

## **Net Zero Consultancy**

#### **Stakeholder Consultation Meeting**

"Safe Water in Uganda"

#### Non-technical Summary of the Project

#### **General description**

Net Zero Türkiye carries out the project "Safe Water in Uganda" in partnership with its local partner ISAR. The project covers 61 boreholes, and the objective of the project is to reduce carbon emissions due to water treatment by drilling boreholes and to improve the living conditions of about 187,000 people living in Eastern Uganda, by providing clean drinking water within a reasonable proximity. According to the GPS data analysis the number of 187,000 people around boreholes within a 1 km distance who are living in our project boundary. Despite this is the maximum number of people who benefits from the boreholes, considering the capacities of 61 boreholes, it is seen that 72,960 number of people benefits at most. To stay conservative, we made our baseline emission calculation using the 72,960 values from the field. While 769 households benefit from each borehole in total, it has been accepted that sufficient water can be served to capped 300 households per well. Since each household has an average of 4 people, the average number of beneficiaries per borehole is calculated as 1200.

Water and sanitation are human rights, fundamental to every child and adult. High population growth stressed the water and sanitation services that exist in rural Uganda. According to Water.org, 7 million Ugandans lack access to safe water and 28 million do not have access to improved sanitation facilities.

Unequal access to safe drinking water, make thousands of children sick and at risk of death. Diarrhea alone, one of three major childhood killers in Uganda, kills 33 children every day. Early childhood diarrhea also affects children's cognitive development and performance at school. Lack of proper sanitation facilities in school also leads to high absenteeism and dropouts, especially for girls. In most cases, children get the disease by drinking unsafe water or coming into contact with contaminated hands that have not been washed with soap. Therefore, in addition to our project, we also provided hygiene campaigns to inform the people of the region.

Our survey in the region has shown that those who do not have access to clean water in the region purify the water by boiling it. However, burning charcoal and wood releases carbon emissions and contributes to deforestation. To overcome the above-mentioned challenges, we drilled new boreholes that are safe for the environment thus reducing carbon emissions.

Our project was developed under the Gold Standard as a retroactive project in line with Community Water Supply Technologies and it seeks to obtain carbon revenues to reinvest in our voluntary emission reduction projects in the region. Thus, we are able to continue the maintenance and repair processes for the long term.

#### Description of the technology

The drilling technology of our project is manual and deep drilling. The depth of our boreholes varies between 15-25 meters. The pump type that used is "India Mark II". The origin of the pumps used in India. Their internal structure is concrete masonry, and their external structure is brick and reinforced concrete. The construction period of drilling boreholes ranges from 1 to 2 months.

India Mark II

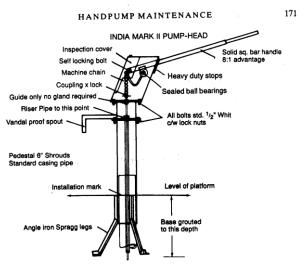


Figure 8.1 The India Mark II pump-head



Figure 1: A borehole from the project site

#### **Meeting Agenda**

Time	Agenda
10:00-10:30	Welcoming and registration of the participants
10:30-10:45	Opening of the meeting
10:45-11:00	Part 1: Presentation of Project Introduction of the Partner Organizations, Objectives of the Project, Location & Implementation of the Project, Description of Technology, Maintenance & Repair Procedure, Introduction on Stakeholder Feedback Round
11:00-11:15	Q&A Session
11:15-11:30	Coffee Break
11:30- 12:15	Part 2: Gold Standard & Community Activity Project Requirements Role of Gold Standard, GHG Emission Reduction and Carbon Transfer, Sustainable Development Goals Part 3: Safeguarding Principles & Monitoring Gold Standard's Safeguarding Principles, Continuous Input/Grievance Mechanism, Importance of Hygiene
12:15-12:45	Focus Groups Session Group presentations on findings
12:45-13:00	Completion of evaluation of the meeting Evaluation forms to be filled by attendees
13:00-13:15	Closing of the meeting
13:15	Lunch

#### Means and methods to provide feedback for those who are not able to join the consultation meeting

Those who do not attend the local stakeholder consultation meeting can report their opinions to us via e-mail and phone, and fill in our input/griveance logbook.

#### For any other information, please contact:

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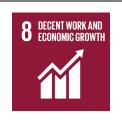
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# Summary of Likely Contributions of the Project to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

		SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation
Environmental impacts	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Through drilling of new boreholes, safe and affordable drinking water have been made accessible to local population. According to the GPS data analysis the number of 187,000 people around boreholes within a 1 km distance who are living in our project boundary. Despite this is the maximum number of people who benefits from the boreholes, considering the capacities of 61 boreholes, it is seen that 72,960 number of people benefits at most. To stay conservative, we made our baseline emission calculation using the 72,960 values from the field. The quantification of clean water distributed will be monitored continuously throughout the project lifetime.
		SDG 13 - Climate Action
	13 CLIMATE	Through the drilling of new boreholes, safe water has been made accessible to local population. This has reduced GHGs emissions from boiling unsafe water. Also, the project has deployed zero-emission technology to treat and supply safe drinking water by the technologies available on the ground and indicated by the government.
		SDG 15 – Life on Land
	15 LIFE ON LAND	Firewood is the main source of energy for boiling the untreated water. Most of the rural households in the area depend more on the forest for their biomass fuels, causing deforestation problems. When accessing safe water, there has been no need to boil unsafe water. Therefore, this has a positive impact on forest degradation and deforestation related to firewood consumption for boiling purposes in the region.
		SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being
Social & Economic Impacts	<b>3</b> GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Population in the project region do not have access to water within reasonable reach and the water quality does comply with drinking water quality standards. Therefore, they inevitably expose to water borne diseases. By providing safe water from the borehole, the project reduces the occurrence of water-borne diseases locally. This, in turn, is predicted to decrease the incidence of stomach related illnesses and diarrhoea associated with the consumption of water-borne diseases. In addition, the air quality is better, since fossil fuels are no longer burned in homes.
		SDG 5 - Gender Equality
	5 GENDER EQUALITY	Women are widely recognised as being principally responsible for collection of natural resources such as firewood and water. In regard to time, women are poorer than men as unpaid domestic duties must be added to their market productive work, making time much more scarce. By ensuring that there is a safe water source at the center of communities, the project have reduced the time poverty of women. Furthermore, boreholes are located in mainly remote rural areas and thus serve marginalised communities.



### SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Through the drilling of new boreholes, maintenance activities have been created temporary and permanent job opportunities for local people. The employees have acquired new skills and knowledge through trainings provided as well.