Gold Standard for the Global Goals

Verification Appraisal Report

March 2018 - version 1.1

Gold Standard

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Title of the project	GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Manica Province Safe Water (Mozambique)
Gold Standard project id	VPA 159 GS 7132 VPA 160 GS 7133 VPA 161 GS 7134 VPA 162 GS 7135 VPA 163 GS 7136 VPA 198 GS 7470 VPA 199 GS 7471 VPA 200 GS 7472 VPA 201 GS 7473 VPA 202 GS 7474
Host Country	Mozambique
Date of Design Certification	VPA 159-202: 04/12/2019
Start date of crediting period	VPA 159 GS 7132: 19/06/2019 VPA 160 GS 7133: 26/10/2019 VPA 161 GS 7134: 15/05/2019 VPA 162 GS 7135: 03/04/2019 VPA 163 GS 7136: 29/08/2019 VPA 198 GS 7470: 18/04/2019 VPA 199 GS 7471: 05/04/2019 VPA 200 GS 7472: 13/06/2019 VPA 201 GS 7473: 10/09/2019 VPA 202 GS 7474: 20/09/2019
Duration of this monitoring period (dd/mm/yyyy) to (dd/mm/yyyy)	VPA 159 GS 7132: 19/06/2019 to 30/06/2020 VPA 160 GS 7133: 26/10/2019 to 30/06/2020 VPA 161 GS 7134: 15/05/2019 to 30/06/2020 VPA 162 GS 7135: 03/04/2019 to 30/06/2020 VPA 163 GS 7136: 29/08/2019 to 30/06/2020 VPA 198 GS 7470: 18/04/2019 to 30/06/2020 VPA 199 GS 7471: 05/04/2019 to 30/06/2020 VPA 200 GS 7472: 13/06/2019 to 30/06/2020 VPA 201 GS 7473: 10/09/2019 to 30/06/2020 VPA 202 GS 7474: 20/09/2019 to 30/06/2020
SDG Impacts targeted (as per approved PDD)	SDG3: Good Health and Wellbeing SDG5: Gender Equality SDG6: Clean Water and Sanitation SDG13: Climate Action

SECTION A. PROJECT STATUS DESCRIPTION

>> Please indicate the scheme applicable to the micro-scale project

1. Project is applying under the stand alone micro-scale scheme ☐
2. Project is applying under the micro-programme scheme ☒

Title of the Project or VPA:

GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Manica Province Safe Water (Mozambique)

Title of the PoA: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

Project Documentation Versions Supplied:

- Monitoring Report Version 1:
  - GS7132-36_GS7470-74_MR-v1
- ER Calcs Version 1:
  - GS7132_ER_Calcs_MP1_v1
  - GS7133_ER_Calcs_MP1_v1
  - GS7134_ER_Calcs_MP1_v1
  - GS7135_ER_Calcs_MP1_v1
  - GS7136_ER_Calcs_MP1_v1
  - GS7470_ER_Calcs_MP1_v1
  - GS7471_ER_Calcs_MP1_v1
  - GS7472_ER_Calcs_MP1_v1
  - GS7473_ER_Calcs_MP1_v1
  - GS7474_ER_Calcs_MP1_v1
- Monitoring Surveys Version 1:
  - Usage Survey_MP1
  - Water_Project Survey_MP1_v1
  - WCFT_v1
  - Full follow up WQT

>Briefly indicate when the project started operation and discuss its current status.

In total 72 boreholes were rehabilitated/installed between April 2019 and November 2019. The number of days each borehole credited for in this monitoring period was multiplied by the number of people using the borehole to give the total number of project technology days for that borehole. The individual project technology days for each borehole were totaled to

give the total number of project technology days for this monitoring period. This verification marks the completion of the first monitoring period for all VPAs included in the review.

Monitoring conducted in 2020 estimated project parameters, using a representative random sample. The usage survey is designed to determine the usage rate for the project; the proportion of people using safe water for project-related activities and no longer boiling their water before consumption in project-related activities.

The project survey aims to compare the current monitoring period to the baseline scenario previously determined. It measures project water use, fuel use and WASH progress alongside standard household characteristics. For example, the project survey shows who is usually responsible for collecting water within households (Figure 1), where people collect their fuel from (Figure 2) and what activities people intend to do with the time saved as a result of the project (Figure 3).

