



***Uganda WASH Initiative:
Building Healthy Communities***

Public Consultation

April 2024



Introduction

EK is a results-driven project manager specializing in initiatives that create positive social impacts while concurrently delivering environmental benefits.



EK structures the activities as the **Carbon Program of Activities (PoA) *Uganda WASH Initiative: Building Healthy Communities*** under the Gold Standard for the Global Goals and acts as Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME).

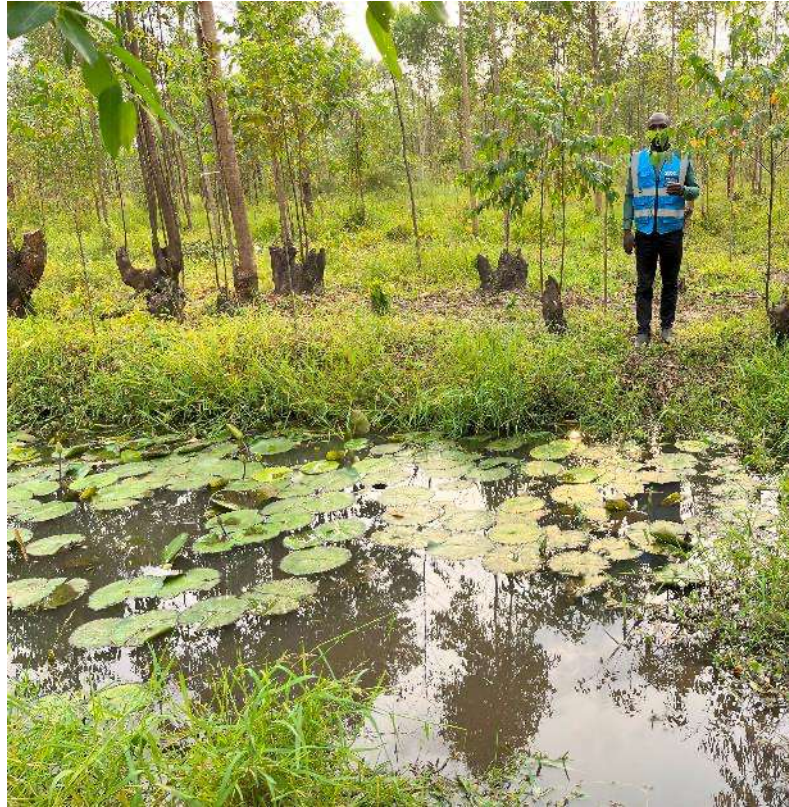


Uganda defines clean and safe water as a fundamental rights for water provision between the national government & 134 local district councils.

Existing Condition of Community Water Supply



Polluted well in the community



Available swamp for water supply



Not-functioning water borehole

Objectives of the Programme



Rehabilitate non-functioning existing water boreholes and build new ones.



Distribute individual water treatment technologies in the form of water filtration system.



Raise awareness and improve hygiene practices.



Develop sanitation facilities, such as latrines.

Description of Solutions & Technologies

The **provision of safe drinking water** through two different approaches:

Water boreholes:

- Strategic rehabilitation → Existing boreholes
- Strategic building → New boreholes

Water filtration systems:

- Individual water filters distribution

Water Boreholes

Underground water is naturally filtered and protected from surface contamination by the ground layers. Thus, water extracted by well managed boreholes is in most of the cases directly safe for human consumption without any or with minimal treatment (like a drop of chlorine).

Rehabilitating existing non-functional boreholes and digging new ones will **expand the access to safe drinking water** in rural communities of Uganda. The Programme follows the below procedure:

1. Needs assessment: research identifies areas with safe drinking water scarcity.
2. Site selection: strategic areas are chosen to maximize impact.
3. Community engagement: local community actively participates in decision-making.
4. Construction/Repair and upgrades: meeting high standards, ensuring reliability and efficiency..
5. Borehole (re)dedication: local management councils overseeing its operations and maintenance, emphasizing ownership and responsibility.

Dual Borehole Strategy

Strategic rehabilitation

Revitalizing existing boreholes in areas where safe water access has waned.

A holistic approach to borehole rehabilitation is employed: every aspect of the borehole infrastructure is assessed and refurbished, if needed. This includes the borehole casing, pumps, filtration systems, and more. By thoroughly revitalizing the entire system, its lifespan is extended and efficiency improved.



