

**CDM-SSCWG48-EC01-A04**

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## Questions for public inputs in relation to the top-down revision of AMS-III.AV: Low greenhouse gas emitting safe drinking water production systems

Version 01.0



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

## **COVER NOTE**

### **1. Procedural background**

1. At its 47<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SSC WG, among others, recommended that the Board launches a call for public input on the draft revised methodology “AMS-III.AV: Low greenhouse gas emitting safe drinking water production systems”. This information note contains questions on specific issues related to the draft revised methodology for the call for public input.

### **2. Purpose**

2. This document serves to provide examples of issues on which the SSC WG is seeking comments from the public in order to further improve the approved methodology.

### **3. Key issues and proposed solutions**

3. The draft revision aims to address various issues including options for the determination of the quantity of purified water and standardization of approaches for compliance with other conditions of the methodology.

### **4. Impacts**

4. Not applicable (call for public input).

### **5. Proposed work and timelines**

5. The SSC WG, at its 47<sup>th</sup> meeting, prepared a list of questions for specific public input on approved methodology AMS-III.AV. After receiving public input on the document, the SSC WG will continue working on the revision of the approved methodology at its 48<sup>th</sup> meeting for recommendation to the Board at EB 85.

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## 1. Introduction

1. The SSC WG is considering revising “AMS-III.AV: Low greenhouse gas emitting safe drinking water production systems” in view of further simplification of standards. The SSC WG is thus seeking public input on the issues presented below as well as input on other topics that commenters may wish to present.

### 1.1. Purpose

2. The purpose of this document is to describe the key issues and potential solutions on which feedback from the public is requested.

### 1.2. Key issues, potential solutions and questions

#### 1.2.1. New parameters for the calculation of baseline emissions

- (a) **Description of the issue** – Due to lack of specific provisions in the methodology, project proponents currently develop their own approaches to take into account certain conditions for applying the methodology while calculating the baseline emissions. More specific guidance and calculation formulae would enable a standardized approach.
- (b) **Possible solutions** - The formula for the calculation of baseline emissions (Equation 1) is revised to include new parameters (highlighted) as follows:

$$BE_y = QPW_y \times m \times X_{boil} \times SEC \times \sum_i (BL_{fuel,i} \times f_{NRB,y} \times EF_{projected_{fossilfuel,i}} \times 10^{-9})$$

$m$  = Fraction (%) of functional appliances that are meeting the standards for safe drinking water (SDW); the value of this parameter is to be established ex post through a survey at least once every two years (biennial)

$X_{boil}$  = Fraction (%) of the population serviced by the project activity for which the common practice of water purification is or would have been water boiling; for project activities implemented in areas where the proportion of rural or urban population using an improved drinking-water source is more than 60 per cent (i.e., Case 2 as per paragraph 4(b) in the draft methodology), the value is to be established ex-ante through a survey; for Case 1, no adjustment is required, hence, value applied is 1.

$BL_{fuel,i}$  = Proportions (%) of baseline fuel type i (NRB and/or fossil fuels) used in the absence of the project activity; to be estimated ex ante through a survey or official data or peer reviewed literature or local expert opinion

- (c) **Questions** - Provide your comments on the proposed solution or other suggestions on this issue.

### 1.2.2. Determination of the quantity of purified water, $QPW_y$

- (a) **Description of the issue** – The methods and conditions to determine the quantity of water purified by the project activity needs to be clarified and standardized.
- (b) **Possible solution** - Several improvements in the methods to determine the quantity of purified water are introduced:

- (i) Options for monitoring the quantity of purified water as follows:

- a. Monitoring on continuous basis using flow meter(s) for a statistically valid sample of the distributed appliances, or
- b. Monitoring of a statistically valid sample of the distributed appliances during a period that is representative of the monitoring period

- (ii) Alternatively, this parameter can be calculated, based on two options and using either Equation (2) or Equation (3) in paragraph 16 of the draft methodology:

- a. Based on the capacity of the equipment and the usage fraction of time, as follows:

$$QPW_y = \sum q_i \times t \times 365$$

$q$  = Capacity of the water purification device (litres/hour), to be established ex ante based on the manufacturers' specifications

$t$  = Usage fraction of time (hours/day), to be monitored ex post to establish the fraction of time in a day when the water purification device is functional

- b. Based on the population serviced by the project activity and an average volume of drinking water per person per day, as follows:

$$QPW_y = P \times QPW_{pp} \times 365$$

$P$  = Population serviced by the project activity, estimated ex ante through surveys

$QPW_{pp}$  = Average volume of drinking water per person per day, estimated ex ante through a survey or official data or peer reviewed literature or local expert opinion

- (iii) Whether the quantity of purified water is monitored or calculated as per the above options, it is subject to a cap that needs to be established based on the population serviced by the project activity established ex-ante and the maximum quantity of drinking water per person per day of 5.5

liters/person/day<sup>1</sup>. If the quantity of purified water by the project activity exceeds the established cap emission reductions cannot be claimed for the quantity of purified water above the established cap.

- (c) **Questions** - Provide your comments on the proposed solution or other suggestions on this issue.

### 1.2.3. Other parameters to ensure claiming of emission reductions

- (a) **Description of the issue** – There are other conditions in the methodology that must be met to enable the project participant to continue to claim emission reductions. They may not necessarily be integrated into the calculation of baseline or project emissions but more specific guidance on monitoring and/or documentation in the project documents would ensure compliance with these conditions and minimize delays in project registration or issuance of CERs due to incomplete information.
- (b) **Possible solutions** – Parameters to be monitored to ensure claiming of emission reductions are added, as follows:
- (i) *Life span of water treatment technologies* – this is to be established ex-ante as per manufacturer's specifications. In cases where the life span of the water treatment technologies is shorter than the crediting period of the project activity, project participants shall ensure that the units are replaced in order to continue claiming emission reductions. There shall be measures in place to ensure that end users have access to replacement purification systems of comparable quality.
  - (ii) *Quality of safe drinking water* - The safe drinking water quality is monitored on sample basis at least once every two years (biennial). Emission reductions cannot be claimed if project activity fails to meet international or national SDW standards and testing conditions are as per paragraph 3(b).
  - (iii) *Installation of a SDW public distribution network* – Project participants are required to conduct annual check if a SDW public distribution network is installed. If SDW is made available through a public distribution network during the crediting period, the emission reductions pertaining to the households/buildings supplied by the public system cannot be claimed from that point onwards.
- (c) **Questions** - Provide your comments on the proposed solution or other suggestions on this issue.

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<sup>1</sup> Based on WHO recommendations (Domestic Water Quantity, Service Level and Health, Table 2: Volumes of water required for hydration, WHO 2003).

### Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
01.0	12 May 2015	SSC WG 48 electronic consultation report, Annex 4 Initial publication.
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