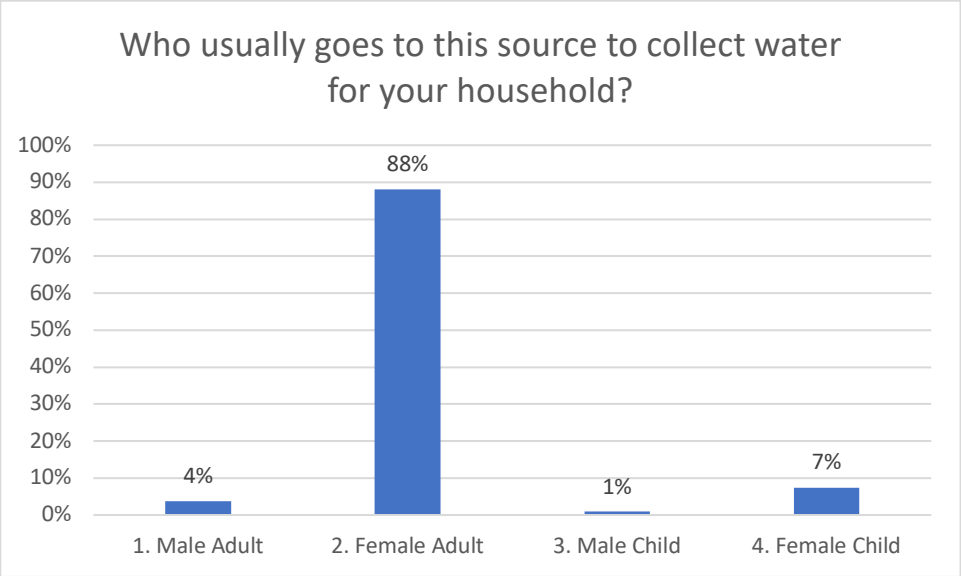


Figure 1. Household water collection split by age and gender.

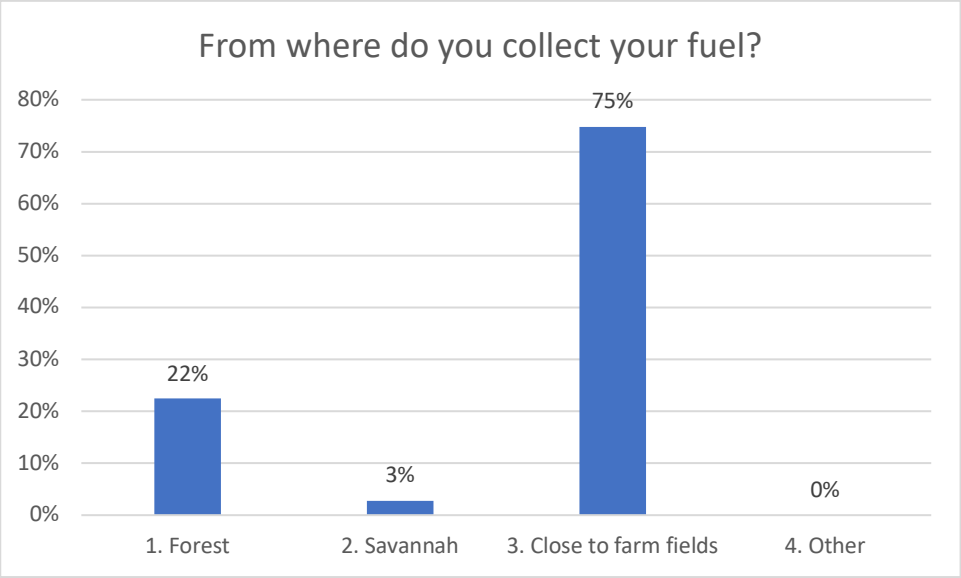


Figure 2. Fuel collection.

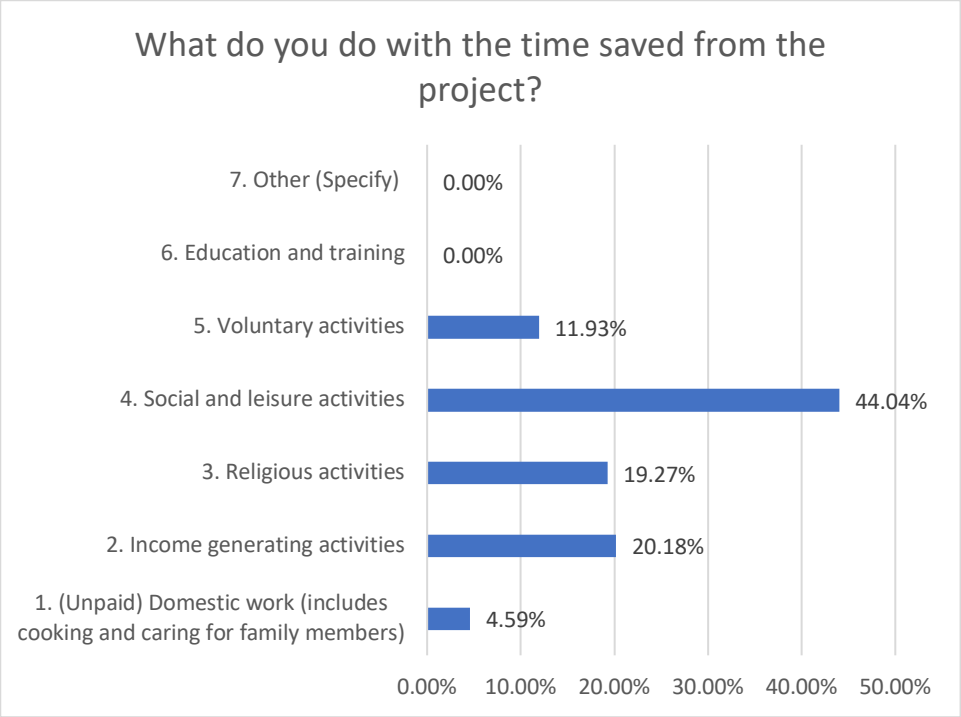


Figure 3. Where time saved from the project will be put to use.