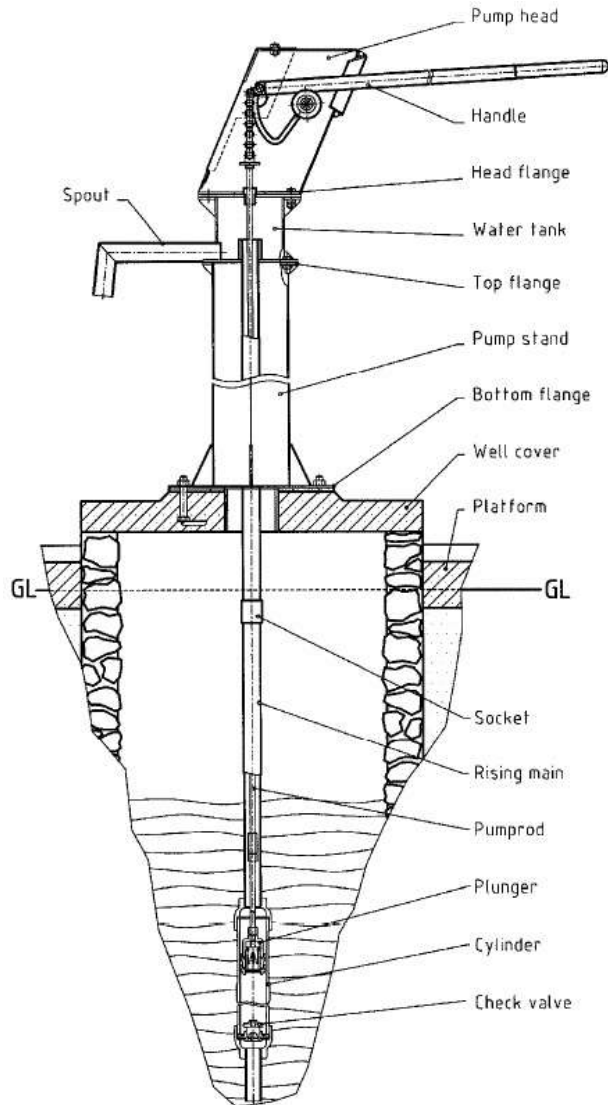
Strategic building

Establishing fresh boreholes in regions where clean water access is currently non-existent. It is chosen in the following cases:

- No existing or severely damaged infrastructure.
- High water demand and community expansion.
- Strategic critical locations.
- Water quality issues.



Boreholes - Technology



- Boreholes dug by hand.
- Encased with a brick wall and covered by a reinforced concrete slab.
- Stainless steel pipes and rods are used.
- AOV INDIA MARK II hand pumps are installed.



Boreholes – Continuous Management and Maintenance

Quality control measures are implemented during construction/rehabilitation to guarantee that the water meets or exceeds established safety standards.

Upon completion and on a regular basis, the water from the boreholes is sampled and tested in laboratory to make sure it complies with the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines for drinking water quality and the Uganda Standard for potable water.

Beyond the immediate repair, preventive maintenance plans are tailored to each borehole:

- ✓ Regular check-ups.
- ✓ Routine servicing.
- ✓ Timely repairs to address minor issues before they escalate.

This proactive approach prevents future problems and extends the borehole's lifespan.

Water Filters

Strategic distribution of water filtration in areas:

- Prone to frequent episodes of underground water scarcity.
- Very deep water table level.
- Strongly rooted surface water use: riverside and lakeshore communities.

The Programme will distribute the filtration systems among households and consumption centres, like schools.

It will provide capacitation on their use and replacement once their lifetime is reached.



YB-UF-ZL01A Water Filters



- ✓ Ultrafiltration (UF) systems: 0.01-0.1 μm filtration precision.
- ✓ 99.99 % removal rate for all bacteria (*Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella* sp., etc.) and water pollutants.
- ✓ Does not require electricity and works nearly without water pressure.
- ✓ Easy to carry
- ✓ Works in many configurations (buckets, bags, faucets)
- ✓ Purify at a rate of 48 litres per hour.
- ✓ Lifespan of more than 3 years.

Benefits



Improved Livelihoods: increased water access, decreased water-borne illness and risks to women and children.



Time Saved: saved hours to fetch water that can be used for other tasks.



Reduced Fuel Consumption: no need to boil water for drinking.



Reduced Environmental Impact: decreased amount of firewood collected from forests.



Reduced GHG Emissions: no emissions produced from drinking water.



