

## ANNEX Q – LSC REPORT TEMPLATE

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## SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. 1. Title of the project activity

Title: GS 2404 International Water Purification Programme - Chlorine Dispensers in Uganda CPA 9

Date: 04/06/2016

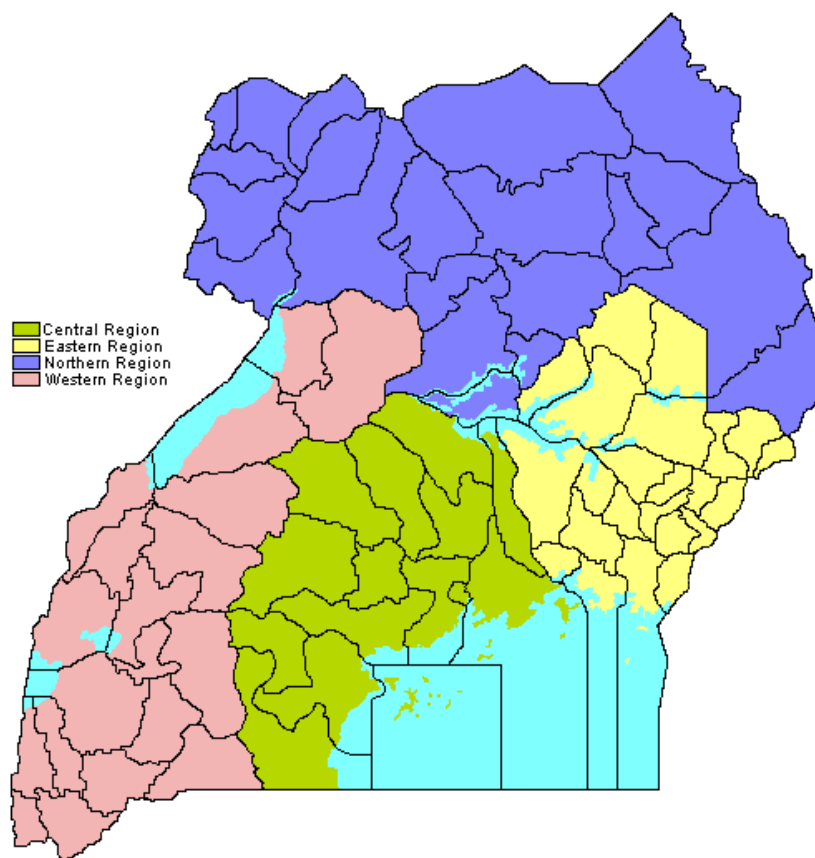
Version no.: 02

Around 30,000 chlorine dispensers will be installed in Eastern and Western Uganda by end of 2018. The project is divided into up to 20 CPAs. Therefore, this local stakeholder consultation was designed to be **representative for the Western and Eastern Regions of Uganda** and shall remain valid for a group of CPAs fulfilling the eligibility criteria below:

- ☒ CPA project boundary within Western or Eastern Regions of Uganda
- ☒ Implementation of chlorine dispensers which are sufficiently similar to the model implemented during CPA 2 in Kibuku, Budaka and Manafwa districts
- ☒ The chlorine dispensers are implemented by Evidence Action using the following implementation mechanism:
  - (1) Program area selection
  - (2) Collaboration with district officials
  - (3) Water source selection
  - (4) Village community sensitization
  - (5) Dispenser installation
  - (6) Community education meeting
  - (7) Ongoing maintenance and refilling
- ☒ CPA-DD submitted to DOE for validation before end of 2018
- ☒ At all water points where a chlorine dispenser is installed, the stakeholders voted in favor of the installation during a Community Sensitization Meeting (see C.3.ii.)

For subsequent CPAs, the following sections of the LSC Report will be adjusted:

- A.1. Title of the project activity (title and date)
- A.2. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard (project timeframe)
- A.3. Current project status (timeline)
- E.2. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism (field office address)
- F. Stakeholder feedback round (project districts)
- Annex 3 (CPA specific end user feedback)



Map showing the Western Region (pink) and the Eastern Region (yellow) in Uganda where Evidence Action plans to expand its chlorine dispenser program to 2018. The total population in these two regions is around 12.5 million.<sup>1</sup>

## A. 2. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

### Scale of Project:

The chlorine dispenser program in Uganda implemented by Evidence Action will include up to 20 CPAs under the International Water Purification Programme (PoA) and reduce/avert up to 1,200,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per year. Each CPA will be in line with the small-scale eligibility criteria for Type III projects of a maximum of 60,000 tCO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions per year, as defined by the UNFCCC.

### Host Country:

Uganda has ratified the Kyoto protocol and is listed as a non-Annex I Country. Uganda does not have a cap on GHG emissions.

<sup>1</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions\\_of\\_Uganda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Uganda)

### Type of Project:

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. Water treatment using chlorine is listed as a low greenhouse gas emitting technology in the CDM methodology AMS-III.AV (version 3) and hence directly reduces the required energy for water purification compared to boiling water. The households and communities with access to chlorine dispensers are clearly identified as end-users. The utilization of the chlorine dispensers requires physical intervention by the end-users, as demanded by the GS requirements for this category.

### Greenhouse Gases:

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

### Official Development Assistance:

The project does not receive any ODA finance.

### Project Timeframe:

The project activity has not been previously announced without mentioning its dependence on revenues from carbon credits.

The CPA start date is the 03/08/2014 when the first chlorine dispenser of CPA 9 was installed and thus after the local stakeholder consultation meeting. Hence the project activity classifies for the regular project cycle.

The crediting period for this CPA is chosen to be renewable. The CPA's first crediting period is from the date of inclusion of the CPA in the registered PoA (expected 01 July 2016 – 30 June 2023), as per CPA-DD to be submitted to the UNFCCC. The crediting period of this CPA-DD will not extend beyond the PoA duration (19 Nov 2012 - 18 Nov 2040).

### Other Certification Schemes:

The CPAs 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.

### Transfer of Credits Ownership:

In presence of all attendants a carbon right waiver is signed at the Community Education Meeting by the elected promoter and by the representative of the local village council (LC1) or a representative of the LC1. The LC1 forms the lowest administrative level in Uganda.

### A. 3. Current project status

All CPAs are developed under the International Water Purification Programme (IWPP), a PoA which is managed by Pure Water Ltd. (CME). Pure Water Ltd. is a full subsidiary of South Pole Holding Ltd. The implementer for these CPAs is Evidence Action.

The IWPP was registered as small-scale PoA under the CDM of the UNFCCC on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2012 and under the Gold Standard on 28<sup>th</sup> May 2014. The following timeline is being followed:

Date	Event
29 <sup>th</sup> July 2011	Validation start date of IWPP (PoA)
February 2012 – August 2012	50 pilot dispensers installed in Kibuku district (not included in IWPP).
16 <sup>th</sup> November 2012	Registration of the IWPP under the CDM of the UNFCCC.
8 <sup>th</sup> April 2013	Start date CPA 2. Installation of 1,150 chlorine dispensers in Kibuku, Budaka and selected sub-counties in Manafwa district in Eastern Uganda (April 2013 – February 2014).
9 <sup>th</sup> October 2013	Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement signed between Pure Water Ltd. (the CME) and Evidence Action (CPA implementer).
<b>7<sup>th</sup> November 2013</b>	<b>Nationally representative local Stakeholder Consultation conducted according to the requirements of the Gold Standard.</b>
22 <sup>nd</sup> January 2014	Start date CPA 3. Installation of 1,013 chlorine dispensers in selected sub-counties in Manafwa and Mbale districts in Eastern Uganda (January 2014 – October 2014).
28 <sup>th</sup> May 2014	Registration of the IWPP under the Gold Standard.
17 <sup>th</sup> July 2014	Inclusion of CPA 2 in IWPP under the CDM of the UNFCCC.
3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2014	Start date CPA 9. Installation of 1,209 chlorine dispensers in Sironko and selected sub-counties in Mbale districts in Eastern Uganda (August – November 2014).
15 <sup>th</sup> April 2015	Inclusion of CPA 3 in IWPP under the CDM of the UNFCCC.
27 <sup>th</sup> April 2015	Start date CPA 10. Installation of 833 chlorine dispensers in Pallisa district in Eastern Uganda (April – July 2015).

3 <sup>rd</sup> June 2015	Inclusion of CPA 2 in IWPP under the Gold Standard																		
9 <sup>th</sup> December 2015	Inclusion of CPA 3 in IWPP under the Gold Standard																		
Until December 2018	<p>Installation of additional chlorine dispensers in Eastern and Western Uganda.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Site inspection of all water points in a district and identification of suitable water points for chlorine dispenser installation.</li> <li>2) Village community sensitization meeting: the end users decide whether or not they want to have a chlorine dispenser.</li> <li>3) Installation of chlorine dispenser by local artisans</li> <li>4) Community education meeting: the end users are trained on water, sanitation and hygiene issues and a promoter is elected by the end users.</li> </ol> <p>Installation of chlorine dispensers according to the following schedule:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th><th>Total no. of installed devices</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2013</td><td>735</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>3,698</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>5,585</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>7,500</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>15,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>22,500</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>30,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>30,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Total no. of installed devices	2013	735	2014	3,698	2015	5,585	2016	7,500	2017	15,000	2018	22,500	2019	30,000	2020	30,000
Year	Total no. of installed devices																		
2013	735																		
2014	3,698																		
2015	5,585																		
2016	7,500																		
2017	15,000																		
2018	22,500																		
2019	30,000																		
2020	30,000																		
February 2012 onwards	Regular supply of chlorine solution and replacements of chlorine dispensers as needed.																		



## **SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS**

### **B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)**

The physical meeting of the local stakeholder consultation was designed to be representative for the Eastern and Western Regions of Uganda (see section A.1.). Additional end user feedback will be collected during the Village Community Sensitization meetings that will be conducted for future dispenser installations (see section C.3.ii.).

#### **i. Agenda**

##### Chlorine Dispensers in Uganda – GS Local Stakeholder Consultation

Thursday 7 November 2013 at 9:00 – 12:00 am at the Hotel Africana, Kampala

#### **1. Opening (09:00 - 09:15)**

- a. Signing of Participants List
- b. Introductions
- c. Explanation of Aim of Meeting

#### **2. Explanation of the Project (09:15 - 09:45)**

- a. Dispensers for Safe Water: History, Technology, Uganda Program, Future
- b. Carbon Credits: Explanation of Carbon Credits, how it applies to safe water

#### **3. Questions for Clarification (09:45 - 10:00)**

- a. Talk about experiences with similar projects, ask audience questions to get their understanding of the project

#### **4. Blind Sustainable Development Exercise (10:00 - 11:15)**

#### **5. Discussion of Continuous Input/Grievance Mechanism (11:15 - 11:30)**

#### **6. Discussion of Monitoring Sustainable Development (11:30 - 11:50)**

- a. Description of Evidence Action's monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- b. Stakeholder input on how it can be done in a cost effective way with stakeholder participation

#### **7. Closure (11:50 - 12:00)**

- a. Ask people to fill in evaluation form
- b. Explain follow-up and how people can get minutes
- c. Explain Stakeholder Feedback Round

## ii. Non-technical summary

### Evidence Action

Dispensers for  
Safe Water

Plot 9 Naguru Drive Close  
Kampala, Uganda

PO Box 40260 Nakawa  
Kampala, Uganda

+256 (0) 414 669 840  
evidenceaction.org

#### Non-Technical Summary of Project Activity Dispensers for Safe Water Program

Evidence Action is promoting communities' access to safe water through its Chlorine Dispenser System and, since 2012, has been installing the Chlorine Dispenser System in Eastern Uganda (Manafwa, Budaka and Kibuku districts). Installations are planned for additional districts in the Eastern and Western region in communities without access to a public distribution network supplying safe drinking water.