The survey results were used to calculate SDG impacts of the projects for SDGs 3, 5, 6 and 13.

SDG 3 (Good Health and Well Being):

P_{safe} - The number of additional persons consuming safe water in the project activity compared to the baseline scenario is used to determine the project contribution to SDG 3. The full calculation can be found in the project Monitoring Report and Emissions Reductions

Calculations. The number of persons having access to safe water in the project activity (P_y) is monitored annually and is determined through household lists.

SDG 5 (Gender Equality):

TR_y - Total reduction time spent collecting water and firewood for project activity in year y (%)– shows the project contribution to SDG 5. The time spent collecting firewood and water per household per day ($T_{p,y}$) is monitored and compared to the baseline value. This monitoring period saw a reduction of 38% per trip in time spent collecting firewood from an average of 3.67 hours in the baseline scenario to 2.26 hours.

SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation):

P_{access} – Number of additional persons having access to safe water in the project activity compared to the baseline scenario – is used to measure the project contribution to SDG 6. This calculation uses two monitored parameters. P_y (which is discussed above under SDG 3) and the usage rate in the given year ($U_{p,y}$) are updated with each verification. For this monitoring period, the usage rate was found to be 99%.

SDG 13 (Climate Action):

Please see the respective Emissions Reductions calculations for each VPA. CO2e emission reductions are the indicator to demonstrate that the project has raised capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management contributing to SDG 13.

SECTION B. OBJECTIVE OBSERVER'S OPINION

>>Provide an opinion as to whether the project activity is in line with The Gold Standard principles and whether SDG outcomes should be certified.

According to the field survey conducted, the project core commitment is to ensure repair or rehabilitation of boreholes in several communities based in Manica Province and the objective observer assures that the project is implementing the rehabilitation of communities' damaged boreholes to ensure supply of clean and safe water for households' consumption. The project has installed 9 boreholes. The assessment of project implementation is very positive since different communities in Manica Province are currently taking clean water therefore significantly reducing waterborne diseases since before the project households used to get water from rivers, lakes and open wells where in some cases cattle and other animals also consumed and bathed in same very water. However, as a way of purifying it for consumption, households were forced to travel long distances varying from 3Km to roughly 6km in search for firewood or fossil to boil the very water. This procedure led to deforestation, GHG emission and time consuming for households as they had no enough time for other income generational activities such as small local business, farming and leisure due to long distances they had to endure to get firewood or fossil to boil water. Female respondents in

Gondola Community households claimed the saddest memories they have was when they had to go looking for water under the rain during rainy seasons and walking uphill carrying 20Litres containers on their heads if that was not enough, they had also to go in search for firewood in the forest for boiling the very water and when it was time to go to the farm it was already midday. In Cafumpe district, local respondents have mentioned recurrent cases of diarrhoea and stomach-ache in connection with water collected from rivers and open wells.

[Household taking water from a previous water source in Mazicuera Community]

[A girl collecting water from previous water source in Paco Community]

The project has been implemented according to Gold Standard Principles of Gender Equality and Women's right, respecting Sites of cultural and Historical, corruption, Health Risk, Water, Forced eviction and displacement, Land Tenure and Other rights, Negative Economic Consequences, Emissions and Environmental Safeguarding Principles.

Households have confirmed that the project has positively changed their lives, waterborne diseases have significantly reduced; firewood or fossil for water boiling has also reduced because as per their point of view water taken from the borehole is clean and safe and it doesn't require further treatment or purification; households have also affirmed that they now have more time to run their small community business (small grocery shops), grow crops and or farming and look after their family since they no longer have to walk 800m - 3Km in search for water sources in rivers and open wells like they used to before the project. Moreover, before this project implementation damaged borehole would take 5, 10 or even 15 years to be maintained or repaired by the government as they claimed lack of funds because when the borehole used to be damaged government would just come take a glance on it, take some notes and promise to come back for repair but they never did.

[A Household collecting water in Noia Community]

[water collection from borehole repaired in Paco community]

According to the interview and observation in the field, water is 90% mainly taken by adult females, female and male infants work in the village or city. Each household is normally composed of 5 to 10 people and the rate of water consumption per household is 100 to 200 Litres per day. Water is usually used for drinking, cooking, washing, bathing, cleaning, etc.

[Households collecting water on repaired borehole in Mazicuera Community]

[Water collection in Mutongoro Community]

WASH committees in every community the objective observer passed by have presented before me the grievance or log books where they leave out their comments and feedbacks. They usually meet from time to time to discuss issued related to the borehole, sanitation and to mobilize responsible use of borehole and contributions.