Alignment with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals



Good Health & Well-being



Gender Equality



Clean Water and Sanitation



Affordable & Clean Energy



Decent Work & Economic Growth



Climate Action



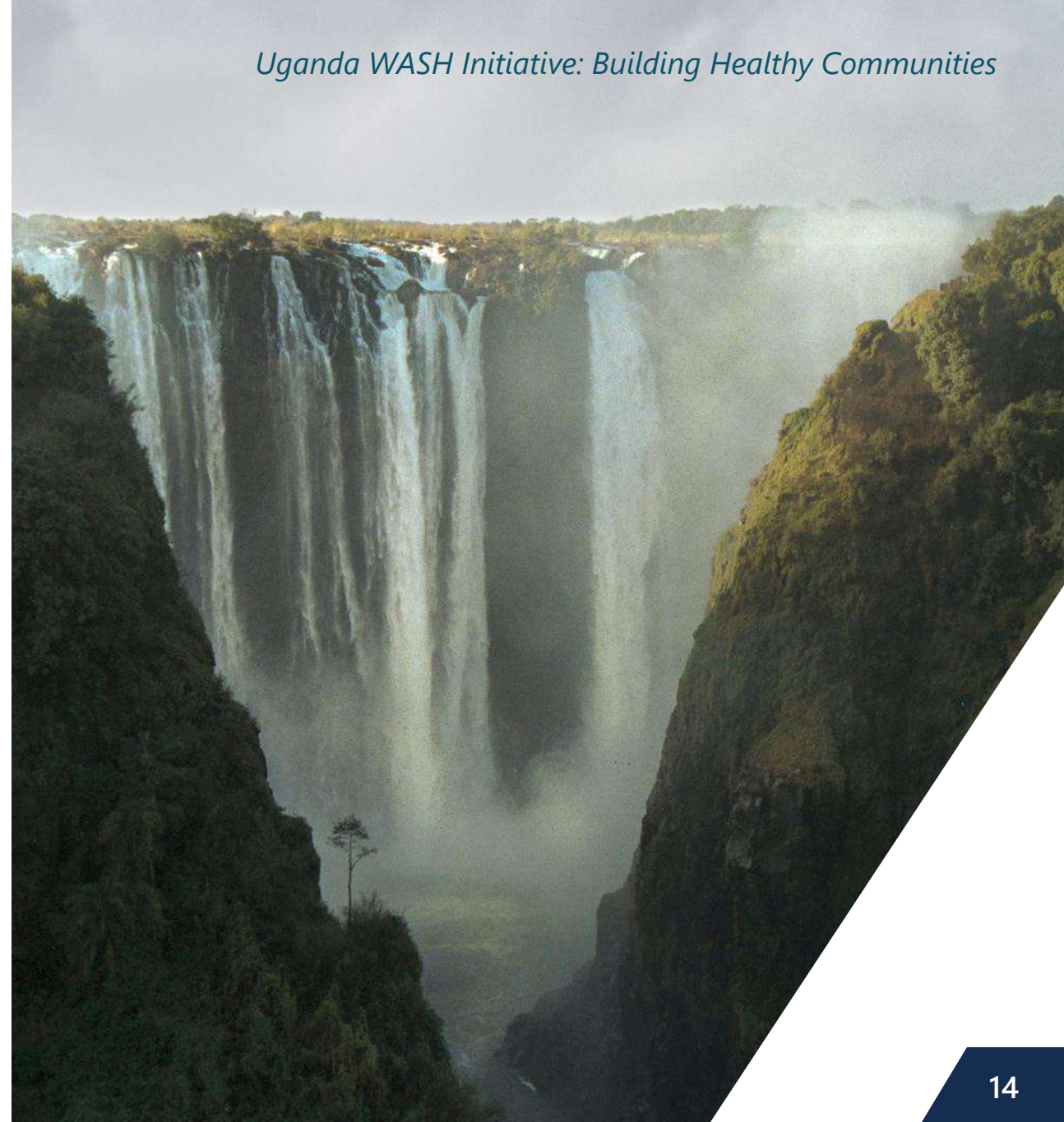
Life on Land



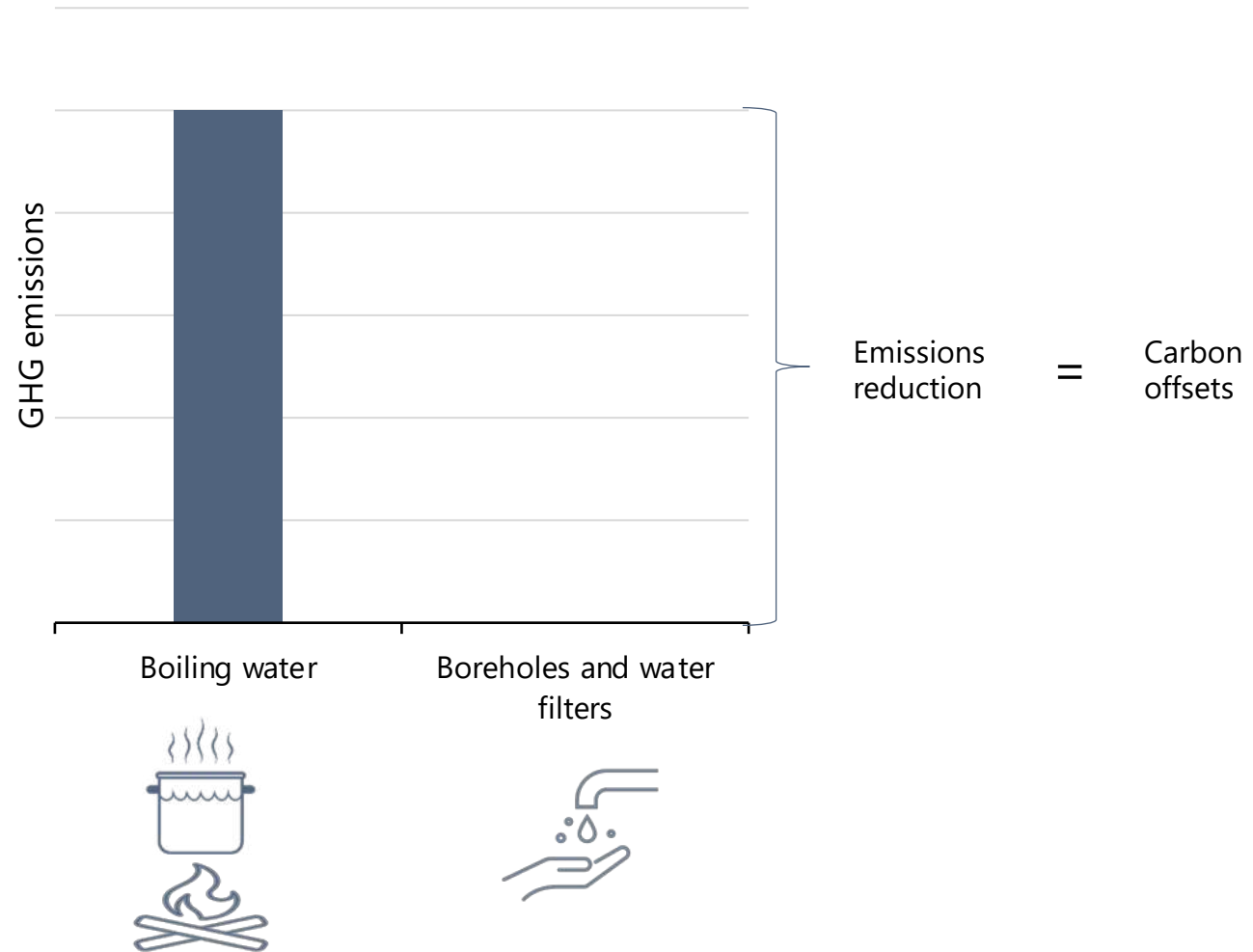
EK aims to develop the *Uganda WASH Initiative* as a carbon Programme of Activities (PoA) under the Gold Standard for the Global Goals



