



**Approved baseline and monitoring methodology/  
methodological tool revision recommendation form  
(Version 02.0)**

**INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY PANEL/ WG**

<b>Date and number of Panel/ WG meeting:</b>	16–20 March 2015 / MP 66
<b>Title/Subject of the request for revision:</b>	Request for Revision to broaden the scope of AM0086 Version 03.0
<b>Reference number of the request for revision:</b>	AM_REV_0254
<b>Exact reference (number, title and version) of the methodology or methodological tool to which the request for revision applies:</b>	AM0086 “Distribution of zero energy water purification systems for safe drinking water --- Version 3.0”
<b>Summary of the request for revision:</b>	
<p><b>Original text from PP:</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> The Approved Methodology AM0086 Version 03.0 requires PP to identify baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality as per paragraph 16 which states</p> <p>“The project activity is considered additional if:</p> <p>(a) Within the project boundary, there is no public distribution network supplying SDW; and</p> <p><b>Within the project boundary, the proportion of the population using improved drinking-water sources is equal to or less than 60 per cent; and</b></p> <p>Within the project boundary, the fraction of population served by point-of-use zero-energy water purification technologies is less than 50 per cent before the implementation of the project activity.”</p> <p>This section restricts or excludes project activities involving distribution of zero energy water purification systems within the project boundary wherein the proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources is greater than 60 per cent.</p> <p>Further, it may be worthwhile to note that the AMS-III.AV, Small Scale Approved Methodology: Low greenhouse gas emitting safe drinking water production systems, Version 04.0, has provisions for this scenario – it has built in two Cases – “Case 1: Project activities implemented in rural or urban areas of countries with proportion of rural or urban population using an improved drinking-water source equal to or less than 60 per cent” and “Case 2: Project activities implemented in areas not included in Case 1”.</p> <p><b>Revision Request:</b> The proposed revision broadens the scope of the methodology. The revision introduces the Case 2 scenario as above, so that the methodology can be applied to project activities within the project boundary wherein the proportion of the population using improved drinking-water sources is <b>greater than 60 per cent</b>. It may be worthwhile to note that in the revision PP has drawn some guidance and elements from AMS-III AV. Please refer to the ‘Revision_AM0086_Ver03.0.</p> <p><b>Reasons for requesting revisions:</b> The following points may please be noted –</p> <p>[A] As per the definition of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, an “improved” drinking-water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, <b>adequately protects</b> the source from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter.</p> <p>In India all states except Kerala demonstrates proportion of rural or urban population using an improved drinking-water source to be greater than 60%. The methodology is not applicable for such cases wherein the improved drinking-water sources are greater than 60%.</p> <p>However, it may also please be noted that <b>in India it was found that the improved sources of water did not meet the Drinking water standards / USEPA etc..</b> The records provide substantial evidence that these Indian states do not receive safe drinking water. The same may be evidenced from</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Data of National Rural Drinking water programme enclosed in Appendix I</li> <li>2. Summary of the contamination levels – sourced from third party reports enclosed in Appendix I</li> </ol>	

**This unattended unsafe drinking water situation demands point of use treatments so that Safe Drinking Water is available to all the people consuming unsafe drinking water from the improved sources through implementation of similar project activities under the CDM.** Therefore there is a substantial need to broaden the scope of AM0086, Version 03.0.

PP has been instrumental in development of AM0086, however, this restriction curtails the PP's initiatives to obtain the status of Project Registration. Therefore, PP has undertaken another initiative to broaden the scope of the methodology.

[B] Similarly, like India, for other countries/locations too improved sources of water may not be potable and hence may require point of use purification. As per the <http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/table/> out of 225 Countries listed therein, 213 countries are with proportion of rural or urban population using an improved drinking-water source to be greater than 60%. Therefore, the methodology in its present form restricts zero energy water purification system project registrations under large scale in all of these developing and least developed countries. The revision proposed will expand the extent of the applicability to all of these countries.

[C] This project category has a very large potential to positively impact the health of larger masses and the revision proposed would prevent restriction of the same.

#### **Recommended decision to the Board on the request for revision**

- ☒ Approve the proposed revised methodology or methodological tool ("A case")  
☐ Reject the proposed revised methodology or methodological tool ("C case")

#### **Type of the revision if the recommendation is A case**

- ☒ The revision is a major revision  
☐ The revision is a minor revision

#### **Reasons for rejection if the recommendation is C case**

#### **Any other issues arising from the request for revision**

The Meth Panel (MP) of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) would like to thank the author for the submission.

In response to the request for revision, the MP agreed to recommend a revision of the methodology AM0086 to expand the applicability of the methodology to situations in which more than 60% of the population has access to improved drinking water. (see paragraph 15(c) of the MP 66 report).

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**Document information**

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
02.0	18 July 2013	Revised to remove the row "Date and signature of the chair and vice chair of Panel/WG"
01.0	4 July 2013	Initial publication. This document supersedes and replaces the following documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recommendation form for Small Scale Methodologies (F-CDM-SSCwg) (Version 01.1)</li><li>• Recommendation Form for Small Scale A/R Methodologies and Procedures (F-CDM-SSC-AR) (Version 01.1)</li></ul>
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