#### Background

Unsafe drinking water is a leading cause of diarrhea resulting in nearly two billion cases each year. An estimated 760,000 children under the age of five die from diarrhea each year. Chlorine has been shown to be microbiologically effective and has a residual effect, this means water can stay safe for drinking for up to seventy-two hours. Chlorinating water therefore means that people do not need to boil their water.

#### Chlorine Dispenser System

The Chlorine Dispenser System consists of the dispenser hardware, community education, and a regular supply of chlorine. The plastic dispenser is fitted with a valve which consistently delivers a precise 3 ml dose of chlorine (sodium hypochlorite solution). To use the dispenser, community members go to their water source, place their bucket or jerrican under the dispenser, turn the valve to dispense the correct amount of chlorine, and then fill the bucket as they normally would with water from the source. Evidence Action educates the community about the dangers of contaminated water and how to use the dispenser to treat their water. A community member is elected to be the dispenser 'promoter', who encourages use of the dispenser, reports any problems, and refills the dispenser with chlorine. Usage and functionality of all dispensers will be closely monitored by Evidence Action.

#### Benefits

- **Health Impacts:** Reduction of the burden of disease from diarrhea in target populations, particularly in children under five.
- **Environmental Impacts:** Reduced burning of non-renewable firewood will lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change.
- **Social and Economic Impacts:** Households that use the Chlorine Dispenser System have to spend less time and money collecting firewood.

#### Inclusion in the International Water Purification Programme

Evidence Action and Pure Water Ltd. (a subsidiary of South Pole Holding Ltd.) will develop several small-scale carbon projects under the Clean Development Mechanism and the Gold Standard. These projects will be included into the "International Water Purification Programme" (IWPP), which is coordinated by Pure Water Ltd.

Water treatment systems using chemical disinfection (such as chlorination) clearly meet the required WHO standards and qualify for inclusion in the IWPP. In addition, Uganda has officially endorsed the IWPP.





### iii. Invitation tracking table

<b>Cate gory code</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Name of invitee</b>	<b>Way of invitation</b>	<b>Date of invitation</b>	<b>Confirmat ion received? Y/N</b>
B	Ministry of Health	Permanent Secretary	Letter	14.10.2013	Yes
B	Ministry of Water and Environment	Permanent Secretary	Letter	14.10.2013	Yes
B	Ministry of Water and Environment, Rural Water Department	Aaron Kabirizi	Email/ Call	18.10.2013	Yes
B	Ministry of Water and Environment, Mbale	Sonja Hofbauer	Email	16.10.2013	No
B	Ministry of Health, Environmental Health Department	John Justin Otai	Email	17.10.2013	Yes
B	Appropriate Technology Center	Asha Bamutaze	Letter	16.10.2013	Yes
C	DNA Secretariat, Uganda	Chebet Maikut	Email	16.10.2013	Yes
A	Mbale district	General public	Posters	18.10.2013	Yes
A	Budaka district	General public	Posters	18.10.2013	Yes
A	Kibuku district	General public	Posters	18.10.2013	Yes
A	Manafwa district	General public	Posters	18.10.2013	Yes
A	Newspaper advert in 'New Vision'	General public	Advert	16.10.2013	Yes
B	Budaka district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	18.10.2013	Yes
B	Budaka district	District Health Officer	Letter	18.10.2013	Yes
B	Budaka district	Resident District Commissioner	Letter	18.10.2013	Yes
B	Kibuku district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	18.10.2013	Yes
B	Kibuku district	District Health Officer	Letter	18.10.2013	Yes
B	Kibuku district	Resident District Commissioner	Letter	18.10.2013	Yes
B	Manafwa district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	18.10.2013	Yes
B	Manafwa district	District Health Officer	Letter	18.10.2013	Yes
B	Manafwa district	Resident District Commissioner	Letter	18.10.2013	Yes
B	Amuria district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Bududa district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Bugiri district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Bukedea district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes

B	Bukwa district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Bulambuli district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Busia district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Butaleja district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Buyende district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Iganga district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Jinja district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kaberamaido district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kaliro district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kamuli district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kapchorwa district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Katakwi district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kumi district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kween district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Luuka district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Mbale district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Namutumba district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Ngora district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Pallisa district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Serere district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Sironko district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Soroti district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Tororo district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Buhweju district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Buliisa district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Bundibugyo district	Chief Administrative	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes

		Officer			
B	Bushenyi district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Hoima district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Ibanda district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kabale district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kabarole district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kamwenge district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kanungu district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kasese district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kibaale district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kiruhura district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kiryandongo district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kisoro district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kyegegwa district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Kyenjojo district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Masindi district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Mbarara district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Mitooma district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Ntoroko district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Ntungamo district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Rubirizi district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Rukungiri district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
B	Sheema district	Chief Administrative Officer	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
F	A World Institute for a Sustainable Humanity (A W.I.S.H)	Michael Karp	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Action Carbone (Good Planet Foundation)	Nitin Pagare	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Appropriate	Chalerm Sri	Email	14.10.2013	No

	Technology Association (ATA)	Dhamabutra			
F	Ashanti Social Welfare Association (ASWA)	Habibul Alam	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Atmosfair	Dr. Dietrich Brockhagen	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies	Mozaharul Alam	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	BASE (Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy)	Daniel Magallon	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Carbon Watch	Deepak Mawandia	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Care International	Rolf Herno	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	CASA (Citizens's Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and Earth)	Mitsutoshi Hayakawa	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Clean Air–Cool Planet	Adam Markham	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Clean Energy Nepal	Bhusan Tuladhar	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Climate Action Network South Africa	Dorah Lebelo	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	David Suzuki Foundation	Paul Lingl	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Development Alternatives	Ashok Khosla	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Dhammanart Foundation	Songklod Indhukarn	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	E+Co	Gina Rodolico	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	Earth Advantage, Inc.	Sean Penrith	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	EnerGHG India	Narendra Paruchuri	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Energy Forum	Wathsala Herath	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Euronatura–Center for Environmental Law and Sustainable Development	Sara Dourado	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	European Business Council For Sustainable Energy e5	Julio Lambing	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Fair Climate Network	Dr. Sudha Padmanabha	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Forum for the Future	Iain Watt	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Fundacion Ecodiversidad Colombia	Carlos Kurimoto	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	Fundacion Ecologia y Desarrollo	Aurelio Garcia	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Fundación MDL de Honduras	Suyapa Zelaya	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	Germanwatch	Christoph Bals	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Gevalor	Georges Morizot	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Global Environmental Institute (GEI)	Lili Xu	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Green Camel Bell (Gansu)	Ran Liping	Email	14.10.2013	No

F	GRIAN (Greenhouse Ireland Action Network)	Pat Finnegan	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	HELIO International	Helene O'Connor-Lajambe	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Impact Carbon	Caitlyn Toombs	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Indonesia Forum for Environment (WALHI)	Pantoro Tri Kuswardono	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	Indonesian Climate Action Network	Fabby Tumiwa	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	Initiative Développement	Olivier Lefebvre	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	International Centre for Eradication of Poverty	Dr. Bhausheb Ubale	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	Kangmei Institute of Community Development and Marketing	Jiawei Wu	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	Kiko Network	Mie Asaoka	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	KLIMA	Angela Consuela Ibay	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Legambiente	Representative	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Mercy Corps	Jarvi Jim	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Miombo	Otto Formo	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Miriam-PEACE	Rosario Wood	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Myclimate	Franziska Heidenreich	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT)	Holly Hill	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	National Trust For Nature Conservation (NTNC)	Ngamindra Dahal	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	Noé21	Chaim Nissim	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Development Society (NERD SOCIETY Coimbatore)	Sathiajothi Kamaraj	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	NOVA Institute	Christiaan Pauw	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	ONKE Training	Mmathabo Mrubata	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Pelangi	Moekti Handajani Soejachmoen	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Pembina Institute for Appropriate Development	Rich Wong	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	Philippine Network on Climate Change	Dr. Ramon Faustino M. Sales, Jr.	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Philippine Solar Energy Society	Dr. Ruperto S. Sangalang	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Planetair	Julian Lee	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	Plantons Utile	Eric Lemetais	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	PURE the Clean Planet	Robert Rabinowitz	Email	14.10.2013	Failed



	Trust				
F	Rainforest Alliance	Julianne Baroody	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	REEEP	Katrin Harvey	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Institute	Kudakwashe Ndhlukula	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	Renewable Energy Institute of Thailand, REIT	Wanun Permpibul	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Rural Education for Development Society-REDS	Jyothi Raj	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Save the Earth Cambodia	Akhteruzzaman Sano	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Shanshui Conservation Center, China	Fangyi Yang	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Sibol ng Agham at Teknolohiya	Victoria M. Lopez	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	SKG Sangha	Vidya Sagar Devabhaktuni	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	SolarAid	Nick Sireau	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	SouthSouthNorth	Stefan Raubenheimer	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Sustainable Travel International (STI)	Nick Piedmonte	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	The Climate Group (China)	Lili He	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	The Environmental Investigation Agency	Sascha Von-Bismarck	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	The Whitmore Initiative Society	Tom Morris	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	Winrock International India	Debajit Das	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	Winrock International Nepal	Binod Prasad Shrestha	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	World Vision Australia	Dr. Dean C Thomson	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	WWF International	Bella Roscher	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Yunnan Green Environment Development Foundation, China	Mei Wang	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Zero: Regional Environment Organisation	Johannes Chigwada	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	Samaritan's Purse Uganda	Stephen Iumba	Email	01.11.2013	No
F	Samaritan's Purse Uganda	David Treseder	Email	01.11.2013	No
F	ACORD International	Adio Caroline	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Africare Uganda	Christopher Kayondo	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	BRAC	Sharmin Sharif	Email	14.10.2013	No

F	Busoga Trust	Johnson Waibi	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Caritas Uganda	Msgr Francis Ndamira	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Compassion International	Allen K Kirungi	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	EAWAG	Stefanie Lehmann	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Engineers Without Borders (Canada)	Ryan Borque	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Engineers Without Borders (UK)	Dan Smith and Bob Stalker	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Fontes Foundation	Lucrezia Koestler	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Goal	Morphat Goal	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Horizont 3000	Christian Guggenberger	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Impact Carbon	Brendan Sullivan, Emily Smith, John Gwillim	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Innovations for Poverty Action	Jeff Alumai	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	International Aid Services	Leif Zetterlund	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	International Lifeline Fund	Scott Patterson	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Link to Progress	Stephen Okiror	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
F	Lutheran World Federation	Nabunya Mable	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	NETWAS	Eng. Isaac Mutenyo	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	PACE Uganda	Tony Sempala	Email/ Call	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Plan Uganda	Mary Namwebe	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Protos	Grace Mortensen	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	SignPost International	Jamie Morrison	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	SNV	Jeanette De Regt	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Water School Uganda	Richard Lau	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Spouts of Water	Kathy Ku	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	TIVA Water	Daniel Ololia	Email	14.10.2013	Yes
F	Tripple S	Peter Magara	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	UWASNET	Doreen Wandera, Josephine Mugala	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	Water for People	Cate Nimaya, Diana Keseega	Email/ Call	16.10.2013	Yes
F	Water Missions International	Andrew Armstrong	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	WaterAid	Juliet Abaliwano, Solomon Kyeyune	Email	14.10.2013	Failed
F	World Vision	John Stiefel	Email	14.10.2013	No
F	ADA	Erwin Kuenzi	Email	16.10.2013	Yes
F	DANIDA	Grace Katuramu	Email	16.10.2013	Yes
F	GIZ	Fredrick Tumusiime	Email	16.10.2013	Yes
F	JICA	Yamada Noriko	Email	16.10.2013	No
F	DfiD	Matthew Gordon	Email	16.10.2013	Yes
F	UNICEF	Prakash Lamal, Samuel	Email	16.10.2013	No