Gold Standard[®]
for the **Global Goals**



Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Emissions Reduction in Safe Drinking Water Programme



What is a Carbon Credit?

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & 1 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} \\ \text{carbon} & = & \text{removed or} \\ \text{credit} & & \text{reduced} \end{array}$$

A certificate issued by a carbon standard or program in connection to a carbon project, verified by an independent third-party, representing the right of the holder to claim the achievement of greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction or removal that equals to one metric tone of CO₂ equivalent.

It is also known as **verified emission reduction/removal (VER)**, carbon offset and carbon certificate.

Voluntary Carbon Markets and Offsetting

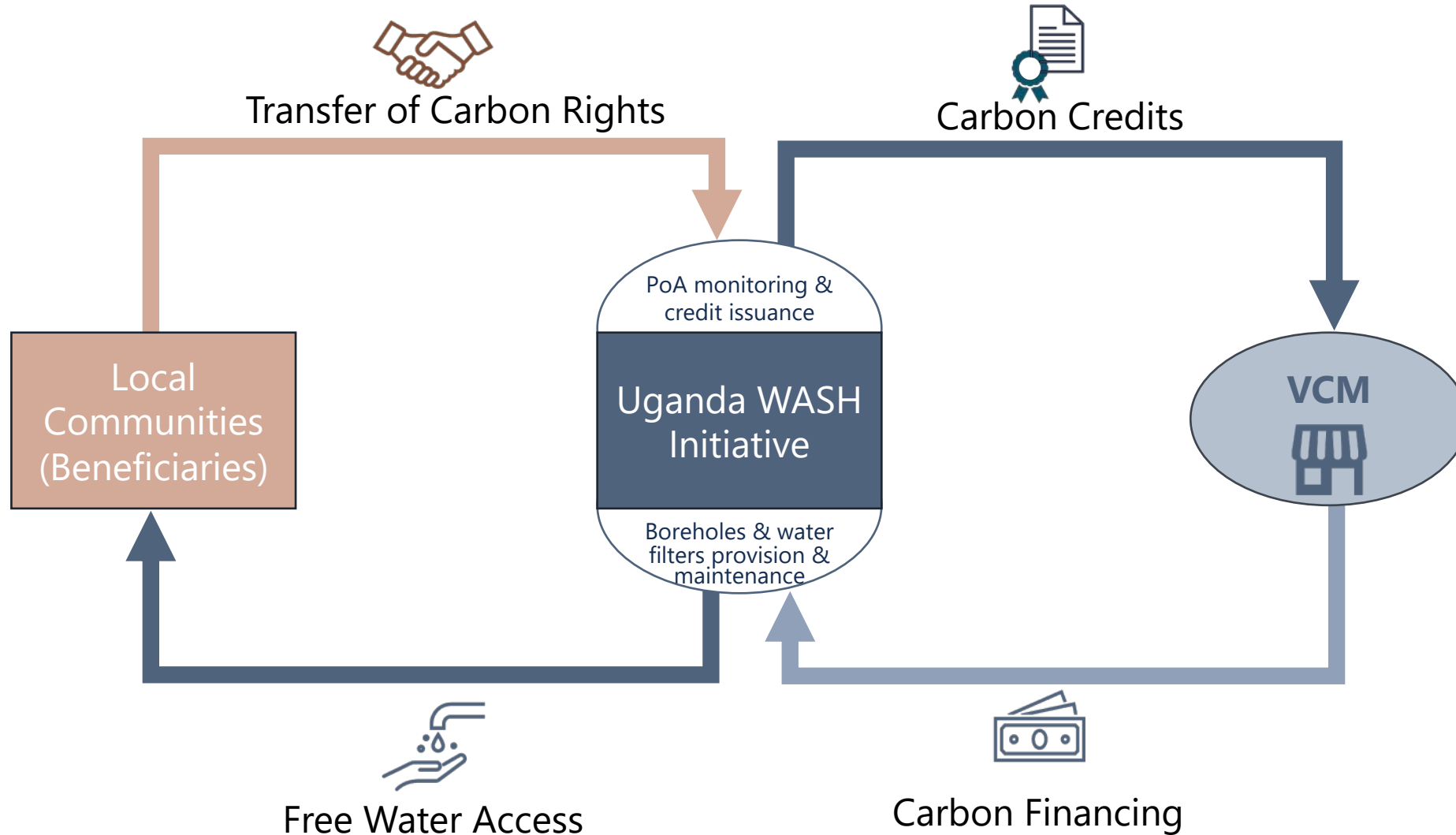
Global purpose of voluntary carbon markets (VCM)

1. Accelerate global emission reductions and removals.
2. Enable flow of climate finance to verified emission reduction and removal projects beyond business as usual.