[Wash Community Member holding Grievance- log Book in Tique – Tique 1 Community]

[Wash Committee Member holding Grievance Book in Paco Community]

The objective observer confirmed that the stakeholder meeting really took place where local community leaders and officials attended and provide their comments and feedback regarding what they expected during project implementation. However, households did not attend to the meeting due to the distance where the venue was held but according to the project developer, they ensure that before a community benefits from project maintenance program a short briefing on project objective is provided to enlighten people's awareness towards environment protection and greenhouse carbon emission reduction.

The Objective Observer confirmed in the field that each WASH committee had contacts details of Project Developer, Project Donors and Project Stakeholders' to report any grievance whenever any problem in connection with the borehole life occurred.

Communities were trained in water, sanitation and hygiene and good results are already evident within the population. WASH Committee conducts small contribution for eventual minor maintenance of the borehole; this reasonable amount does not include widows and elderly. However, when the damage is categorised as serious damage Watsan team is reported and the team usually provide prompt assistance. Furthermore respondents in all communities appealed that they are not capable of conducting serious damage/ bigger repairs on the borehole because repair or maintenance parts are very expensive and difficult to find in local markets plus it also requires a qualified technician.

Watsan represented by the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer said that stakeholders have provided positive feedback regarding this project and that life in the benefiting communities has changed with this project. When asked about boreholes lifespan after repair the respondent said that very few of them get serious damage, between 2018-2019 there were only 17 dysfunctioning boreholes reported that were promptly repaired. After borehole damage is reported by community WASH committee it usually takes 24hrs to repair the water point when the rehabilitation team is closer to that community and sometimes some of the broken-down Boreholes remained unfunctional or with limited functionality for a period longer than 3 days (Borehole details and down-days are reported in ERs spreadsheet and MR) when the rehab team is working in another district far from the reported dysfunctional water pump. During this borehole broken down period households are forced to return to their old-fashioned procedure of boiling or directly consuming unsafe water collected from rivers and open wells. The non-functional days were discounted and ERs not accredited for those days (Boreholes and days are reported in ERs spreadsheet and MR) and these calculations are worked out by CO2 Balance.

During the ongoing verification PP has distributed 7 additional BHs among the existing 10 VPAs (due to ongoing GS WBT Grievance), this means that the number of Users and PTDs have slightly changed. Crediting Start Date for VPAs 160 is now 29/08/2019 instead of 26/10/2019.

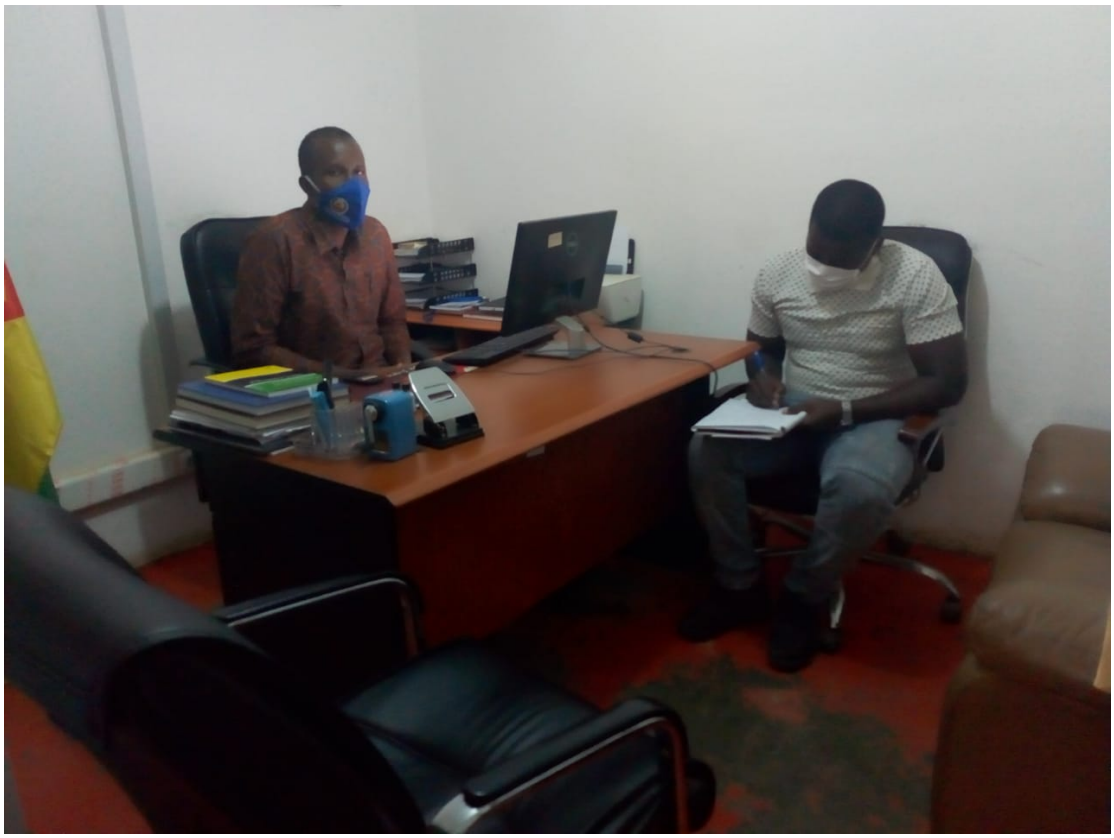
PTDs (Np,y)	Users (Py)
GS 7132: 905,311	GS 7132: 3,440
GS 7133: 866,544	GS 7133: 3,479
GS 7134: 1,138,953	GS 7134: 3,167
GS 7135: 1,413,251	GS 7135: 3,494
GS 7136: 930,690	GS 7136: 3,467
GS 7470: 964,587	GS 7470: 3,116
GS 7471: 1,154,539	GS 7471: 3,535
GS 7472: 1,096,260	GS 7472: 3,436
GS 7473: 874,188	GS 7473: 3,169
GS 7474: 987,896	GS 7474: 3,899