		Madul			
F	USAID	Tamika Allen, Sheila Kyobotungi	Email/ Call	16.10.2013	Yes
D	Center for Research in Energy and Energy Conservation	Karsten Bechtel	Email/ Call	16.10.2013	Yes
D	Action for Rural Women's Employments (ARUWE)	Doreen Wandera, Josephine Mugala	Email	16.10.2013	Failed
D	Agency for Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD)	Alfred Lakwo	Letter	16.10.2013	Yes
D	Appropriate Revival Initiative for Strategic Empowerment	Hon. Beatrice Rwakimari	Email	12.10.2013	No
D	BUSO Foundation	Joel Lugoboli	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	CEFORD	Aspikwe Jean Christabel	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	Church of Uganda	Bishop Johnson Ntagari	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	Community Integrated Development Initiatives	Simon Ddembe	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	Divine Waters Uganda	Deleo Moses Ocen	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	Emesco Development Foundation	Ronnie Thiemann	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	Faith Action Development Organization - Teso	Ajulu Deborah	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
D	Good Samariatn Community Development Program	Nizeyimana Charles	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	HEWASA	Fr Joseph Musana	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	Joint Effort to Save Environment	Patrick Baguma	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	Katosi Women Deveopment Trust	Margaret Nakato	Email	16.10.2013	Yes
D	Kigezi Diocese Water and Sanitation Program	Reuben Byomuhangi	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	Kitovu Mobile Aids Organization	Matovu Charles Lwanga , Robina Ssentongo	Email	16.10.2013	Failed
D	Kumi Human Rights Initiative	Opedun Robert	Email	16.10.2013	Yes
D	Kyakulumbye Development Foundation	Ronald Kato Salongo	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	Livelihood Improvement Program of Uganda	Bagambe Steven	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
D	Makondo Health Centre	Sister Carol Breslin	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
D	Multi Community	Mutumba Moses	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes

	Based Development Initiative				
D	Nagongera Youth Development Program	Nabwire Annet	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
D	Ndeebe Parish Youth Association	Ssamula Matovu John	Email	16.10.2013	Yes
D	Rukungiri Gender and Development Association	Pastor George Byamugisha	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
D	Rural Initiative for community Empowerment West Nile	Pax Sakari	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	Tororo Civil Society Network	Wasagali Esther	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	Uganda Environmental Education Foundation	Ssenyonjo Nicholas	Email	16.10.2013	Failed
D	Uganda Environmental Education Foundation	Nicholas Senyonjo	Email	16.10.2013	Failed
D	Uganda Muslim Rural Development Association	Walugendo Sulaiman Kyesa	Letter	12.10.2013	No
D	Uganda National Association of Professional Environmentalists	Frank Muramuzi	Letter	12.10.2013	Yes
D	Uganda Rainwater Association	Bwanika Semyalo	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	Union of Community Development Volunteers	Kamulegeya David Fox	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	Voluntary Action for Development	Apollo Kabuye Kawooya	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	Wera Development Association	Thomas Epuru	Email	16.10.2013	No
D	APCCC	Philip Eric Bakalikwira	Email	16.10.2013	Yes
D	APCCC	Edward Manaaba	Email	16.10.2013	Yes
D	Rakai Enterprise	John Bosco	Email	19.10.2013	Yes
D	Build Me Organisation	Deo Bwire	Email	19.10.2013	Yes
E	Gold Standard Foundation	Johann Thaler	Email	16.10.2013	No

The invited participants were selected to cover a broad range of local and international NGOs working in the sectors of water and health, in addition to donors, relevant governmental organizations at the district and national levels, local educational institutes, and opinion leaders, as well as end-users of dispensers:

- Representatives at a national level were invited from the Ministry of Water and Environment, the Ministry of Health and the Appropriate Technology Center by email, letters, and follow-up calls.
- The DNA Secretariat of Uganda was informed by email and Mr. Chebet Maikut (DNA Operational Contact) promised to delegate a colleague to attend the LSC meeting.
- In Kibuku, Budaka and Manafwa districts the invitation letter was delivered by the project team to the Resident District Commissioner, Chief Administrative Officer, the District Health Officer, and the District Water Engineer.
- The Chief Administrative Officers of additional 27 districts in Eastern Uganda were sent an invitation letter through DAKS (courier mail). DAKS confirmed the delivery of all letters.
- The Chief Administrative Officers of 25 districts in Western Uganda were sent an invitation letter through DAKS. DAKS confirmed the delivery of all letters.
- A total of 24 posters (in English, Luganda and Lugisu) were placed in key locations, including the local government offices and market areas in Mbale, Budaka, Kibuku and Manafwa district in order to inform the general public about the event.
- A newspaper advert was published in the national newspaper 'New Vision' in order to inform the general public about the LSC meeting (on October 16, 2013, page 18).
- 122 relevant international NGOs, donor agencies and academic institutions were invited via email. 33 sent a receipt confirmation and the delivery of 22 failed permanently, few examples are attached in Annex 4.
- 39 local NGOs working in the sectors of water and health were invited via email or letter. 16 sent a receipt confirmation and the delivery of 4 emails failed permanently.
- On November 1 and 2, reminder emails were sent to all stakeholders initially invited by email. The Evidence Action Uganda Program Manager called the key stakeholders and reminded them about the meeting.

End users of chlorine dispensers who were not able to participate in the local stakeholder consultation meeting in Kampala will have the opportunity to provide feedback on the technology at a later stage, during the village community sensitization meetings (see section C.3.ii.).



#### iv. Text of individual invitations

**Email Invitation:** 11 October 2013

**Invitation to Attend a Stakeholder's Consultation Meeting: 9:00am – 12:00pm, Thursday 7 November, Central Kampala**

Evidence Action and Pure Water Ltd. (a subsidiary of South Pole Holding Ltd.) are pleased to invite you to participate in a local stakeholder consultation to discuss the environmental and social impacts of its Dispensers for Safe Water program, and to provide an opportunity for you to ask questions and provide feedback on the project.

The Dispensers for Safe Water Program installs chlorine dispensers at communal water sources to enable users to treat their water with chlorine and make it safe to drink. Currently there are over 730 dispensers installed in Eastern Uganda and Evidence Action plans to pilot and roll-out in the Western region as well. For more information, please see the attached non-technical summary.

In addition to providing access to safe water, the project is contributing to the mitigation of global climate change, as a result of reducing boiling rates for water treatment. The project is developed under the Clean Development Mechanism of the UNFCCC as well as under the Gold Standard. The title of the project is "Dispensers for Safe Water Program, Uganda" and it is part of a Program of Activities called "International Water Purification Programme" (UNFCCC-ID: PoA 5962) which is coordinated by Pure Water Ltd. as the coordinating/managing entity. The aim of this program is to improve access to safe and clean drinking water worldwide.

The meeting will take place in Central Kampala on Thursday 7 November 2013 at 9:00am at the Hotel Africana (Plot 2-4 Wampewo Avenue, Kololo, Kampala +256 414 777 500 [www.hotelafricana.com](http://www.hotelafricana.com)) as per the agenda below:

09:00 – 10:00 Opening of the meeting, explanation of the project and question round  
10:00 – 11:30 Feedback round about environmental and social impacts of the project  
11:30 – 12:00 Discussion of a continuous input/grievances mechanism  
12:00 Closure of the meeting, refreshments

During the consultation, stakeholders will have an opportunity to provide input on each of the activities to ensure that they are implemented in the most effective and beneficial way possible, taking into account national and local social and environmental issues. Should you not be able to participate in the meeting, we would also welcome your comments on the proposed project via the attached Evaluation Form, which you may return by email to [dnabukenya@poverty-action.org](mailto:dnabukenya@poverty-action.org)

Kindly RSVP for the local stakeholder consultation meeting to [dnabukenya@poverty-action.org](mailto:dnabukenya@poverty-action.org) by October 31, 2013. However, if you miss the RSVP deadline, please feel free to attend anyway. Also please share these consultation opportunities with other organizations or individuals that would also be interested in participating.


We also welcome stakeholders to contact us at [dnabukenya@poverty-action.org](mailto:dnabukenya@poverty-action.org) to request more details about the Dispensers for Safe Water Program. Please note, end users of chlorine dispensers who are not able to participate in the local stakeholder consultation meeting in Kampala will have the opportunity to provide feedback on the technology at a later stage, during the community education meetings.

Sincerely,

Astrid R.N. Haas,

Program Manager, Evidence Action

## v. Text of public invitations



Evidence  
Action

Dispensers for  
Safe Water

**LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING**

Dispensers for Safe Water Program, Uganda



Evidence Action and Pure Water Ltd. (a subsidiary of South Pole Holding Ltd.) invite local stakeholders, potential users and the general public to a consultation meeting to inform you about the project and technology so that you can provide feedback and assess its social and environmental impacts.

The Dispensers for Safe Water Program implements the Chlorine Dispenser System, which involves point-of-use chlorination of drinking water at largely rural water sources in the Eastern regions of Uganda and they are planning to implement them in the Western Region as well.

End users of chlorine dispensers who are not able to participate in the local stakeholder consultation meeting in Kampala will have the opportunity to provide feedback on the technology at a later stage, during the community education meetings.

**Venue:** Hotel Africana, Plot 2-4 Wampewo Avenue, Kololo, Kampala  
**Date:** Thursday 7 November 2013  
**Time:** 09:00am – 12:00pm  
**RSVP:** [dnabukenya@poverty-action.org](mailto:dnabukenya@poverty-action.org)

Evidence Action: Plot 9, Naguru Close Drive, Naguru Kampala – 0784 997 527  
Hotel Africana: Plot 2-4 Wampewo Avenue, Kololo, Kampala – 0414 348 081





**Newspaper Advert in 'New Vision', October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013**

**Toto: Kids excite** **Best**

**ADVERTS**

18 NEW VISION, Wednesday, October 16, 2013

**Evidence Action**

Dispensers for Safe Water

**LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING**

Dispensers for Safe Water Program, Uganda

Evidence Action and Pure Water Ltd. (a subsidiary of South Pole Holding Ltd.) invite local stakeholders, potential users and the general public to a consultation meeting to inform you about the project and technology so that you can provide feedback and assess its social and environmental impacts.

The Dispensers for Safe Water Program implements the Chlorine Dispenser System, which involves point-of-use chlorination of drinking water at largely rural water sources in the Eastern regions of Uganda and they are planning to implement them in the Western Region as well.

End users of chlorine dispensers who are not able to participate in the local stakeholder consultation meeting in Kampala will have the opportunity to provide feedback on the technology at a later stage, during the community education meetings.