Reasons for organizations to offset their emissions

1. Net Zero commitments / Science Based Targets: companies need to secure a supply of carbon removals and carbon reductions for beyond value chain mitigation.
2. Internal carbon pricing: to incentivize organizational GHG mitigation in corporate, product and service level accounting.
3. (Pre)compliance: under existing carbon schemes or to anticipate and de-risk potential future obligations, companies invest in strategically located and optimized portfolios of carbon projects.
4. Investor pressure: to satisfy investors and maintain high scores in non-financial disclosures and ratings under the frameworks reporting standard (ESG).
5. Climate leadership: to play a leading role in global transition to clean economy and contribute to Paris Agreement or country NDCs.

Uganda WASH Initiative and Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)



Compliance vs Voluntary Carbon Markets

Compliance Carbon Markets

- These markets are established to **comply with legally binding emissions reduction targets** or regulatory requirements set by governments or international agreements.
- Participants in compliance markets are typically entities that have **mandatory emission reduction obligations**, such as large corporations or industries.
- Example: EU ETS – trading emission allowances EUAs.



Voluntary Carbon Markets (VCM)

- These markets are driven by organizations or individuals **voluntarily seeking to offset their carbon footprint** or support emission reduction projects.
- Participants in voluntary markets are not bound by regulatory requirements and **participate out of their own initiative**.
- Example: Gold Standard - trading emission reductions or removals VERs