Regarding the installation of new borehole an issued raised by most stakeholders during this audit, the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer has commented by saying that the project design did not incorporate installation of new boreholes but repair and maintenance of existing boreholes in the district and that maybe in the future a project with this target will be designed depending on the donors. When asked about small contributions management in the communities with boreholes, the respondent said they do not intervene in its management, however they just have to make sure Wash committee is operational and if a management problem in Wash committee is reported the community votes for a replacement. When asked about how the community will manage the borehole once the project decommissions, the respondent said some communities prefer to deposit the money in a bank account and other communities prefers to conduct income generation activities by for instance doing business such as cattle raising, farming and loans, and within five years they are expected to be able to repair the boreholes themselves. The project mobilizes Wash Committee to make sure the borehole lifespan is secured by instructing other borehole users to use them responsibly and guarantee adherence to sanitation measures.

[Meeting with Watsan Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer]

There are more than 2000 boreholes around Manica Province spread throughout different districts according to the government officials. Respondents emphasised that the project goes in conformity with the design. In their understanding, so far there isn't any threatening incident which has occurred and that they are very happy with the progress the

project is taking. Most recommendation stakeholders' came down into requesting that this project expands to sub-countries where other boreholes need rehabilitation and the population lacks funds to conduct such maintenances leaving no choice to the local community but to consume unsafe water from rivers, lakes and open wells. The respondents also recommended the project starts installing new boreholes since there are still a significant number of communities around the district which are still collecting unsafe water from rivers. Furthermore, a remark was given towards the implementation of environmental friendly stove to those communities with no boreholes available as a way of minimizing GHC emission. Finally, they congratulated this ongoing partnership between Watsan and Local Government officials engaged in the supply of clean and safe water as way of improving community health, economic growth and family affair.



[Meeting with Director of SDPI in Chimoio District]

[Meeting with Director of DDPIS in Gondola District]

[Meeting with the Head of Administrative Post of Cafumpe]

SECTION C.	DETAILS OF SITE VISIT

C.1 Team on site

>>List Objective Observer(s) that went on site. Provide brief information about his/her (their) background and relevant skills.

Vicente Temo Gimo Júnior has a Degree in English and Portuguese Language Teaching and is a professional Sworn Translation. I have worked before as Assistant GHG Auditor for the Ministry of Lands and Forestry in Tete Province – Mozambique for 6 months, where the core responsibility involved managing and identifying cost effective reduction opportunities and setting GHG targets, measuring and reporting progress; public reporting and participation in voluntary GHG programs; Voluntary stakeholder reporting of GHG emissions and progress towards GHG targets; Conducting Global warming awareness seminars, designing reporting programs, including GHG registries; participating in government reporting programs at national, regional and local level; providing information to support 'baseline protection' and/or credit for early actions. Last but not least, worked in liaison with CDM auditors as local expert responsible for visiting selected boreholes contemplated in Watsan rehabilitation project, interviewing borehole beneficiaries, community leaders, WASH community, Government Officials, Baseline Communities and finally provided final personal remarks in connection with the findings.

C.2 Period of site-visit

>>Time period during which Objective Observer(s) was (were) on-site.

The audit started from 08-09-2020 to 10-09-2020 with Day 1 visiting three Communities in Gondola District namely: Paco Community – CHI00097, Muarewa Community – CHI00087 and Mazicuera Community – CHI00086. Day 2 visiting communities in Cafumpe Administrative Post/ward such as: Noia Community – CHI00046, Tique – Tique 1 Community – CHI00069, Tique Mutongoro Community – CHI00061. Last day, Day 3 visiting Chissui Rupongue Community – CHI00036.

C.3 People interviewed

>>Provide the list of the individuals interviewed during the site visit and include relevant information on the group or organisation they represent.

