

Minute of Meeting Water Kiosks in Cambodia – CPA 4

Venue: S'ang Phnom Commune Council, Kandal Province
Date: Tuesday, December 9th, 2014
Time: 9am - 1pm

The meeting was opened at 9am with a welcome by Teuk Saat 1001 Director, Chay Lo. Members representing the facilitating organizations - 1001 fontaines, Teuk Saat 1001, and South Pole Carbon were introduced: Chay Lo, Nuon Prieng, Rem Channrong, Dominique Dufieux, and Morn Chhem from Teuk Saat 1001, John Allen from 1001 fontaines, and Suwipa Rukwongtrakool from South Pole Carbon.

Further welcoming remarks were made by Nuon Prieng, as meeting materials were disseminated, including meeting agenda and non-technical summary. Nuon Prieng summarized the agenda of the meeting, which would feature presentations given by Teuk Saat 1001 and South Pole Carbon followed by a question and answer session. After a break, attendees would be divided into smaller groups to discuss Sustainable Development Indicators, sharing their feedback on different aspects of the project. It was announced that lunch would be served at 12:00pm following the end of the meeting.

A presentation was given by Chay Lo, summarizing the approach by Teuk Saat 1001 to enabling access to safe drinking water. He explained that Teuk Saat 1001 role is to establish small scale water treatment enterprises to provide low-cost drinking water services to communities throughout Cambodia. After elucidating the social business model utilized by the project, Chay Lo provided a short explanation of the drinking water treatment process. This was facilitated by a short film, which was shown to the audience, providing a simple visual explanation of the three-stage treatment process consisting of flocculation, filtration, and UV disinfection.

Following, a presentation was given by Suwipa of South Pole Carbon. A brief introduction to climate change was given as was examples of global effects of climate change. It was explained that energy use contributes to the emission of carbon dioxide and other gases, driving the phenomenon of climate change. Suwipa explained that in response to this, carbon credit schemes have been adopted to drive a reduction in the emissions of greenhouse gases through the buying and selling of the carbon credits, which only allow a limited amount of greenhouse gas emission to take place. It was then explained that boiling water is one way, among many, that carbon is released into the atmosphere, and that by adopting new methods of treating water instead of boiling, the overall emission of carbon can be reduced. In this way, the project can claim a reduction in carbon emissions, and thus carbon credits. South Pole Carbon's role was explained in facilitating the process for 1001 fontaines to claim carbon credits through the Clean Development Mechanism and Gold Standard. The Gold Standard as the accrediting organization was introduced.

Following the presentations given by South Pole Carbon and Teuk Saat 1001, several questions were asked by attendees:

Q1: One local stakeholder asked about arsenic contamination and whether arsenic was removed in the treatment process.

Response: Chay Lo responded, explaining that 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.

Q2: It was asked by a local stakeholder whether smoke from cooking and boiling water has an impact on health.

Response: Suwipa responded, saying that smoke from burning fuel can have an impact and that switching from boiling water to purchasing treated water was one way to reduce the amount of smoke in the home.

Q3: An NGO stakeholder asked how much reduction in carbon emissions is possible by switching from boiling water to use of Teuk Saat water.

Response: John Allen replied that 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.

Q4: A stakeholder asked whether use of public water supply has an impact on CO2 emissions. **Response:** Chay Lo replied that many people who use water from public water supplies are boiling it in their homes and thus there would be CO2 emissions associated with that use.

Q5: A local stakeholder asked how CO2 emission impact health and which people are affected by this. **Response:** Suwipa and John, explaining the way that CO2 emissions contribute to climate change through global warming. Examples of climate change effects were given, including raising 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.

Q6: One stakeholder asked who decides the price for water sold by the Teuk Saat kiosk. **Response:** Morn Chhem replied that 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.

A participant shared a comment suggesting an increase in support towards providing safe drinking water to schools, as this was an important need.

After no further questions were asked by attendees, an explanation of the Sustainable Development Indicators group exercise was given, and members would be divided into groups for discussion following the break taken at 10:30am.

Resuming the meeting at 10:45am, further explanation was given on the Sustainable Development Indicators feedback activity. Further, it was explained that each of the four discussion groups would have a facilitator available to answer any questions about the process or the indicators. Discussion in the groups was held until 11:45am and each group recorded their feedback on large presentation pads. At this time groups presented their feedback to the rest of the groups. It was noted that most groups had not yet finished recording their feedback even though it was approaching 12:00pm. It was then announced that lunch would be served and agreed that the group feedback activity would be resumed afterwards. At 1pm group discussion resumed, and following this recorded feedback was presented to the larger group.

Concluding the meeting, Suwipa provided an introduction to the Continuous Input/Grievances Mechanism and gave examples of how stakeholders may share their input or submit their grievances about the project. It was asked if participants had any recommendations for other ways to share feedback and grievances. No additional suggestions were given apart from contacting Teuk Saat 1001 by letter, phone, or office visit.

	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 Sangkhat Tuol Tom Pong II Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh	Inputs or grievances can be given at any time directly to Teuk Saat 1001 staff who are regularly visiting water kiosks for evaluations. 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	<p>Teuk Saat 1001: frederic.dubois@teuksaat1001.com</p> <p>CME: Pure Water Ltd. iwpp@southpolecarbon.com</p> <p>Gold Standard: info@goldstandard.org</p>	<p>Inputs or grievances can be sent at any time to the Teuk Saat 1001 via email.</p> <p>Contact details of CME and Gold Standard are also made available.</p>
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	N/A	Taking into account the geographical dispersion of the water kiosks, the selection of a Nominated Independent Mediator was not considered as an appropriate method for continuous input and grievance expression.