounts for 9% of all under-five deaths, a loss of more than 580,000 child lives in 2012.⁵</p> <p><u>MDG Goal 7:</u></p> <p>The Teuk Saat 1001 project will increase access to safe water.</p>	<p><u>Water quality:</u></p> <p>Sampling surveys shall be taken to ensure compliance of the water quality that meet a quality threshold of < 10 CFU/100 ml for <i>E.coli</i>. The survey results will help improve health conditions.</p> <p><u>Water quantity:</u></p> <p>The quantity of purified water from water kiosks operated and number of functional water kiosks shall ensure that purified water is used by community.</p>	+
Soil condition	N/A	<p><u>MDG Goal 7:</u></p> <p>Cambodia has one of the worst deforestation rates in the world. Since 1970, Cambodia's primary rainforest cover went from over 70 percent in 1970 to 3.1 percent today and deforestation rates in Cambodia continue to accelerate.⁶</p> <p>Deforestation causes severe soil erosion and degradation. Hence the reduced consumption of firewood with Teuk Saat 1001 water kiosks is likely to have a beneficial impact on soil condition.</p>	<p>Although, the implementations of the project activity help reduce the consumption of firewood which causes soil erosion and degradation from deforestation, the parameter is scored neutral for conservativeness.</p>	0
Other pollutants	N/A	<p><u>MDG Goal 7:</u></p> <p>The project does not lead to</p>	<p>This is not applicable since the project does</p>	0

⁴ WHO, 2002: The health effects of indoor air pollution exposure in developing countries.

⁵ UNICEF, 2013: Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed. Progress Report 2013.

⁶ <http://rainforests.mongabay.com/20cambodia.htm>

		significant pollution.	not lead to significant pollution. Thus, the parameter is scored as neutral.	
Biodiversity	N/A	<u>MDG Goal 7:</u> As mentioned above, the deforestation rate is high in Cambodia. The high global rate of deforestation and forest degradation as well as the decline in primary forest area are severe threats for the world's forest biodiversity ⁷ . Hence the reduced consumption of firewood with water kiosks is likely to have a beneficial impact on biodiversity.	Although, the implementations of the project activity help reduce consumption of firewood which is likely to have a beneficial impact on biodiversity, the parameter is scored neutral for conservativeness.	0
Quality of employment	N/A	The project provides employment opportunities to kiosk operators who are given extensive training on both technical aspects of kiosk operation and on marketing aspects enabling them to run businesses successfully.	Although operators will be trained and surplus rural labourers will be employed, it is not entirely obvious that the quality of employment has been significantly enhanced. A neutral score is thus given as a modest assessment.	0
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	<u>MDG Goal 1:</u> Safe water from Teuk Saat 1001 water kiosks will reduce the burden of disease and increase the number of productive working days. This will contribute to poverty alleviation, as the saved time can be used for the improvement of the living conditions of the project beneficiaries (e.g. health services, education or income generation). Furthermore, purchasing or collecting firewood or fossil fuels to boil water constitute a significant expense for the very poorest households and communities. The project will provide access to clean drinking water, which will reduce cost for families and increase	<u>Number of household using purified water:</u> The project implementation shall create positive impact on community health, reduce cost for families and increase productivity.	+

⁷ FAO, 2010: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010.

		productivity, and more generally give a sense of hope and opportunity.		
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	N/A	The project will reduce the demand of fuel and firewood of project beneficiaries. However it will not have an impact on price and availability of energy. The parameter was hence scored neutral.	0
Human and institutional capacity	N/A	N/A	<u>Number of end users attending community education meetings:</u> The project will transfer skills and technique for use and maintenance of water purification equipment to local entrepreneurs. Community trainings on water, sanitation and hygiene improve the health knowledge of rural communities in Cambodia.	+
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	<u>MDG Goal 1:</u> By 2018 the Teuk Saat 1001 project aims to employ more than 400 people for operation and maintenance of the water kiosks.	Number of employees	+
Balance of payments and investment	N/A	The project is attractive for social investors who accept carbon certificates in return for their investment. Local technicians/companies are contracted to install the water kiosks, and materials are sourced locally where possible, although some materials are produced abroad and need to be imported to Cambodia. The water kiosks are operated and maintained by local entrepreneurs.	Although it is expected that the program will have a positive balance of payments and investment, overall the program has a very small impact on the investment balance of Cambodia.	0
Technology transfer and	N/A	<u>MDG Goal 8:</u> Technology transfer is an integral	Number of water kiosks installed and operated	+

technological self-reliance		<p>constituent of a global partnership for development.</p> <p>The water purification technique applied in the water kiosks utilizes modern treatment operations including micro-filtration and UV disinfection. Solar energy powers the system. The process is easy to be maintained as well as appropriate for local context.</p> <p>The project will transfer a novel and innovative water purification technology to Cambodia and kiosk operators in use and maintenance.</p>		
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SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and Annex I]