List of Respondents

Province	District	Community	Name of the Respondents	Title
		Paco – CHI00097	Isabel Francisco Sweet Macorrea	General Household
		Muarewa-	Lucas Pedro	WASH

Manica	Gondola	CHI00087		Community Member
			José Sebastião	Community Leader
		Mazicuera-CHI00086	José Joaquim João	WASH Community Member
		-	Carlitos Costa Janasse	Dir. of DDPIS – Gondola
Manica	Cafumpe	Noia-CHI00046	Anólia Mortero	General Household
			Elias António Faife	Community Leader
		Tique 1-CHI00046	Rita Freque	WASH Community Member
		Tique-Mutongoro-CHI00061	Paulo Fernando	WASH Community Member
		-	Augusto Duarte Roque	Head of Administrative Post of Cafumpe
Manica	Chimoio	Chissui Rupongue	Alberto Curassi	Household
			Manuel Muziwissi Chemua	Household
			Pedro Supião Manzo	Household
			Maria Quiteria Raice	WASH Community Member
				Community Leader
		-	Carlos Francisco Cuamba	Dir. of DDPIS – Chimoio
Manica	Chimoio	-	Nollege Mutisse	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

[With the community Leader in Chissui Rupongue Community]

C.4 Means for interviews

>>Describe the means used to interview individuals during site visit; e.g. one to one interactions, telephonic conversations, etc.

The interviews were carried out through face-to-face questionnaire based on open ended questions, Yes/No questions reinforced by Direct Observation and photographs where possible. Interviews were took place observing Mozambican Health Authority recommendation currently in force. Interviewers were advised to wear masks and 1.5metre distancing was implemented during interviews.

SECTION D. EVALUATION OF THE STATUS OF MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION MEASURES

>>Evaluate whether the measures to mitigate risks to safeguarding principles identified during project registration have been implemented. Also check if any compensation promised to stakeholders have been delivered.

The Objective Observer sees that the borehole rehabilitation has helped saving time as they no longer have to walk for miles in search of water and firewood and it is evident that now women have more time to do other income generation activities, taking care of family, going to church and girls are now going to school without missing classes etc. Waterborne diseases have nearly reduced to 90% after project implementation as

households are no longer drinking unsafe or unprotected water from rivers and open wells but from boreholes which is clean and safe for direct consumption. There was zero report on corruption during survey however when such cases happen, people involved in such acts are immediately suspended and the person is hold accountable. Objective Observation has confirmed that H and S sessions were conducted before a borehole is repaired, community members were trained on hygiene and sanitation, Wash Committee were also trained on sustainable use of borehole and conducting minor maintenance and results on that could be noticed in the field. Wash Committee members carry out minor maintenances such as changing piston seals (U-seales and cup seals), bushings and rod centralisers.

Mitigation or compensation measure	Comments (provide information on status of implementation)
The project supports vulnerable community members (e.g. women, children, elderly, disable)	Trainings and community follow-ups are regularly implemented. During these meetings vulnerable community members are directly involved. In addition to this, time saved to collect fuel and water is annually monitored through the Monitoring Project Survey: as women and children are the principle responsible of collection the project has the potential to reduce the time poverty for these categories. The annual Monitoring Project Survey also shows how the time saved is used by the respondents.
The project aims to reduce the exposure to waterborne diseases	Incidences of water borne illnesses are monitored through the annual Monitoring Project Survey. A WASH programme is carried out by the project including WASH training at the beginning of the project, as well as subsequent WASH follow-up training. Additionally, the quality of the water for each borehole is tested in order to make sure the water is safe to drink.
The project aims to avoid all forms of corruption	Water Point Committees are formed and supported to manage the boreholes. They are receiving training through WASH and workshops where any forms of corruption are discouraged

	and rules and regulations surrounding corruption are elaborated to ensure that all local community level corruption concerns are addressed. Community members can communicate with the project developers through the continuous input mechanism and address any form of corruption or concerns.
The project is not expected to have any negative economic impacts or cause any risks	To ensure long term sustainability of the water points, and avoid unexpected breakdowns and spending, training will be conducted at the beginning of the project on conducting minor maintenance.

SECTION E. STATUS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OUTCOMES

>> *With reference to the Sustainability Monitoring Report, evaluate the outcomes against the SDGs addressed by the project, including SDG 13.*

The Objective observations confirm that the project observed and promotes gender equality, as the objective observer acknowledged that good number of project beneficiaries are women. Water collected from borehole is clean and safe for consumption according to different households interviewed and water quality test is conducted by project technicians once a borehole is repaired and afterwards stakeholders are invited to confirm it by signing quality test form. The Project conducts H and S sessions before borehole repair where community members were trained about hygiene and sanitation surround the borehole. With respect to SDG13, the community households have significantly reduced smoke emission because with repaired borehole they are no longer urged to burn firewood or fossil to boil water anymore, respondents claimed water is safe and they drink it directly, purification is no longer necessary.