Venue: Hotel Africana, Plot 2-4 Wampewo Avenue, Kololo, Kampala  
 Date: Thursday 7 November 2013  
 Time: 09:00am – 12:00pm  
 RSVP: [dnabukenya@poverty-action.org](mailto:dnabukenya@poverty-action.org)

Evidence Action: Plot 9, Naguru Close Drive, Naguru Kampala – 0784 997 527  
 Hotel Africana: Plot 2-4 Wampewo Avenue, Kololo, Kampala – 0414 348 081

**south pole carbon**

**USAID**  
 FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**PURSUANT TO SECTION 20 OF THE COMMUNITY CUSTOMS ACT, 2010, THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISES DEPARTMENT INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2014.**

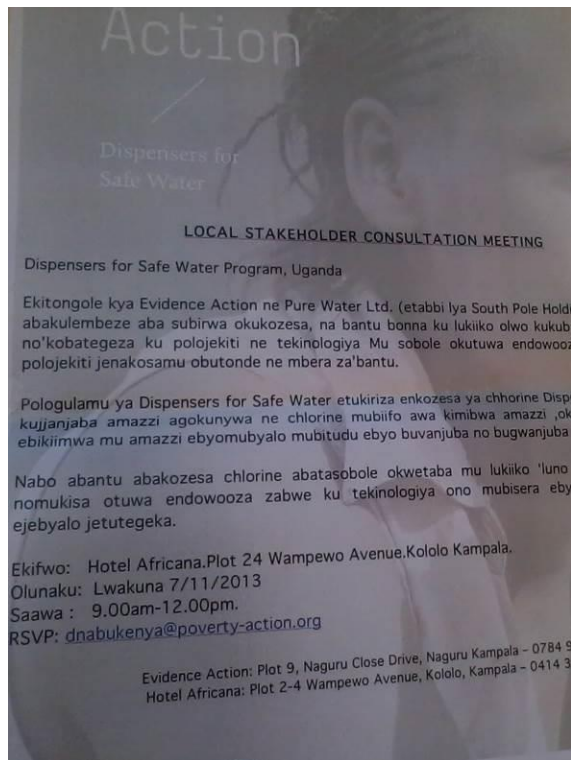
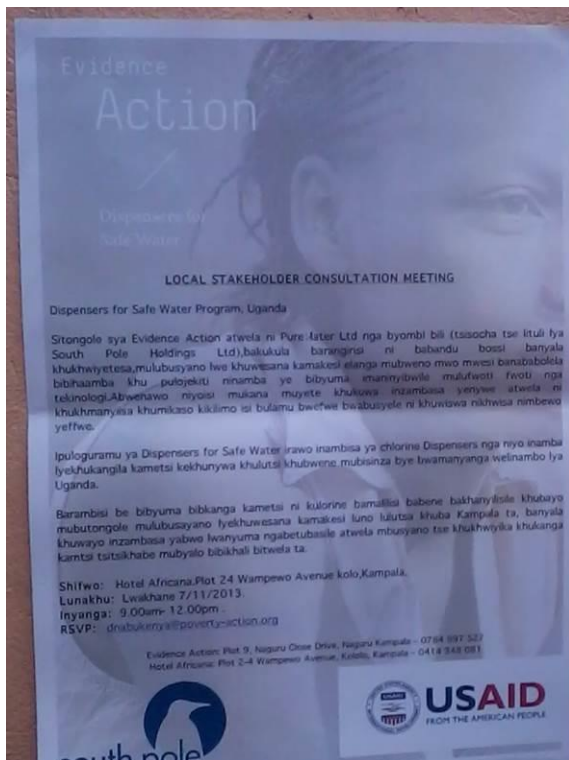
Application Forms obtained from our Legal and Bonds, Accredited Customs their licenses for Bonds, will suffice. Duly completed should be submitted to the Floor, Crested. Please note the

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

## Posters (in English, Luganda and Lugisu)





## **B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used**

### Individual and Public Invitations

An evaluation form was sent to the stakeholders together with the individual invitations. Stakeholders that could not participate in the physical meeting were invited to return the form by email or by post. In the individual invitations as well as in the public posters and the newspaper ad the contact details of Evidence Action were provided for questions or direct feedback on the project. The evaluation forms of two stakeholders that replied via email are provided in Annex 2.

### UWASNET CSO Forum, October 17-18, 2013

The Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET) is the national umbrella organization for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The annual forum on 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> October 2013 was used to invite local and international NGOs to the LSC meeting and to consult them about the dispenser program. The evaluation forms of 8 stakeholders are provided in Annex 2.

### Village Community Sensitization Meetings

After suitable water points for the installation of chlorine dispensers have been identified, a Village Community Sensitization meeting with local leaders, village elders, and end users is organized by Evidence Action. The community is informed about the health problems associated with unsafe water and about the benefits of chlorinating the drinking water prior to consumption. At the end of the meeting the community is asked whether or not they want to have a dispenser installed. As of December 2013 no communities in Uganda have voted against having a chlorine dispenser installed.

During the physical meeting on November 7, 2013 a total of 10 end users (dispenser promoters) from Kibuku and Budaka attended in order to share their opinions with other stakeholders. Their comments are integrated in the LSC Report.

Starting from December 2013, end user's feedback was systematically collected during the Village Community Sensitization meetings (see section C.3.ii.) and a selection of feedback from the respective CPA is summarized and attached in Annex 3. Before December 2013 no systematic recording of the Village Sensitisation Meetings was kept. However, all communities in Budaka and Kibuku districts voted in favor of the chlorine dispenser during the Community Sensitization Meeting (as reported by Evidence Action's field associates who were facilitating the meetings).



## SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

#### i. List of participants

Original participants' list (in original language) attached as Annex 1.

Participants list					
Date:		November 7, 2013			
Location:		Hotel Africana, Kololo, Kampala			
#	Category Code	Name of participant, job/position in the community	Male/Female	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
1	A	Muyanda Tomasi	M	Promoter, Kibuku district	078 216 53 58
2	A	Mulyambisi James	M	Promoter, Kibuku district	077 653 18 48
3	A	Joyce Kumeika	F	Promoter, Kibuku district	078 526 38 50
4	A	Musamba Erisa	M	Promoter, Kibuku district	077 870 80 20
5	A	Mugombe Yusuf	M	Budaka District	077 241 46 13
6	A	Kirya Stephen	M	Promoter, Budaka district	078 955 20 71
7	A	Naula Fatumah	F	Promoter, Budaka district	077 707 24 18
8	A	Akello Regina	F	Promoter, Budaka district	078 488 86 91
9	A	Naula Hellen	F	Promoter, Budaka district	078 925 26 99
10	A	Mubalya Sarah	F	Promoter, Budaka district	077 760 15 21
11	A	Mulolti Rebecca	F	Promoter, Budaka district	078 336 85 22
12	A	Felix Oketcho	M	Manafwa District	075 670 07 00
13	A	Mwesigwa Robert	M	Hoima District	077 206 90 47
14	A	Timothy Muggaga	M	Student, Kampala	071 177 90 50
15	B	Mulumba Sarah	F	Chief Administrative Officer, Kibuku district	075 266 49 72
16	B	Wazikonya Margaret	F	Resident District Commissioner, Kibuku district	078 245 34 19
17	B	Mutema Charles	M	District Health Officer, Kibuku district	077 235 37 94
18	B	Elizabeth Nsajju	F	District Water Officer, Kibuku district	078 231 63 50
19	B	Namunga S. Wilson	M	District Health Inspector (Former Acting District Health	078 286 15 95

				Officer), Kibuku district	
20	B	Grace N. Watuwa	F	Chief Administrative Officer, Budaka district	078 263 00 64
21	B	Kamuhanda Lemmy	M	Resident District Commissioner, Budaka district	077 255 98 18
22	B	Wajega Sam	M	District Health Officer, Budaka district	070 259 11 29
23	B	Gewuma G. William	M	District Water Officer, Budaka district	077 322 17 36
24	B	Nalyanya Henry	M	Resident District Commissioner, Manafwa district	078 223 51 53
25	B	Walyambisi Gideon	M	Rep. District Health Officer, Manafwa district	0793 86 57 71
26	B	Francis Buke Bwayo	M	District Water Officer, Manafwa district	070 094 07 83
27	B	Byamukama Alfred	M	Chief Administrative Officer, Mbarara district	077 286 56 59
28	B	Boonah Chris	M	Chief Administrative Officer, Mitooma district	077 249 70 52
29	B	Asha Bamutaze	F	Appropriate Technology Centre for WASH, Ministry of Water and Environment	078 272 34 75
30	F	Nicholas Mancus	M	International Lifeline Fund, Country Director	078 716 54 63
31	F	Scott Patterson	M	International Lifeline Fund, WASH Project Manager	077 882 86 34
32	F	Mubiru Andrew Kizito	M	German Development Cooperation GIZ	078 297 15 75
33	F	Kyle Holloway	M	Innovations for Poverty Action	077 795 36 55
34	F	Jeff Alumai	M	Innovations for Poverty Action	078 869 96 19
35	F	Christoph Hartmann	M	Innovations for Poverty Action	077 343 64 58
36	F	Phebeans Oriaro	M	Evidence Action, Kenya	+254 727 46 55 97
37	F	Eric Hettler	M	Impact Carbon	079 047 69 87
38	F	Stephen Mondo	M	CRDF	077 309 98 75
39	D	Bakalikwira Philip Eric	M	African Partnership Coalition on Climate Change	071 240 08 65
40	D	Katongole George	M	Katosi Women Development Trust	075 256 51 74

41	D	Daniel Murta	M	Uganda Rainwater Association	070 299 99 92
42	A	Jjemba Ketrach	F	Media	077 395 94 10
43	A	Nakato Rebecca	F	Media	070 264 02 43
44	A	Ronnie Mayanja	M	Media	077 445 54 57
45	A	Ola James	M	Media	077 343 05 92
46	A	Ssebuliba Bob	M	Media	077 262 76 21
47	A	Kiguli Julius	M	Media	077 328 84 16
48	A	Kato John	M	Media	070 379 07 12
49	A	Bakule Suralel	M	Media	070 240 96 09
50	A	Wyclif Osire	M	Media	078 498 81 95
51	A	Samuel Uotaingula	M	Media	071 265 49 20
52	A	Zimula Joel	M	Media	070 044 30 60
53	A	Prossy Kizza	F	Media	075 262 83 47
54	A	Jannat Nanyonga	F	Media	075 156 39 05
55	A	Oboliangor George W	M	Media	077 503 47 83

The physical meeting had a high attendance with 55 participants. The interested stakeholders represented end users, local and national government, donors, international and local NGOs (including representatives from the Eastern and Western Region). 14 journalists from television, newspaper and radio attended the meeting.