Voluntary Carbon Standards



ENDORSED UN AND GOVERNMENT STANDARDS

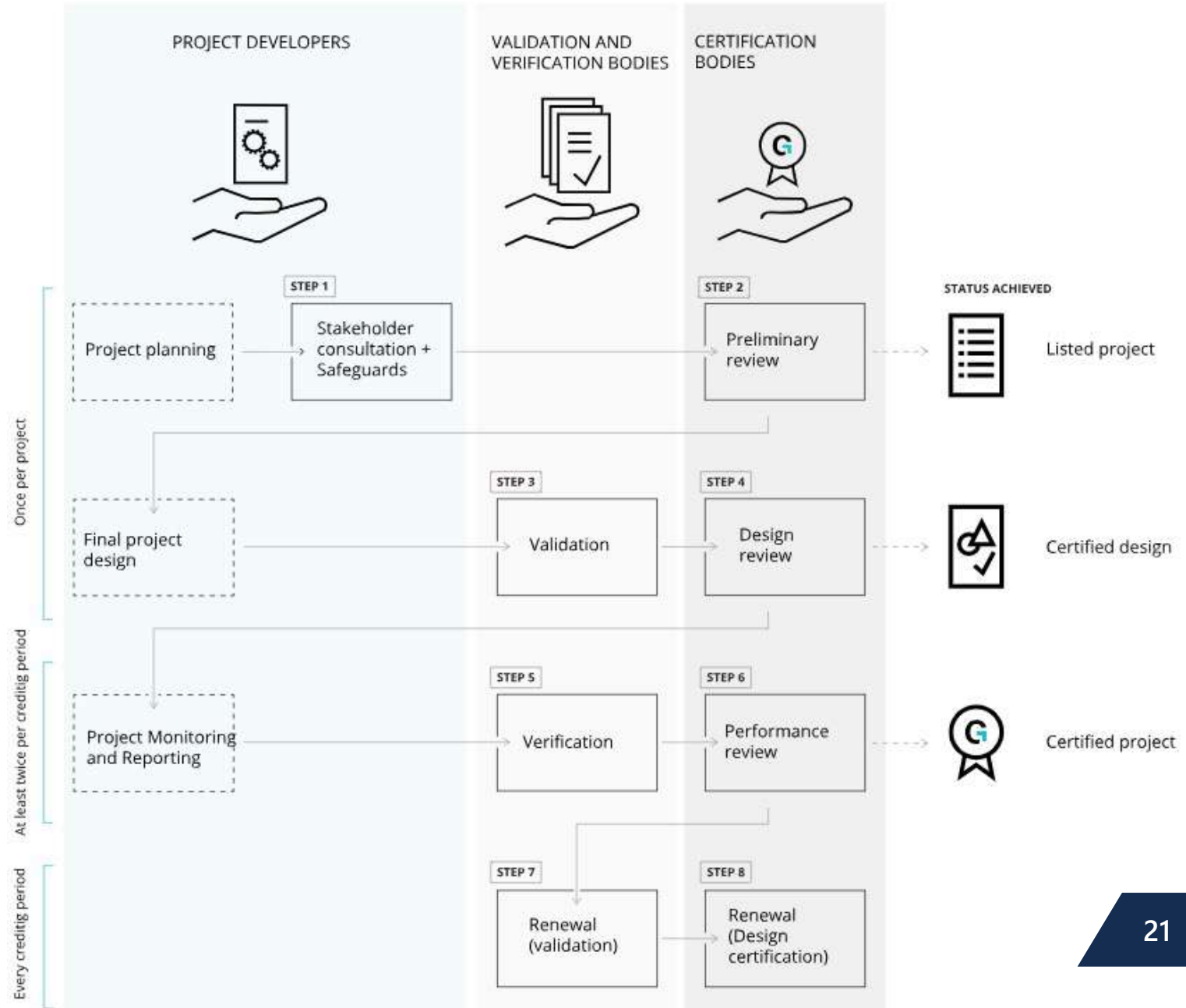


ENDORSED INDEPENDENT STANDARDS*

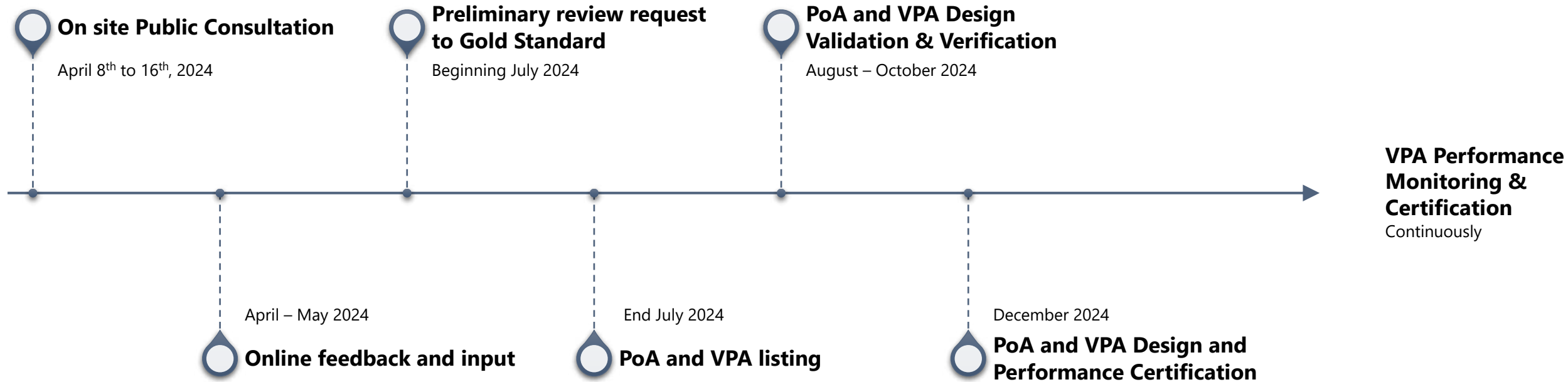


Role of the Gold Standard

- ❑ EK plans to register and certify their initiative as a Programme of Activities under the Gold Standard.
- ❑ This process enables the issuance of Verified Emission Reductions (VERs).
- ❑ VERs represent the right to claim GHG reduction/removal (equivalent to one metric tonne of CO₂).
- ❑ Used by corporations, institutions, and individuals for climate change mitigation claims.