Project Developer Sustainability Monitoring Report

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 (Climate Action)
Data/parameter:	$fNRB_{i,y}$
Unit	Fractional non-renewability
Description	Non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel in scenario i during year y

Source of data	CDM Default stated in following document: https://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/index.html
Value(s) applied)	0.91
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The UNFCCC CDM default fNRB value for the Republic of Mozambique expired in December 2017. In absence of an updated value, the previously approved value shall be used, however this will be updated once a revised figure is put forward for the CDM default value. If the UNFCCC updated value is higher than the previously approved value, then the previously approved value shall be used. In other circumstances, the updated value by the UNFCCC shall be used, maintaining conservativeness.
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions.
Additional comments	-

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 6 (Safe Water and Sanitation)
Data/parameter:	$N_{p,y}$
Unit	Project Technology Days
Description	Number of persons consuming water supplied by project scenario p through year y
Measured/calculated/default	N/A
Source of data	Borehole Project Database
Value(s) of monitored parameter	GS 7132: 833,140 GS 7133: 746,507 GS 7134: 1,153,905 GS 7135: 1,299,778 GS 7136: 851,420 GS 7470: 968,245 GS 7471: 1,042,675 GS 7472: 997,881 GS 7473: 876,372 GS 7474: 803,446
Monitoring equipment	Project Database
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable):	Sum of the total number of people using each borehole in the project multiplied by the number of days crediting each borehole earns in a given monitoring period.
QA/QC procedures:	N/A
Purpose of data:	Calculation of emission reductions.
Additional comments:	-

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 6 (Safe Water and Sanitation), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being)
Data/parameter:	$U_{p,y}$
Unit	Percentage
Description	Usage rate in project scenario p through year y
Measured/calculated/default	N/A
Source of data	Usage Survey
Value(s) of monitored parameter	99%
Monitoring equipment	Usage Survey
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable):	The usage survey has been carried out by trained local staff to meet the specific requirements of the methodology. All data presented in excel is subject to checking and cross referencing of a sample of the raw data by CO2balance UK Ltd.
QA/QC procedures:	N/A
Purpose of data:	Calculation of usage.
Additional comments:	-

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 6 (Safe Water and Sanitation)
Data/parameter:	$Q_{p,y}$
Unit	Litres per person per day
Description	Quantity of safe water supplied in the project scenario p during the year y using the zero or low emissions clean water supply technology
Measured/calculated/default	capped at 7.5
Source of data	Water Consumption Field Test (WCFT)
Value(s) of monitored parameter	8.53 (capped at 7.5)
Monitoring equipment	WCFT Survey
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Completed every two years

Calculation method (if applicable):	Method used similar to Kitchen Performance Test in which the volume of water consumed in each household is averaged over 3 days. Volume is capped at 7 litres per person per day as per the methodology. The WCFT will be carried out by trained local staff to meet the specific requirements of the methodology. All data presented in excel is subject to checking and cross referencing of a sample of the raw data by CO2balance UK Ltd.
QA/QC procedures:	N/A
Purpose of data:	Calculation of emission reductions.
Additional comments:	-

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 6 (Safe Water and Sanitation)
Data/parameter:	$Q_{p,cleanboil,y}$
Unit	Litres per person per day
Description	Quantity of safe water boiled in the project scenario p during the year y using the zero or low emissions clean water supply technology
Measured/calculated/default	N/A
Source of data	Water Consumption Field Test (WCFT)
Value(s) of monitored parameter	0
Monitoring equipment	WCFT Survey
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Completed every two years
Calculation method (if applicable):	Method used similar to Kitchen Performance Test in which the volume of water consumed in each household is averaged over 3 days. The WCFT has been carried out by trained local staff to meet the specific requirements of the methodology. All data presented in excel is subject to checking and cross referencing of a sample of the raw data by CO2balance UK Ltd.
QA/QC procedures:	N/A
Purpose of data:	Calculation of emission reductions.
Additional comments:	-

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 (Climate Action)
Data/parameter:	$Q_{p,rawboil,\ y}$
Unit	Litres per person per day
Description	The raw of unsafe water that is still boiled after installation of the water treatment technology
Measured/calculated/default	N/A

Source of data	Water Consumption Field Test (WCFT)
Value(s) of monitored parameter	0
Monitoring equipment	WCFT Survey
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Completed every two years
Calculation method (if applicable):	Method used similar to Kitchen Performance Test in which the volume of water consumed in each household is averaged over 3 days. The WCFT has been carried out by trained local staff to meet the specific requirements of the methodology. All data presented in excel is subject to checking and cross referencing of a sample of the raw data by CO2balance UK Ltd.
QA/QC procedures:	N/A
Purpose of data:	Calculation of emission reductions.
Additional comments:	-

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 6 (Safe Water and Sanitation)
Data/parameter:	Quality of Treated Water
Unit	Parameters as per national standards
Description	Performance of the treatment technology
Measured/calculated/default	N/A
Source of data	Laboratory Tests
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Pass
Monitoring equipment	Laboratory equipment
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable):	The District Service for Planning and Infrastructure/ Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-estrutura (SDPI) has certified each water supply is in line with national standards.
QA/QC procedures:	N/A
Purpose of data:	To test water quality for safety of human consumption.
Additional comments:	-