## ii. Evaluation forms

All original evaluation forms (in original language) are attached in Annex 2.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Akello Regina</b>
Function/Job/Organization:	Promoter, Budaka district
Number/Email:	078 488 86 91
Male/Female:	Female
What is your impression of the meeting?	It was good.
What do you like about the project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More facilitation</li> <li>- Project not to end</li> <li>- Promoter to get something</li> </ul>
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing

<b>Name</b>	<b>Grace N. Watuwa</b>
Function/Job/Organization:	Chief Administrative Officer, Budaka district
Number/Email:	078 263 00 64, <a href="mailto:gnmukhula@yahoo.com">gnmukhula@yahoo.com</a>
Male/Female:	Female
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good, though served tea for lunch
What do you like about the project?	The ease with which the water is purified by all categories of people.
What do you not like about the project?	The complete surrender of all rights of carbon credits. No income generating activity is attached to this project.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Elizabeth Nsajju</b>
Function/Job/Organization:	District Water Officer, Kibuku district
Number/Email:	078 231 63 50, <a href="mailto:sikyajulae@yahoo.co.uk">sikyajulae@yahoo.co.uk</a>
Male/Female:	Female
What is your impression of the meeting?	Active participation by all the members.
What do you like about the project?	It is very important and cost worthy. Improved health has been achieved.
What do you not like about the project?	It is still limited to a few parts of the country. I would wish a faster growth to other districts.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Katongole George</b>
Function/Job/Organization:	Field Officer, Kateri Women Development Trust
Number/Email:	075 256 51 74, <a href="mailto:katongolegeorge@yahoo.com">katongolegeorge@yahoo.com</a>
Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	Participant's contribution was good and positive.
What do you like about the project?	It is a great solution to inaccessibility to safe clean water especially in the rural areas.
What do you not like about the project?	Water is life is essential to any given community. Any initiative toward the provision of safe drinking water is highly valued. Thus nothing to dislike about this project.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Erwin Kuenzi</b>
<b>Function/Job/Organization:</b>	Programme Officer Water & Sanitation, Austrian Development Cooperation
<b>Number/Email:</b>	077 623 51 04, <a href="mailto:erwin.kuenzi@ada.gv.at">erwin.kuenzi@ada.gv.at</a>
<b>Male/Female:</b>	Male
<b>What is your impression of the meeting?</b>	<i>Feedback via email</i>
<b>What do you like about the project?</b>	The objective to address safe water in areas underserved by a public distribution network, including the focus on pathogenic contamination after the water pump/stand post.
<b>What do you not like about the project?</b>	<p>I'm not convinced of the rationality of the approach. To my opinion, there is a certain risk in the fact that by use of the chlorine dispenser system unsafe water can be easily made safe. This may undermine the efforts of others to improve access to sound water supply infrastructure, make people use these safe water sources - instead of continuing using unsafe sources - and invest in appropriate source protection. It is likely to be counter-productive to promote hygiene at household level, too. It certainly has its value in emergency situations, e.g. if the normally safe water supply is non-functional for some time, if there is an epidemic outbreak of water borne diseases, etc., but to my opinion it shouldn't be used for a long-term solution.</p> <p>Doubts regarding sustainability: a community member is selected to promote and manage the system? It may be advisable to use the Water User Committees. WUCs are the common national approach to O&amp;M of water supply facilities. Every village/borehole has its WUC, and in many cases they are quite well-functioning.</p> <p>What about the costs and reliability of supply? In many case in the East and North, households can contribute max about 1000 – 2000 UGX per month to the WUCs for O&amp;M of the hand-pumps/boreholes. What's the cost for the additional chlorine dispenser system? It won't be for free I guess. Is the supply chain for the system already established and well-functioning? What about maintenance &amp; repairs that the dispensers may need? Can the dispensers be manipulated? The service chain</p>



mustn't fail! If it does, there is no impact. In fact the system may even become dangerous – the people will continue drinking from the sources/containers thinking it is safe, even if the dispenser is not functioning properly. Concerning the idea for a CDM-project. I would strongly oppose such an approach. From our experience in rural and urban water supply people hardly boil water for drinking (even if it is water from the swamp) - except if they make tea of course. So there is very little firewood/charcoal saved by providing safe water for drinking. Monitoring the potential (little) savings will also be quite complicated and costly, even if there is a baseline already. Better use the money invested in consultancies for the development of the PIN, project document, verification and registration into more tangible outcomes. Besides, where is the additionality, given the fact that access to safe water is a human right and that the national policy is to provide access to safe water to every Ugandan? If such a project would qualify for CDM or a carbon project for the voluntary market for carbon emission reduction certificates, every borehole and piped scheme would qualify. Plenty of carbon credits for the water sector worldwide!

In total, 50 evaluations were received (the original evaluation forms can be found in Annex 2):

- 40 at the physical LSC meeting in Kampala on November 7, 2013
- 8 at the Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network Forum on October 17 - 18, 2013
- 2 via email

The feedback was mostly very positive and many stakeholders requested that the project expand to other areas in Uganda. Some questions were raised about the effectiveness of the technology, the sustainability of the program and the voluntary work involved from community members.

Erwin Kuenzi, Programme Officer Water & Sanitation with the Austrian Development Cooperation responded with a long and critical email. Even though his comments are not representative for feedback from other stakeholders, we respond in detail to all his comments in section C.3.iii. of this report.

## C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)



All participants that attended the LSC meeting.







Participants attending and actively participating in the LSC meeting.

### C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

#### i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

The minutes of the physical meeting are provided below. Additionally, the meeting was recorded on video. The video documentation can be made available by Pure Water Ltd. on request.

#### **Chlorine Dispensers in Uganda – GS Local Stakeholder Consultation**

**Thursday, 7 November 2013 at 9:00 – 12:00 am at the Hotel Africana, Kampala**

##### **A. Opening**

Welcome by from Astrid Haas (Uganda Program Manager, Evidence Action). Introduction of translators for Lugisu, Lugwere, Luganda, Rutooro, Rukiga and Runyankole.

Introduction notes by Mr. Namunga Wilson, District Health Inspector of Kibuku and Mrs. Margaret Wazikonya, Resident District Commissioner of Kibuku.

Mr. Namunga, who was the acting District Health Officer during the time of the pilot in Kibuku district, gave a short overview of Kibuku district and an introduction of chlorine



dispensers. He expressed his gratitude to Evidence Action that the program started in Kibuku district and to donors for financing the intervention. He mentioned that firewood for boiling water is expensive and that people only use Water Guard when there is a cholera outbreak. Mr. Namunga stressed the point that promotion should target children at schools and should also be spread through churches. He also requested that interaction with stakeholders should continue on village and district level.

Mrs. Wazikonya thanked the donors and the implementers of the program. She said that the government is grateful for improving the quality of life for the people. That means they have more time as they are less often sick and non-productive. The message of the people is for you to continue the program.

Astrid Haas outlined the agenda and explained that the meeting will be recorded, and that feedback and minutes will be shared with the Gold Standard Foundation.

### **B. Explanation of the Project & Questions for Clarification**

Astrid Haas gave an introduction of the Dispenser for Safe Water (DSW) program of Evidence Action. She explained that DSW has grown out of Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA). Still there is close collaboration but whereas IPA does research, Evidence Action does the scale-up of successful innovations. Evidence Action and South Pole Carbon are working together to ensure the program is financially sustainable.

Astrid explained that chlorination is an effective and cost effective way to treat drinking water but it is challenging to get chlorinated water to rural areas. This is how DSW was born as a comprehensive service delivery program. Chlorine kills up to 99% of contaminants in the water and reduces diarrhea cases by 40%. The dispenser hardware was demonstrated by Astrid and Ronnie Twesigye (South Pole Carbon). It is mentioned that by bulk supplying chlorine the costs are only 50 US-cents per person per year. It is very cheap.

Local stakeholders are informed and educated at district level. End users are asked if they want the dispenser during a village community sensitization (VCS) meeting. If they agree the dispenser is installed at the water point and a community education meeting is held where a promoter, who will continue to promote the use of the chlorine dispenser, is elected by members of that community and the community is taught how to use the dispenser at the community education meeting. Astrid explained that Evidence Action provides on-going services like refilling of the dispensers with chlorine and carries out detailed monitoring surveys on adoption rates.

Astrid then explained the dispenser technology, how it was developed, how it is used and how it has evolved over the years into a more cost-effective model.

The program began with 50 dispensers where an adoption rate of 49% was observed, compared to the DHS (Demographic and Health survey) that reported only 5% of people treat their water with chlorine in the Eastern region. In January 2013, the program started to scale up and opened a field office in Mbale. By August 2013, 737 water points in Kibuku and Budaka district had dispensers installed, which provided access to safe

water for over 140,000 people. In November 2013 Evidence Action started with the VCS meetings in Manafwa district in preparation for dispenser installation. Astrid showed a map of Kibuku and Budaka illustrating districts where dispenser installations have been completed.

Astrid explained that Evidence Action will continue to scale up in the Eastern Uganda and a pilot will be started in Western Uganda soon. Evidence Action is keen to partner with existing safe water programs.

### **Short Q&A session:**

**Q1: Do you check if dispensers are not removed after installation?**

**Response:** As part of the M&E procedure Evidence Action checks and responds to these issues through spot check surveys.

**Q2: The program looks like a project. If its lifetime expires what will happen?**

**Response:** The carbon credits allow us to make the project sustainable beyond donor funding.

**Q3: How do we treat rain harvested water?**

**Response:** Evidence Action concentrates on community water treatment but rain water harvesting is at household level. Community treatment is more cost-effective.

**Q4: The promoters and educators should use local language to communicate.**

**Response:** The promoters are elected from the community by the community, so they use their local languages.

**Q5: Can dispensers be installed at other water sources besides boreholes?**

**Response:** Evidence Action installs at all water sources that meet the turbidity, usage and other requirements.

**Q6: Are dispensers accessible to everyone and how is the chlorine kept safe?**

**Response:** The dispenser can be accessed by everyone in the community. A lock and key is used so that only the promoter and Evidence Action staff can have access to the chlorine inside the tank.

**Q7: How is it ensured that the communities have ownership of the dispenser?**

**Response:** Communities contribute the sand and ballast during the dispenser installation.

**Q8: How much does chlorine cost?**

**Response:** 4,440 Uganda Shillings (around 2 USD) per 5 L jerrican (based on costs of chlorine from Kenya)

**Q9: What happens if there is too much chlorine in the drinking water?**

**Response:** The only effect will be a bad taste but there is no health effect. Chlorination is recommended by the World Health Organization and the Ugandan Drinking Water Standards.

After the first question round Ronnie Twesigye (Uganda Country Representative, South Pole Carbon) gave an introduction on carbon credits for water purification. South Pole Carbon is a private company headquartered in Zurich with many offices all over the world.

Ronnie explained the principal behind carbon trading. For instance he mentioned that 1 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere are produced by activities like using a computer for 32 hours, producing 5 plastic bags or flying by plane for a distance of 2.2 km. Also purifying drinking water by boiling has a carbon footprint and affects climate change.

Ronnie concluded that chlorine dispensers reduce greenhouse emissions and that carbon financing gives projects access to a sustained financing opportunity. Carbon funding can bridge the financial gap so that poor communities can access safe water technologies still get access. An open question to the audience about how chlorine dispensers reduce greenhouse gas emissions was answered correctly: by reduction of cutting of trees for firewood to boil water.

Finally, Ronnie gave a short introduction about the Gold Standard Foundation and introduces the sustainable development assessment. Each of the indicators needs to be scored positive, negative, or neutral. In total the project has to score positive in at least two categories and neutral in the third category.

#### **Short Q&A session:**

**Q10: What will the community get for reducing greenhouse gas emissions?**

**Response:** The revenue from the carbon credits will help to subsidize and sustain the safe water provision. The carbon trade is like a barter trade; one gets money from units “carbon credits”. The developed countries clean up the environment. How? They go and fund projects like the chlorine dispenser in developing countries as a responsibility to clean up. This funding generates money for the project to scale and provide safe water to communities. The benefits include reduction of water-borne diseases and their impact on things like schooling. The other is that we reduce greenhouse emissions, improve indoor air quality, and protect the biodiversity and avoid desertification. Also, if a young girl is not sent to collect firewood to boil water, she can attend school. It lowers her risk to hostile environments and gives her time for other productive work. All these attributes of the chlorine dispenser leads to sustainable development which according to Gold Standard is “to use resources we have today and leave adequate for the future generation.”

**Q11: Who are the main buyers of carbon credits certified by the Gold Standard?**

**Response:** This whole carbon market mechanism is usually voluntary. Depends on how well you market your products and get the best price for it. But we have many buyers for example DHL, M&S Supermarkets, Coop etc...

### **C. Blind Sustainable Development Exercise & Discussion on Monitoring Sustainable Development**

After the second question round the blind sustainability matrix exercise was performed with the stakeholders. The stakeholder provided inputs on sustainability indicators and monitoring of these, as described in detail in section D.