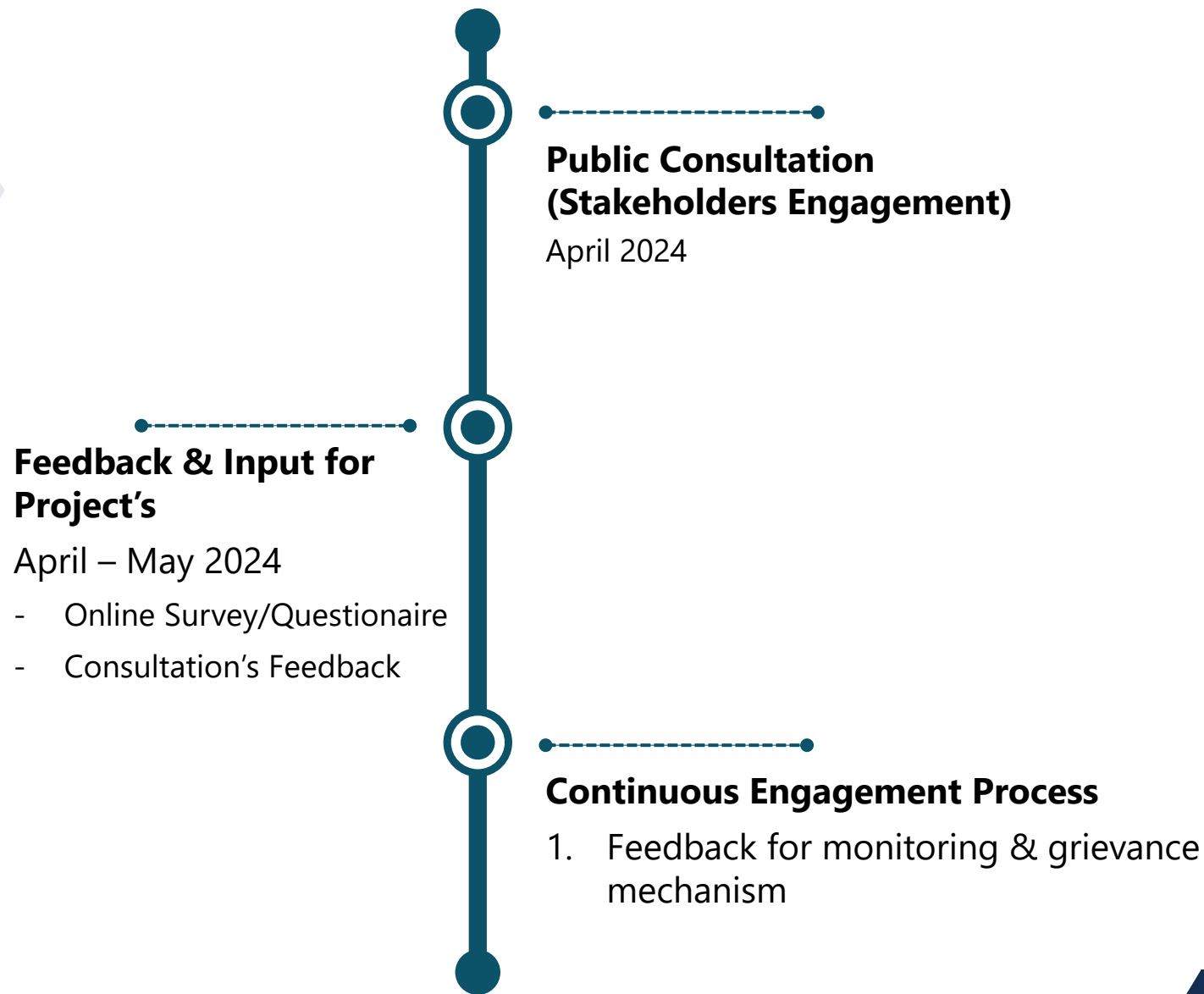


Gold Standard PoA Implementation Plan

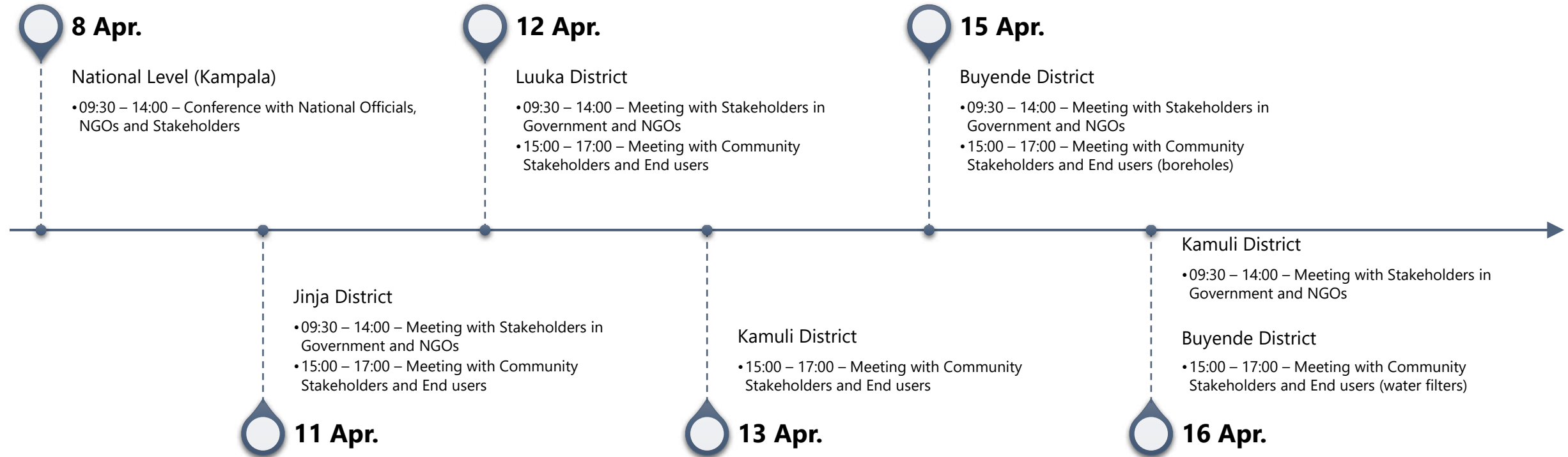


Consultation Timeline

- 1. Gold Standard Plan
- 2. Transparent community engagement (FPIC) & SOP
- 3. Creating Safe Zone for Community Sharing
- 4. Grievance Mechanism for immediate reports of the potential issues