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 (Climate Action)
Data/parameter:	$LE_{p,y}$
Unit	tCO2e per year
Description	Leakage in project scenario p during year y

Measured/calculated/default	0
Source of data	Baseline and Monitoring surveys
Value(s) of monitored parameter	0
Monitoring equipment	Desk based research
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Completed every two years
Calculation method (if applicable):	Assessed every two years using baseline and monitoring surveys.
QA/QC procedures:	N/A
Purpose of data:	Calculation of leakage.
Additional comments:	-

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
Data/parameter:	$TP_{,y}$
Unit	hours
Description	Project time spent collecting water and firewood per household per day (hours)
Measured/calculated/default	0
Source of data	Project Survey
Value(s) of monitored parameter	2.26
Monitoring equipment	Project Survey
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable):	Assessed every year using Project Survey
QA/QC procedures:	N/A
Purpose of data:	Calculation of SDG 5
Additional comments:	-

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being)
Data/parameter:	P,y
Unit	Number of people
Description	Number of persons having access to a safe water point in the project activity
Measured/calculated/default	0

Source of data	Project Database
Value(s) of monitored parameter	GS 7132: 3,143 GS 7133: 3,088 GS 7134: 3,167 GS 7135: 3,070 GS 7136: 3,093 GS 7470: 3,116 GS 7471: 3,063 GS 7472: 3,111 GS 7473: 3,169 GS 7474: 3,049
Monitoring equipment	Project Database/Household list
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable):	Assessed every year using Project Survey, Usage Survey and Household list
QA/QC procedures:	N/A
Purpose of data:	Calculation of SDG 6 and SDG 3
Additional comments:	-

SECTION F. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTINUOUS INPUT / GRIEVANCE MECHANISM & FEEDBACK RECEIVED

>>Evaluate whether the approved/selected methods of Continuous Input/Grievance Mechanism from the LSC report / other consultations have been implemented on site.

Stakeholders have shown to be happy with project implementation as in their option it reflects all inputs given during LSC and that the project implement is going in line with the project design. All the stakeholders were provided the report of LSC with contact details of project developer.

WASH committees in every community the objective observer passed by have presented before him the grievance or log books where they leave out their comments and feedbacks as per photos attached.

Evaluate the stakeholders' comments received by different methods and responses provided by project developer. Also provide opinion if any mitigation measures should be put in place to address the comments raised.

During the LSC meeting, the continuous input/grievance mechanism was discussed with stakeholders and the following methods were chosen:

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	Log books will be held by water point committees at each borehole. Community members will be informed that they can record their comments in the books. The comments in the books will be collected by Dorcas Mozambique and reviewed by CO2balance and Village Water during their regular monitoring visits.	This will allow community members without access to a telephone or the internet to send comments to the organisations implementing the project. It will also ensure that illiterate community members can leave comments as WPC members will records comments on their behalf. The Objective observer witnessed the existence of Log Book held by the Water Point Committee with contacts of Project Developer and Project Donors (as shown in Photographs)
Telephone access	The following telephone numbers were shared with stakeholders: UK CO2balance Project Manager: +44 1823 332 233 UK Village Water Project Manager: +44 1743 241 563 Mozambique Project Coordinator: +258 82 307 8528	Stakeholders with telephone access may find this the most convenient way to contact the project partners.
Internet/email access	Email addresses for the relevant person at Village Water, Dorcas Mozambique and CO2balance were shared with stakeholders:	Stakeholders with internet access may find this the most convenient way to contact the project partners.

	UK CO2balance Project Manager: emma.donnachie@co2balance.com UK Village Water Project Manager: clare@villagewater.org Mozambique Project Coordinator: njoperablessing@villagewater.org Gold Standard: help@goldstandard.org	
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	N/A	
Other	N/A	

No Stakeholder feedback or comments have been received during this monitoring period.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

I, [Vicente Temo Gimo Júnior], aged [33] years, residing at [Bairro 4, Chimoio City, Manica Province – Mozambique], and working for [Languages Institute – Chimoio Branch], which is located at [Bairro Piloto, Chimoio City, Manica Province – Mozambique], having been selected to serve as an Objective Observer on behalf of The Gold Standard Foundation, hereby certify and declare as follows:

Neither I nor anyone else having influence over me has an interest with any person or in any firm, corporation or other business entity that is involved in the assessed project activity "GS7132-36_GS7470-74_MR_v1" nor have I participated, directly or indirectly, by committee or as a consultant, advisor, employee, officer, director, agent, trustee, or otherwise, in the development, implementation, or administration of GS7132-36_GS7470-74_MR_v1. I further

certify and declare that in no way do I have a bias in favor or against any person, firm, corporation or business entity involved with GS7132-36_GS7470-74_MR_v1, and I understand that such bias would disqualify me as an Objective Observer. If at any time during the evaluation process I should become aware of any interest or bias, I will report it immediately to The Gold Standard Foundation.

For purposes of this declaration, I understand "interest" to include any consideration or other thing of economic value, including future consideration.

Name:

Signed this 01 day of October Year 2020