### **D. Discussion on Continuous Input/Grievance Mechanism**

Astrid Haas presented how inputs and grievances can be given continuously (see section E.2.). The workshop participants agreed on the suggested input/grievance mechanism. One stakeholder suggested adding regular meetings to the list. (After the meeting it was decided that the stakeholders already have several ways (phone, email, post and comment boxes in the Evidence Action offices) to get in touch with Evidence Action and the CME, and that regular meetings are not added to the input/grievance mechanism and may only be organized if future stakeholder feedback suggests that such a meeting is necessary.)

### **E. Closure**

The follow-up and how people can get minutes and the Stakeholder Feedback Round were explained. In particular it was noted that Evidence Action will make the minutes and report available to participants. Should there still be comments, all stakeholders will have the opportunity to input them during this round.

The meeting was closed (slightly delayed) by Astrid. All participants were asked to complete an evaluation form. Discussions continued during a late tea break at 2pm.

## **ii. Minutes of other consultations**

Starting from December 2013 end user's feedback is systematically collected during the Village Community Sensitization (VCS) meetings. A summary of the CPA-specific consultations is attached in Annex 3. The complete feedback dataset is available at the Evidence Action Uganda country office.

During the VCS meetings feedback is collected (ca. 15 minutes) on a form by the Field Associates and later added to the central database:

1. What do you like about the project?
2. What do you not like about the project?
3. What impact do you think will the project have on the community, e.g. on air quality, water quality and quantity, soil condition, other pollutants, biodiversity, livelihood, access to affordable and clean energy services, human capacity, income generation,



and technological self-reliance?

In a final step the community is asked whether or not they want a chlorine dispenser to be installed at their water point and the percentage of yes-voters is recorded.

The attendees are informed that their answers will be recorded and that the following information about the person giving feedback is required to be collected:

1. Village & district
2. Name & male/female
3. Function/Job/Organization (e.g. farmer, teacher, LC1...)
4. Phone number

### iii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Faster and further expansion of the project.	Yes	Evidence Action is currently expanding its operations in Eastern Uganda and will start piloting the dispensers in Western Uganda in early 2014. By end of 2016 more than 30,000 dispensers are expected to be installed in Uganda.
Promoters want to be hired as field staff.	Yes	Evidence Action always publically advertises open positions. In the transparent hiring process promoters with the required qualifications have the same chances to get the job as all other applicants.
The project is based on a lot of voluntarism from community side.	Yes	Community management (unpaid) of water points is very common in rural Uganda and often an important factor for ensuring sustainability. Nevertheless, Evidence Action is currently testing different models for increasing promoter's motivation in Kenya. In case regular salaries are shown to increase the consumption of purified water, payments may be introduced in future.
No income generating activity is attached to this project.	Yes	The project does not include a direct income generating part for the target communities. Nevertheless, chlorine dispensers will reduce the burden of disease and increase the number of productive working days. The saved time can be used for income generating activities.

Why does the community waive all rights of carbon credits?	Yes	<p>Legal ownership of the installed chlorine dispenser hardware lies with Evidence Action. Community buy-in is achieved through an initial vote of whether they would like a chlorine dispenser, as well as through their voluntary provision of sand and ballast for the hardware installation. In exchange for having free access to the dispenser, the community (as represented by the dispenser promoter or village elder) signs the rights for the emissions reductions generated by the dispenser over to Evidence Action.</p> <p>In addition, it is technically and financially impossible for individual households or communities to claim carbon credits for their chlorine dispensers. The carbon revenue will directly benefit the end users by operating and maintaining the chlorine dispensers free of charge.</p>
There is not enough data to effectively conclude the achievements.	Yes	Evidence Action is keen to measure the impact of the chlorine dispenser program and puts extensive effort into monitoring activities compared with many other implementers of water projects. Experiences from Kenya (a dataset of almost four years) show that adoption rates are around 43%. Evidence Action will continue to collect all data necessary to improve its activities and achieve sustainable health gains in the project areas.
Risk of undermining efforts to improve access to sound water supply infrastructure.	Yes	The chlorine dispenser technology can be equally effective next to improved and unimproved water sources. Evidence Action continues to encourage governments, businesses, and NGOs to improve water supply infrastructure, but recognizes that a desire for improved infrastructure in the future does not mean that households with no other choice in the present should not have an opportunity for access to safe water when it can be provided at a low cost.
Risk of project being counter-productive to promoting hygiene at household level.	Yes	The chlorine dispenser system is not an alternative to other hygiene promotion activities at a household level, but it is used to supplement them. Evidence Action supports hygiene promotion efforts and does not interfere with them. Additionally, Evidence Action coordinates with village health teams on their efforts, which include health/hygiene promotion. Chlorination is very effective in this context because it provides protection from recontamination during transport or storage for up to 72 hours.
Doubts regarding sustainability because a single promoter instead of a water user committee is responsible for the	Yes	Evidence Action actively works with the Water User Committees (WUCs) and the Village Health Teams (VHTs). They are invited to all meetings and are encouraged to promote and become engaged with the chlorine dispenser system. This is really important for the program as they are

operation and maintenance.		<p>responsible of the water source (in the case of the WUCs) and for health promotion (in the case of the VHTs).</p> <p>The program asks the community to elect a promoter; and an assistant promoter to support the promoter's promotion and maintenance efforts. Regular phone calls and visits to the water source ensure sustained communication and enable the replacement of the promoter if they are ever unable to effectively perform their duties. Water User Committees are not disbanded upon promotion of the dispenser. The promoter does not replace the WUC but is an additive component of attention to water safety within the community.</p>
Doubts of sustainability due to costs and supply chain.	Yes	<p>Dispenser access is free to users. Evidence Action does not solely rely on donations or grant funding to cover the costs of service delivery. Instead, Evidence Action works with experts to develop, monitor, audit, issue and sell dispenser carbon credits. The revenues earned from carbon sales are used to reinvest in the program, ensuring that dispensers are sustainable over the long term, including chlorine delivery (free of charge) to the promoters for regular refills of the dispensers. The promoter reports any damages on the dispenser back to Evidence Action so that the dispenser can be replaced.</p>
In rural and urban water supply people hardly boil water for drinking.	Yes	<p>According to the Uganda DHS in 2011, boiling is a fairly common practice in rural and urban Uganda.</p> <p>The survey report shows that 37.7% of rural households in Uganda boil their drinking water; and 3.6% use other adequate household water treatment technologies. If end users had the required hygiene knowledge and the financial means to treat their water, it is assumed that most households would chose boiling for purifying their drinking water as this is the most common treatment option. In urban Uganda 70.6% of the households boil their drinking water according to the DHS.</p>
Difficulty of measuring the project-related emission reductions.	Yes	<p>The project-related emission reductions and avoidance are monitored and quantified based on a methodology registered with the UNFCCC under the Clean Development Mechanism (AMS-III.AV Version 03).</p>

#### iv. Revisit sustainability assessment

Are you going to revisit the sustainable development assessment?	Yes	No
Please note that this is necessary when there are indicators scored 'negative' or if there are stakeholder comments that can't be mitigated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Generally, the project was perceived very positively by the stakeholders and the main concern was why the program does not expand faster. The comments do not suggest that any sustainability indicator needs to be scored 'negative'.

#### v. Summary of alterations based on comments

The stakeholders provided very valuable feedback. Nevertheless, none of the comments require an immediate adjustment of the implementation strategy.

### SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

#### D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

##### i. '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	Uganda ratified the International Covenant on	Low	N/A



human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in human rights abuses.	<p>Civil and Political Rights in 1995<sup>2</sup> and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in 1986<sup>3</sup>. Additionally, fundamental and other human rights and freedoms are recognized by the constitution of Uganda<sup>4</sup>.</p> <p>By introducing a low carbon water purification technology, the project respects and protects human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. Chlorine dispensers provide access to safe water to everybody in a community without exclusion. The project is not complicit in any form of human rights abuses.</p>		
2 The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	Chlorine dispensers 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.	<p>Uganda signed the Cultural Charter For Africa in 1986<sup>5</sup>.</p> <p>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</p>	Low	N/A

<sup>2</sup> [http://treaties.un.org/pages/viewdetails.aspx?src=treaty&mtdsg\\_no=iv-4&chapter=4&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/pages/viewdetails.aspx?src=treaty&mtdsg_no=iv-4&chapter=4&lang=en)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.achpr.org/instruments/achpr/ratification/>

<sup>4</sup> Constitution Of The Republic Of Uganda, 1995

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Documents/Treaties/List/Cultural%20Charter.pdf>

	considered as a cultural practice.		
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.	<p>Uganda has ratified the ILO Conventions 87 (Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1947) in 2005 and 98 (Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention 1949) in 1963<sup>6</sup>. Additionally, Uganda has its own legislation concerning labour association and disputes<sup>7</sup>.</p> <p>Project implementation will require the employment of local staff for the installation and maintenance of chlorine dispensers, training, as well as for the monitoring of the project activity. All people employed by the project participants will be subject to the mentioned conventions as well as the freedoms and rights provided by the legislation of Uganda.</p> <p>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.</p>	Low	N/A
5 The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	Uganda has ratified the ILO Conventions 29 (Forced Labour Convention, 1930) in 1963 and 105 (Abolition	Low	N/A

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200\\_COUNTRY\\_ID:103324](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:103324)

<sup>7</sup> The Labour Unions Act 2006 and the Labour Dispute (Arbitration and Settlement) Act 2006

	<p>of Forced Labour Convention, 1957) in 1963<sup>8</sup>. Additionally, Uganda has its own legislation concerning employment<sup>9</sup>.</p> <p>The participation in the project as well as employment by the project participants will be voluntary. Evidence Action's number of hours worked per week and the overtime regulations abide by the Ugandan Employment Act, 2006.</p>		
6 The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	<p>Uganda has ratified the ILO Conventions 138 (Minimum Age Convention) in 2003 and 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention) in 1999<sup>10</sup>. Additionally, Uganda has its own legislation concerning child labour<sup>11</sup>. The legislation states, that no employment is allowed under 14 years and no hazardous work under 18 years.</p> <p>No child labour is employed for any project-related work. The project is not complicit in any form of child labour.</p>	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	<p>Uganda has ratified the ILO Conventions 100 (Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951) and 111 (Discrimination, Employment and</p>	Low	N/A

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200\\_COUNTRY\\_ID:103324](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:103324)

<sup>9</sup> The Employment Act, 2006

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200\\_COUNTRY\\_ID:103324](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:103324)

<sup>11</sup> The Employment Act, 2006

other basis.	<p>Occupation) Convention, 1958) in 2005<sup>12</sup>.</p> <p>Neither end user of the chlorine dispenser nor any employees will be subjected to any form discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis by the project participants.</p>		
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>Uganda has its own legislation in place concerning occupational safety and health<sup>13</sup>.</p> <p>The installation, maintenance and monitoring of chlorine dispensers, 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. The concentration of the chlorine solution is lower than in commercially available bleach and needs therefore not to be considered as a hazardous substance.</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	Uganda signed the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and	Low	N/A

<sup>12</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200\\_COUNTRY\\_ID:103324](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:103324)

<sup>13</sup> Occupational Safety and Health Act 2007



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."	<p>Natural Resources in 2003<sup>14</sup>. Additionally Uganda has its own legislation in place concerning environmental protection<sup>15</sup>.</p> <p>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.</p>		
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>Uganda has its own legislation in place concerning conservation of natural habitats<sup>16</sup>.</p> <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.	<p>Uganda ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption in 2004<sup>17</sup>. Uganda did not ratify the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in</p>	Low	N/A

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Documents/Treaties/List/Revised%20Convention%20on%20Nature%20and%20Natural%20Resources.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> The National Environment Act 1998 and the Water Act 1997

<sup>16</sup> The Uganda Wildlife Act 1996 and the National Forestry And Tree Planting Act, 2003

<sup>17</sup> [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?mtdsg\\_no=XVIII-14&chapter=18&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?mtdsg_no=XVIII-14&chapter=18&lang=en)

	<p>International Business Transactions<sup>18</sup>.</p> <p>Evidence Action as the project implementer is externally audited annually.</p> <p>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.</p>		
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## ii. 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 '-'	<p>Check <a href="http://www.undp.org/mdg">www.undp.org/mdg</a> and <a href="http://www.mdgmonitor.org">www.mdgmonitor.org</a></p> <p>Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals</p>	Defined by project developer	<p><u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated</p> <p><u>No change in impact:</u> score '0'</p> <p><u>Positive impact:</u></p>

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.oecd.org/daf/anti-bribery/antibriberyconventionratification.pdf>

				score '+'
Air quality	N/A	<p><u>MDG 4 and 5:</u></p> <p>The use of chlorine dispensers reduces the amount of biomass and fossil fuel burnt for water purification and hence leads to reduced smoke emission. This will reduce the exposition of mothers and children to hazardous air pollutants.</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>PM10 concentration in the indoor air</p> <p>As the impacts of chlorine dispensers on air quality are difficult to measure, the parameter was scored neutral, following the principle of conservativeness.</p>	0
Water quality and quantity	N/A	<p><u>MDG 4 and 5:</u></p> <p>Water treated with chlorine is safe for drinking and helps reducing waterborne diseases, for which mothers and children are especially vulnerable.</p> <p><u>MDG Goal 7:</u></p> <p>The installation of chlorine dispensers will increase the access of people to safe water.</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Fraction of water samples from chlorine dispenser users that meet a quality threshold of &lt; 10 CFU/100 ml for <i>E.coli</i>.</p>	+
Soil condition	N/A	<p><u>MDG Goal 7:</u></p> <p>Reduced deforestation by decreasing consumption of non-renewable biomass will lead to reduced soil erosion.</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Level of soil erosion.</p> <p>As the impacts of chlorine dispensers on deforestation and soil erosion are indirect and difficult to</p>	0

			measure, the parameter was scored neutral, following the principle of conservativeness.	
Other pollutants	N/A	<p><u>MDG Goal 7:</u></p> <p>Environmental sustainability is ensured as the project activities do not emit a significant amount of pollutants.</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Amount of solid waste (empty chlorine 5 liter containers/refills) generated</p> <p>The project activity does not result in the emission of significant amount of hazardous substances, light, noise or other pollutants.</p> <p>The few empty chlorine containers are not discarded by promoters into the surrounding environment, since they can be used for a variety of different purposes such as water collection containers.</p> <p>This indicator was scored neutral.</p>	0
Biodiversity	N/A	<p><u>MDG Goal 7:</u></p> <p>Reducing deforestation by decreasing the consumption of non-renewable biomass</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Number of affected plants and animals.</p> <p>As the impacts of chlorine</p>	0



		will help to preserve the biodiversity in local woodlands.	dispensers on the affected plants and animals through deforestation are indirect and difficult to measure, the parameter was scored neutral, following the principle of conservativeness.	
Quality of employment	N/A	The project activity will create job opportunities with safe working conditions and learning opportunities.	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Number of work related training attended by Evidence Action staff.</p> <p>As the quality of employment is difficult to measure, the parameter was scored neutral following the principle of conservativeness</p>	0
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	<p><u>MDG Goal 1:</u></p> <p>The chlorine dispensers will reduce the prevalence of diarrhea and therefore reduce time and money spent on hospital visits, and the number of unproductive days.</p> <p>It will also reduce the demand for fuel and hence save time and money spent to collect firewood or to</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Number of people treating their drinking water with chlorine.</p>	+

		purchase firewood and fossil fuels and hence contribute to poverty alleviation.		
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	N/A	<u>Parameter:</u> Percentage of total energy consumption covered through firewood or charcoal.  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	As integral part of the chlorine dispenser installation the end users will be trained in correct dispenser usage and will be made aware of the relation between unsafe drinking water, bad hygiene and diarrheal diseases.	<u>Parameter:</u> Number of end users attending community education meetings	+
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	<u>MDG Goal 1:</u> The project will create job opportunities, that will contribute to the aim of full productive	<u>Parameter:</u> Number of Evidence Action employees and contractors in Uganda.	+

		employment.		
Balance of payments and investment	N/A	<p>The dispenser program is attractive for social investors who accept carbon certificates in return for their investment.</p> <p>Some materials are produced abroad and need to be imported to Uganda.</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Amount of foreign direct investment.</p> <p>Overall it is expected that the program will have a positive balance of payments and investment. However, the total amount is insignificant and difficult to measure. Thus, the parameter was scored neutral, following the principle of conservativeness.</p>	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	N/A	<p><u>MDG Goal 8:</u></p> <p>Technology transfer is an integral constituent of a global partnership for development.</p> <p>The project will transfer a novel and innovative water purification technology to Uganda and end users in use and maintenance. The knowledge will also be transferred to interested partners.</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Number of chlorine dispensers installed in Uganda by other organizations than Evidence Action.</p> <p>As it is difficult to keep track on the activities of other organizations, the parameter was scored neutral following the principle of conservativeness.</p>	0

N/A

## D. 2. Stakeholders Blind 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 <a href="http://www.undp.org/mdg">www.undp.org/mdg</a> and <a href="http://www.mdgmonitor.org">www.mdgmonitor.org</a>  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	Boiling water on a stove causes emissions but dispensers will eliminate that.	Percentage of people boiling water.	+
Water quality and quantity	N/A	Quality: chlorine dispensers will improve water quality.  Quantity: less evaporation and less deforestation may increase availability of water.	<u>Parameter:</u>  Fraction of tests for fecal coliforms that do meet water quality.  For quantity the parameter was scored neutral.	+



			Overall this parameter was scored positive.	
Soil condition	N/A	No effect on soil condition.	N/A	0
Other pollutants	N/A	No effect on other pollutants	N/A	0
Biodiversity	N/A	Biodiversity will be preserved because people will stop cut down trees.	Government statistics on biodiversity if available.	+
Quality of employment	N/A	Positive impacts for Evidence Action staff. Promoters work as volunteers and are therefore not really employed.	Absenteeism from the job, reduction of medical bills or socio-economic status of employees.	+
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	Less sickness and therefore positive.	Data on diarrhea from the health clinics.	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	No impact on energy.	N/A	0
Human and institutional capacity	N/A	Higher school attendance and therefore better education. Hospitals will have less diarrhea patients and therefore more capacity for other patients.	Absenteeism in schools, school results in national exams or testing general knowledge about the importance of safe drinking water.	+
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	Saves money from health expenditure which can be invested in income generating activities.	Number of children brought to health facilities due to diarrheal diseases.	+
Balance of payments	N/A	The program is too small for influencing	N/A	0

and investment		the payment, investment balance of Uganda.		
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	N/A	Even though it may take some time, other players will take interest and adapt the technology in future.	Number of people engaging in the technology transfer.	+

Several stakeholders wished to have had more time to discuss the project instead of doing the blind sustainable development assessment.

The stakeholders scored 8 out of 12 sustainability indicators as 'positive' and none as 'negative'. The own sustainable development matrix is with 5 positive scores more conservative. Overall the results of the two analyses are very similar.

### D. 3. Consolidated 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 <a href="http://www.undp.org/mdg">www.undp.org/mdg</a> and <a href="http://www.mdgmonitor.org">www.mdgmonitor.org</a>  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	<p><u>MDG 4 and 5:</u></p> <p>The use of chlorine dispensers reduces the amount of biomass and fossil fuel burnt for water purification and hence leads to reduced smoke emission. This will reduce the exposition of mothers and children to hazardous air pollutants.</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>PM10 concentration in the indoor air</p> <p>As the impacts of chlorine dispensers on air quality are difficult to measure, the parameter was scored neutral, following the principle of conservativeness.</p>	0
Water quality and quantity	N/A	<p><u>MDG 4 and 5:</u></p> <p>Water treated with chlorine is safe for drinking and helps reducing waterborne diseases, for which mothers and children are especially vulnerable.</p> <p><u>MDG Goal 7:</u></p> <p>The installation of chlorine dispensers will increase the access of people to safe water.</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Fraction of water samples from chlorine dispenser users that meet a quality threshold of &lt; 10 CFU/100 ml for <i>E.coli</i>.</p>	+
Soil condition	N/A	<p><u>MDG Goal 7:</u></p> <p>Reduced deforestation by decreasing consumption of non-renewable biomass will lead to reduced soil erosion.</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Level of soil erosion.</p> <p>As the impacts of chlorine dispensers on deforestation and soil erosion are indirect and difficult to</p>	0

			measure, the parameter was scored neutral, following the principle of conservativeness.	
Other pollutants	N/A	<p><u>MDG Goal 7:</u></p> <p>Environmental sustainability is ensured as the project activities do not emit a significant amount of pollutants.</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Amount of solid waste (empty chlorine 5 liter containers/refills) generated</p> <p>The project activity does not result in the emission of significant amount of hazardous substances, light, noise or other pollutants.</p> <p>The few empty chlorine containers are not discarded by promoters into the surrounding environment, since they can be used for a variety of different purposes such as water collection containers.</p> <p>This indicator was scored neutral.</p>	0
Biodiversity	N/A	<p><u>MDG Goal 7:</u></p> <p>Reducing deforestation by decreasing the consumption of non-renewable biomass</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Number of affected plants and animals.</p> <p>As the impacts of chlorine</p>	0



		will help to preserve the biodiversity in local woodlands.	dispensers on the affected plants and animals through deforestation are indirect and difficult to measure, the parameter was scored neutral, following the principle of conservativeness.	
Quality of employment	N/A	The project activity will create job opportunities with safe working conditions and learning opportunities.	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Number of work related training attended by Evidence Action staff.</p> <p>As the quality of employment is difficult to measure, the parameter was scored neutral following the principle of conservativeness</p>	0
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	<p><u>MDG Goal 1:</u></p> <p>The chlorine dispensers will reduce the prevalence of diarrhea and therefore reduce time and money spent on hospital visits, and the number of unproductive days.</p> <p>It will also reduce the demand for fuel and hence save time and money spent to collect firewood or to</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Number of people treating their drinking water with chlorine.</p>	+

		purchase firewood and fossil fuels and hence contribute to poverty alleviation.		
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	N/A	<u>Parameter:</u>  Percentage of total energy consumption covered through firewood or charcoal.  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	As integral part of the chlorine dispenser installation the end users will be trained in correct dispenser usage and will be made aware of the relation between unsafe drinking water, bad hygiene and diarrheal diseases.	<u>Parameter:</u>  Number of end users attending community education meetings	+
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	<u>MDG Goal 1:</u>  The project will create job opportunities, that will contribute to the aim of full productive	<u>Parameter:</u>  Number of Evidence Action employees and contractors in Uganda.	+

		employment.		
Balance of payments and investment	N/A	<p>The dispenser program is attractive for social investors who accept carbon certificates in return for their investment.</p> <p>Some materials are produced abroad and need to be imported to Uganda.</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Amount of foreign direct investment.</p> <p>Overall it is expected that the program will have a positive balance of payments and investment. However, the total amount is insignificant and difficult to measure. Thus, the parameter was scored neutral, following the principle of conservativeness.</p>	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	N/A	<p><u>MDG Goal 8:</u></p> <p>Technology transfer is an integral constituent of a global partnership for development.</p> <p>The project will transfer a novel and innovative water purification technology to Uganda and end users in use and maintenance. The knowledge will also be transferred to interested partners.</p>	<p><u>Parameter:</u></p> <p>Number of chlorine dispensers installed in Uganda by other organizations than Evidence Action.</p> <p>As it is difficult to keep track on the activities of other organizations, the parameter was scored neutral following the principle of conservativeness.</p>	0

## Justification choices, data source and provision of references

A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score:

Air quality	<p><u>Neutral Score</u></p> <p>The baseline survey for CPA 2 revealed that 97.5% of the surveyed households use firewood to boil water and 93.0% of the households use conventional, unimproved cook stoves<sup>19</sup>.</p> <p>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<sup>20</sup>.</p> <p>The resulting exposure to hazardous air pollution has severe impact on health, as increased risk of acute respiratory infections (ALRI), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), lung cancer and other diseases. Women and children in low and least developed countries are disproportionately affected.<sup>21</sup></p> <p>The chlorine dispenser program 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. As the impacts of chlorine dispensers on air quality are difficult to measure, the parameter was scored neutral, following the principle of conservativeness.</p>
Water quality and quantity	<p><u>Positive Score</u></p> <p>Improving access to safe drinking water makes an important contribution to improved health outcomes. Diarrhoea remains one of the leading global causes of death among children under 5. Approximately 23,000 Ugandans, including 19,700 children under the age of five, die each year from diarrheal diseases – nearly 90% of which is directly attributed to poor water, sanitation and hygiene.<sup>22</sup></p> <p>Extensive research shows that chlorination is an effective technology for treating drinking water.<sup>23</sup> Hence the project activities will improve water quality, supply the end users with safe drinking water, and reduce the incidence of diarrhoea.</p>

<sup>19</sup> Pure Water Ltd, 2014: CDM-SSC-CPA-DD: Chlorine Dispensers in Uganda - CPA 2.

<sup>20</sup> WHO 2011: Fact sheet N°292: Indoor air pollution and health.

<sup>21</sup> WHO, 2002: The health effects of indoor air pollution exposure in developing countries.

<sup>22</sup> World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, March 2012. "Economic Impact of Poor Sanitation in Africa", available at: [www.wsp.org/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP-ESI-Uganda.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP-ESI-Uganda.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> WHO, 2011: Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality. Fourth Edition



Soil condition	<p><u>Neutral Score</u></p> <p>The area of Uganda's forests is steadily declining. Between 1990 and 2005 the total area of woodlands decreased by 29%.<sup>24</sup> Removal of fuel wood is one of the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Africa.<sup>25</sup> Especially in Africa, deforestation causes severe soil erosion and degradation.<sup>26</sup> Hence the reduced consumption of firewood with the installation of chlorine dispensers is likely to have a beneficial impact on soil conditions. However the effects are indirect and thus difficult to measure and accurately attribute. Following the principle of conservativeness, the indicator was scored neutral.</p>
Other pollutants	<p><u>Neutral Score</u></p> <p>The chlorine dispensers do not contain or produce any significant amount of hazardous substances or other pollutants.<sup>27</sup> The project activity does not result in any light or noise emissions or any visual pollution and therefore the indicator was scored neutral.</p>
Biodiversity	<p><u>Neutral Score</u></p> <p>As mentioned above, the deforestation rate is high in Uganda.<sup>24</sup> Removal of fuel wood is one of the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Africa.<sup>25</sup> 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<sup>28</sup>. Hence the reduced consumption of firewood with chlorine dispensers is likely to have a beneficial impact on biodiversity. However, the effects are indirect and thus difficult thus measure and attribute. Following the principle of conservativeness, the indicator was scored neutral.</p>
Quality of employment	<p><u>Neutral Score</u></p> <p>Evidence Action through its dispensers program creates long-term job opportunities. For operation and maintenance of every 1,000 dispensers, 1 Field Associate and 4 Community Service Assistants are employed. The work contracts are in line with Ugandan law and the financial compensation is fair.<sup>29</sup> For each CPA around 6 to 7 long-term job opportunities are created. As the quality of employment is difficult to measure, the parameter was scored</p>

<sup>24</sup> Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2012: 2012 Statistical Abstract.

<sup>25</sup> Kissinger, G., M. Herold, V. De Sy, 2012: Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: A Synthesis Report for REDD+ Policymakers.

<sup>26</sup> FAO, 2012: Land and environmental degradation and desertification in Africa, FAO, 1995. State of the World's Forests

<sup>27</sup> Evidence Action, 2013: <http://evidenceaction.org/dispensers/>

<sup>28</sup> FAO, 2010: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010.

<sup>29</sup> Evidence Action, 2013: Human Resources

	neutral following the principle of conservativeness.
Livelihood of the poor	<p><u>Positive Score</u></p> <p>In rural Uganda, almost 30% of the population lives below the national poverty line.<sup>24</sup> Chlorine dispensers 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, income generation, education). In Sub-Saharan Africa, each USD 1 invested in attaining universal access to improved drinking water source yields in USD 2.50 economic benefit due to health care savings and gained additional productive days.<sup>30</sup></p> <p>Evidence from scientific studies shows that water quality projects reduce the incidence of diarrhoea by around 40%<sup>31,32</sup> and hence less time and money needs to be spent on hospital visits and medication.</p>
Access to affordable and clean energy services	<p><u>Neutral Score</u></p> <p>Uganda's energy supply largely depends on firewood.<sup>24</sup> Of the surveyed households in the project boundary of CPA 2, 97.5% use firewood and 2.1% use charcoal to boil water.<sup>19</sup> The fraction of non-renewable biomass on total woody biomass used as fuel amounts to 81%.<sup>19</sup> Chlorine dispensers will reduce the consumption of firewood and hence substantially reduce the dependence of households on non-renewable energy sources. The total amount of energy consumed per household as well as the money spent for energy will decrease. However, the project will not have a significant impact on price and availability of energy and hence the parameter was scored neutral.</p>
Human and institutional capacity	<p><u>Positive Score</u></p> <p>The training provided by Evidence Action will increase the general knowledge about the importance of safe drinking water and improved hygiene behaviour.</p> <p>In some communities the elected promoters are women. This role strengthens the position of women in the communities.</p>

<sup>30</sup> WHO, 2012: Global costs and benefits of drinking-water supply and sanitation interventions to reach the MDG target and universal coverage.

<sup>31</sup> Fewtrell, L., Kaufmann, R.B., Kay, D., Enanoria, W., Haller, L., Colford Jr, J.M., 2005. Water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions to reduce diarrhoea in less developed countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Infect. Dis.* 5, 42–52. doi:10.1016/S1473-3099(04)01253-8

<sup>32</sup> Waddington, H., Snilstveit, B., 2009. Effectiveness and sustainability of water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions in combating diarrhoea. *J. Dev. Eff.* 1, 295–335. doi:10.1080/19439340903141175

Quantitative employment and income generation	<p><u>Positive Score</u></p> <p>Besides a number of long-term employees, the program creates a range of temporary employment opportunities. In the initial working phase in a new district additional field associates are needed. The installation of chlorine dispensers is being done by local artisans.<sup>29</sup> Operation and maintenance of the chlorine dispensers require a similar amount of work in all regions in Uganda and thus the jobs created are equally distributed over the project areas.</p>
Balance of payments and investment	<p><u>Neutral Score</u></p> <p>On the one hand carbon funding of the program may attract investors and therefore positively impact investments. On the other hand the dispenser hardware and chlorine is imported to Uganda. Evidence Action is keen to locally source the chlorine solution if a reliable producer can be identified. Overall the chlorine dispenser program has a very small impact on the investment balance of Uganda and therefore the parameter is scored neutral.</p>
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	<p><u>Neutral Score</u></p> <p>The chlorine dispenser technology was extensively studied by Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA). The program will help to transfer this novel and innovative water purification technology to rural areas of Uganda. Evidence Action is eager to share and transfer knowledge about the dispensers to other organizations.<sup>29</sup> However, it is difficult to keep track on the installations by other organizations and therefore the parameter is scored neutral.</p>

## SECTION E. SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

### E. 1. Discussion on Sustainability Monitoring Plan

In the stakeholder's opinions, the project will have a beneficial impact on 8 out of 12 sustainability indicators. However, it was recognized that many of the expected impacts are indirect and hence difficult to monitor.

For several of the indicators considered to be positively influenced by the project, the stakeholders brought forward specific suggestions. The following parameters will be

monitored in order to show the impacts of the program on sustainable development:

Water quality: Fraction of samples from dispenser users that meet a quality threshold of < 10 CFU/100 ml for *E. coli* (indicator bacteria for fecal contamination)

Livelihood of the poor: Number of people treating their drinking water with chlorine.

Human and institutional capacity: Number of end users attending community education meetings

Quantitative employment and income generation: Number of Evidence Action employees and contractors in Uganda

## **E. 2. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism**

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	<p><u>Country office</u>:</p> <p>3rd Floor Office 4 Regency plaza, plot 30, Lugogo Bypass, Kampala</p> <p><u>Mbale field office</u>:</p> <p>Plot 08, Mundaye Close, Mbale</p>	<p>Inputs or grievances can be given at any time directly to Evidence Action staff who are regularly visiting water points for evaluations, hardware check and chlorine delivery. During these visits, they interact with the promoters and can receive input and relay it to the country office.</p> <p>Boxes for written comments can be found in the Evidence Action country and field offices.</p>
Telephone access	<p><u>Evidence Action</u>:</p> <p>039 217 75 03</p> <p><u>CME</u>:</p> <p>+41 43 501 35 50</p>	<p>Each promoter gets a laminated promoter card with the number as well as some airtime to help them call the number.</p> <p>Evidence Action engages office based staff to complete phone calls to promoters on a regular basis because some promoters may be reluctant to call to</p>



		report problems.
Internet/email access	<p><u>Evidence Action:</u> <a href="mailto:andrew.ocama@evidenceaction.org">andrew.ocama@evidenceaction.org</a></p> <p><u>CME:</u> Pure Water Ltd. <a href="mailto:iwpp@southpolecarbon.com">iwpp@southpolecarbon.com</a></p> <p><u>Gold Standard:</u> <a href="mailto:info@goldstandard.org">info@goldstandard.org</a></p>	<p>Inputs or grievances can be sent at any time to the Evidence Action Uganda country office in Kampala or via email to the Program Manager.</p> <p>Contact details of CME and Gold are made available at the Evidence Action offices in Uganda.</p>
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	N/A	Taking into account the geographical dispersion of the chlorine dispensers, the selection of a Nominated Independent Mediator was not considered as an appropriate method for continuous input and grievance expression.

*All issues identified during the crediting period through any of the Methods listed above 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.*

<b>SECTION F.</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE DESIGN OF THE STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ROUND</b>
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For the Stakeholder Feedback Round the following steps are planned:

**For Chlorine Dispensers in Uganda CPA 9:**

- 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 district at the Chief Administrative Officer's office in Mbale and Sironko districts.
- A hardcopy LSC Report, CPA-DD and CPA-Passport will be provided at the Evidence Action country office in Kampala and the Evidence Action field office in Mbale.
- 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 in Mbale and Sironko district.

<b>ANNEX 1.</b>	<b>ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST</b>
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Annex 1 is provided as separate file

<b>ANNEX 2.</b>	<b>ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS</b>
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Annex 2 is provided as separate file

<b>ANNEX 3.</b>	<b>CPA SPECIFIC END USER FEEDBACK</b>
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Annex 3 is provided as separate file

<b>ANNEX 4.</b>	<b>ELECTRONIC LSC MEETING INVITATIONS</b>
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Annex 4 is provided as separate file