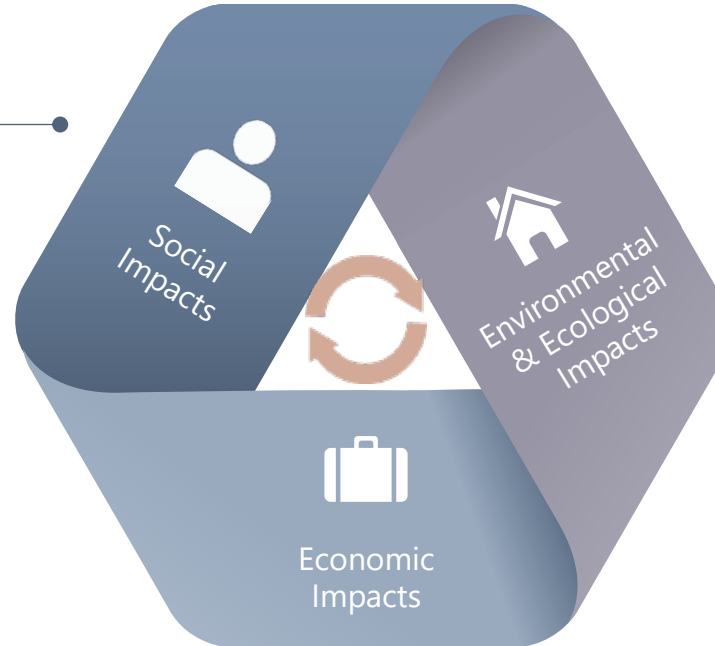
Locations of the Stakeholder Consultation Meetings



Safeguards

Social Aspects

1. Human Rights
2. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
3. Community Health & Safety
4. Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement
5. Corruption



Environmental & Ecological Aspects

1. Climate & Energy
2. Water
3. Environment

Economic Aspects

1. Promote equitable, sustainable economic growth
2. Fair treatment & prioritize local employment
3. Leave no one behind

Safeguarding Principles Assessment & Mitigation Plan



Undertake upfront assessment against Safeguarding Principles & Requirements (Social, Economic and Environmental Aspects)



Implement activities considering social, economic, and environmental factors.



Include measures in the design documents to minimize and address negative impacts



Provides information on measures implemented to address the identified risks and status of risk (the monitoring report at each verification.)



Report any grievances related to compliance and safeguarding principles at any point during the project cycle.

Continuous Input & Grievance Mechanism

1

Public consultation
gathers community
input

2

Grievance Mechanism
& Redress Procedure is
shared with
stakeholders

3

Grievances reception
and resolution

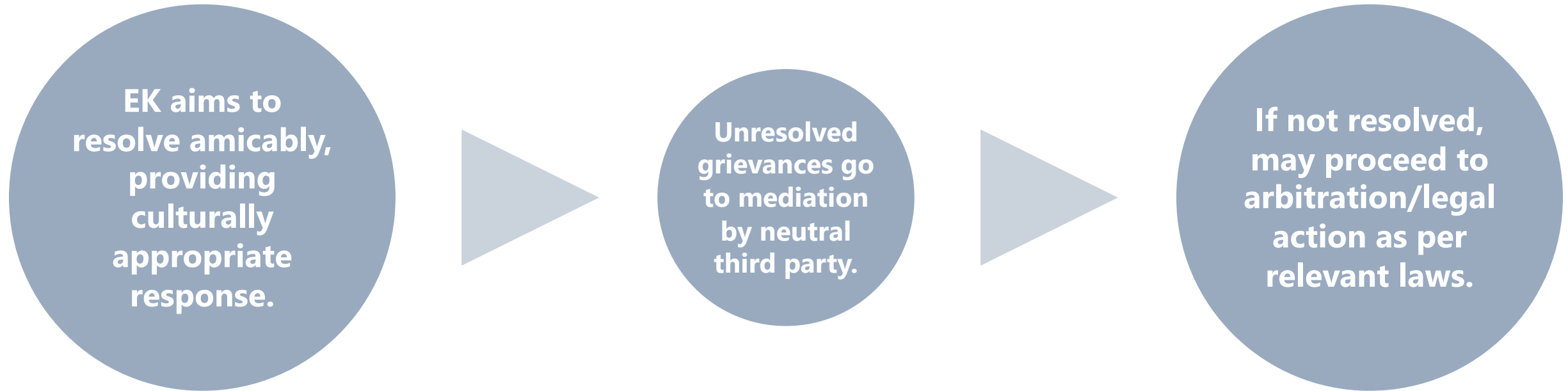
4

Resolution process
recorded in Grievance
Logbook

5

Resolution results
publicly announced

Steps to resolve grievances



Grievance and input submission

<p>Report submitted in Person (please come to the addresses provided) Alipoota eweereddwayo mu Muntu (jjangu ku ndagiriro eweereddwa)</p>	<p>Kamuli Office, Lubaga road, Buwenge Empya, Kamuli Town, Kamuli (from 9:00 to 17:00) Office y'eKamuli: oluguudo lw'eLubaga, Buwenge Empya, ekibuga Kamuli, (okuva 9.00 to 17.00)</p> <p>Buwenge Office, Kyerinda village-Kasalina ward-Buwenge Towncouncil-Jinja district (from 9.00 to 17.00) Office y'eBuwenge, Kyerinda village-Kasalina ward-Buwenge Towncouncil-Jinja district (okuva 9.00 to 17.00)</p>
<p>Telephone access Okukozesa essimu</p>	<p>+256 755 969 428</p>
<p>Internet/email access Yintaneeti/email</p>	<p>https://ek.eco/grievance-ug Uganda@ek.eco</p>
<p>Gold Standard (GS) Contact Endagiriro y'Omutindo gwa Zaabu</p>	<p>help@goldstandard.org</p>



Questions and Comments

Evaluation



What is your impression
of the meeting?



What do you like about
the programme?



What do you not like
about the programme?

Together for *Uganda WASH Initiative*



Thank you