Copy Table for each indicator

No	1	
Indicator	Water quality	
Mitigation measure	n/a	
Chosen parameter	Fraction of samples from users that meet a quality threshold of < 10 CFU/100 ml for <i>E. coli</i>	
Current situation of parameter	n/a	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	n/a	
Future target for parameter	More than 90% of the water sold fulfils 10 CFU/100 ml E.coli	
Way of monitoring	How	<p>Sampling surveys</p> <p>A presence/absence test for <i>E. coli</i> colony forming units (CFU) in 10 ml of water or an equivalent quantitative test for <i>E. coli</i> CFU shall be used. A presence of up to 10 <i>E. coli</i> CFU/100 ml in the treated water shall be acceptable.</p>
	When	Periodic water quality testing
	By who	CPA implementer

No		2																																
Indicator		Water quantity																																
Mitigation measure		n/a																																
Chosen parameter		Quantity of purified water from water kiosks operated and number of functional water kiosks																																
Current situation of parameter		n/a																																
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		0																																
Future target for parameter		<p><u>Quantity of purified water:</u></p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Water purified, <i>QPW_y</i> (L/year)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>59,400,000</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>75,600,000</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>91,800,000</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>108,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>124,200,000</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>140,400,000</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>156,600,000</td></tr></table> <p><u>Number of functional water kiosks:</u></p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Number of functional devices</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>110</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>170</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>230</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>260</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>290</td></tr></table>	Year	Water purified, <i>QPW_y</i> (L/year)	1	59,400,000	2	75,600,000	3	91,800,000	4	108,000,000	5	124,200,000	6	140,400,000	7	156,600,000	Year	Number of functional devices	1	110	2	140	3	170	4	200	5	230	6	260	7	290
Year	Water purified, <i>QPW_y</i> (L/year)																																	
1	59,400,000																																	
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7	156,600,000																																	
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1	110																																	
2	140																																	
3	170																																	
4	200																																	
5	230																																	
6	260																																	
7	290																																	
Way of monitoring	How	<p><u>Quantity of purified water:</u></p> <p>Monitored on a continuous basis using water meters</p> <p><u>Number of functional water kiosks:</u></p> <p>The number of functional water kiosks will be determined at least once every two years for each group of CPAs. It will be checked that the water kiosks are still operating or replaced by an equivalent service appliance.</p>																																

	When	<u>Quantity of purified water:</u> Reporting water meter readings at least every two years. <u>Number of functional water kiosks:</u> Database update at least every two years.
	By who	CPA implementer

No	3	
Indicator	Livelihood of the poor	
Mitigation measure	n/a	
Chosen parameter	Number of persons using purified water	
Current situation of parameter	n/a	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	0	
Future target for parameter	2,500 persons use purified water from each of the functional project kiosks	
Way of monitoring	How	Sampling surveys as per sampling standard
	When	n/a
	By who	CPA implementer

No	4	
Indicator	Human and institutional capacity	
Mitigation measure	n/a	
Chosen parameter	Number of end users attending community education meetings	
Current situation of parameter	Local communities are involved in trainings on water sanitation and hygiene in order to improve the health knowledge.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	n/a	
Future target for parameter	n/a	
Way of monitoring	How	Records of community education meetings

	When	n/a
	By who	CPA implementer

No	5	
Indicator	Quantitative employment and income generation	
Mitigation measure	n/a	
Chosen parameter	Number of employees	
Current situation of parameter	n/a	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	0	
Future target for parameter	More than 400 people are employed for operation and maintenance of the water kiosks.	
Way of monitoring	How	Records
	When	Annually
	By who	CPA implementer

No	6													
Indicator	Technology transfer and technological self-reliance													
Mitigation measure	n/a													
Chosen parameter	Number of water kiosks installed and operated													
Current situation of parameter	n/a													
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	0													
Future target for parameter	<u>Number of functional water kiosks:</u> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Number of functional devices</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>110</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>170</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>230</td></tr></table>		Year	Number of functional devices	1	110	2	140	3	170	4	200	5	230
Year	Number of functional devices													
1	110													
2	140													
3	170													
4	200													
5	230													

		6	260	
		7	290	
Way of monitoring	How	The number of functional water kiosks will be determined at least once every two years for each group of CPAs. It will be checked that the water kiosks are still operating or replaced by an equivalent service appliance.		
	When	Physical inspection of all devices at least every two years.		
	By who	CPA implementer		

Additional remarks monitoring

N/A

SECTION H. Additionality and conservativeness



This section is only applicable if the section on additionality and/or your choice of baseline does not follow Gold Standard guidance

H.1. Additionality

Not applicable. The section on additionality and choice of baseline are described in the voluntary GS Passport document (International Water Purification Programme POA) and follow Gold Standard guidance.

H.2. Conservativeness

Not applicable. The section on additionality and choice of baseline are described in the voluntary GS Passport document (International Water Purification Programme POA) and follow Gold Standard guidance.

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration