



**CDM: Recommendation Form for Small Scale Methodologies (version 01)**  
*(To be used for presenting questions/proposals/amendments to the simplified methodologies for small-scale CDM project activity categories)*

<i>Date of SSC WG meeting:</i>	30 January–02 February 2012, SSC WG 35
<i>Title/Subject (give a small title or specify the subject of your submission, maximum 200 characters):</i>	Revision of AMS-III.F to consider suppressed demand
<i>Indicative methodology to which your submission relates (refer the items of Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures), if applicable.</i>	AMS-III.F “Avoidance of methane emissions through composting”
<i>Name of the authors of the query:</i>	Robert Müller Institution: atmosfair gmbH <a href="mailto:mueller@atmosfair.de">mueller@atmosfair.de</a> , <a href="mailto:jati@borda-sea.org">jati@borda-sea.org</a>

**Summary of the query:**

Please use the space below to summarize the query related to SSC methodologies/categories SSC Modalities and Procedures provide recommendation/analysis of the SSC WG.

Original text from PP:

We refer to the response of the SSC working group to our request for clarification SSC 574 (“Clarification on consideration of suppress demand in the baseline scenario under AMS-III.F”) as well as our submission to the “Call for inputs on consideration of suppressed demand in CDM methodologies” (30 October 2011).

We suggest to include provisions on the consideration of suppressed demand in AMS-III.F, including the definition of a minimum service level. Please find the draft methodology with highlighted changes attached (changes suggested to §8 and §14).

Rationale (taken from the submission to the call for inputs on consideration of suppressed demand mentioned above):

We refer specifically to the problem of collection of municipal solid waste in urban areas, thinking on projects that introduce systems of waste collection and treatment (e.g., using AMS-III.E or AMS-III.F) in areas where this service did not exist before (e.g., the “KIPRAH community based integrated waste management project, Indonesia”,

<http://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/Validation/DB/J8AS7C008XO90OT9BYMYLY2T23DSUS/view.html>).

Particularly in poor urban areas in non-annex 1 countries, the absence of waste collection systems generally leads to wild dumping of household waste within human settlements (EAWAG 2008) with negative effects on health (e.g., abundance of pests and vectors for infections), social cohesion and the environment (e.g., contamination of ground water) (see CWG 2003). The importance of waste collection systems and the negative effects of the absence of such systems are also treated in the Agenda 21 (chapter 21, UNCED 1992).

The basic human needs of the population of such areas are clearly not met.

The reason of missing waste collection systems in urban areas are poverty and poor financial capacity of the responsible governments – we therefore argue that among the populations of corresponding urban areas there is a suppressed demand for waste collection systems.

From the perspective of those whose basic needs are in question, the minimum service level would be guaranteed by an organised waste collection, possibly through a connection to existing systems of waste collection and treatment in more developed urban areas. The applicable baseline technology for waste handling in specific projects introducing waste collection and treatment would therefore be a centralised waste handling according to the common practise in similar urban areas where a waste collection service exists.

With reference to section II.B.9.a) of the guidelines on suppressed demand, we think that in this specific case, the simple introduction of a waste collection system is the baseline measure required to satisfy the basic need (i.e., the need for a life free from the negative effects of informal waste dumping). Therefore, in step 1 of the step-wise procedure suggested in III.A.11, only this single measure would be identified and no alternative technologies/measures would need to be discussed.

With reference to section II.B.9.b), the baseline service level would also just be the existence of a functioning waste collection system for the whole population of an area; thus, there would be no need to further quantify the baseline service level.

The discussion of technologies for the treatment of the collected waste is not directly related to the satisfaction of the basic need; as mentioned above, it would be most plausible to assume that, along with urban development, the waste originating from urban areas without a waste collection service would sooner or later receive a treatment according to the common practise of waste treatment in the host country of a project.

#### **Recommendation by the SSC WG:**

Please use the space below to provide amendments/change (in your expert view, if necessary).

Please refer to paragraph 24 of the meeting report of the SSC WG 35  
<[http://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/ssc\\_wg](http://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/ssc_wg)>.

#### **Answer to authors of query by the SSC WG:**

Please use the space below to provide answer to the authors of the above query.

The small-scale working group of the CDM Executive Board would like to thank the author for the submission.

The SSC WG agreed not to recommend the proposed revision as the submission has not completely followed the “Guidelines on consideration of suppressed demand” (hereafter referred to as SD Guidelines). The SSC WG is of the opinion that a step-wise procedure is needed to identify the baseline technology, as well as the service level that would satisfy the suppressed demand scenario. In doing so, a proper justification shall be provided and the SD Guidelines shall be adequately followed.

For example, for a host country where it can be demonstrated that the current situation is “wild dumping of household waste within human settlements”, then the following can be considered as per the guidelines.

Step 01: Identification of the available alternatives. For example, the following alternative technologies in the Figure 1 below may be identified to satisfy the same needs.

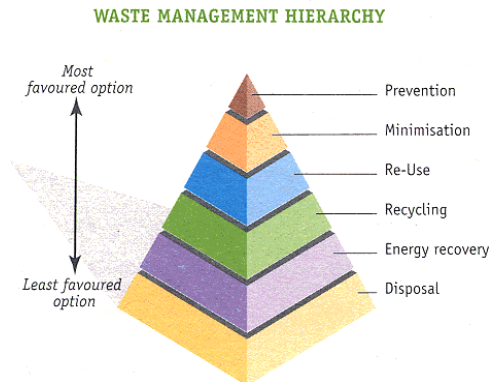


Figure 1: Waste Management Hierarchy

Source: from public domain <<http://www.icsa.ie/reuse-and-recycle>>

Step 02: Compliance with local regulation: assess whether the present situation of dumping in human settlement is in accordance with the local regulation. If a regulations exists and its compliance level is below 50% explain why it is not complied. If relevant, list available regulations (e.g. mandatory, non-mandatory, policy, standard).

Step 03: Rank the available waste treatment alternatives

Step 04: The PP should demonstrate the barrier(s) that prevent attaining the compliance level:

- (a) Income barrier, i.e. inability to meet the capital cost;
- (b) Lack of infrastructure (e.g. non-existence of supply/service infrastructure);
- (c) Lack of skills to operate the alternative;
- (d) Technological barrier: e.g. technologies with low market share with market penetration rates of less than 5%.

Step 05: Suppose solid waste disposal site is identified as the outcome of step 04. The following can be ranked based on the emission intensity

- Anaerobic managed solid waste disposal sites (MCF = 1.0);
- Semi-aerobic managed solid waste disposal sites (MCF = 0.5);
- Unmanaged(-deep) solid waste disposal sites (MCF = 0.8);
- Unmanaged-shallow solid waste disposal sites (MCF = 0.4).

Justification shall be provided to show which type of solid waste disposal site is the baseline technology.

Lastly, baseline service level will also need to be identified according to paragraph 12 of the SD Guidelines.

Such a stepwise methodological approach should be proposed to be included in the methodology as a request for revision. The SSC WG invites the author of the submission to continue the proactive interaction in order to achieve the necessary changes.

Signed by the Chair, Ms. Fatou Gaye

Date: 02/02/2012

Signed by the Vice-Chair, Mr. Peer Stiansen

Date: 02/02/2012

**Information to be completed by the secretariat**

SSC-Submission number	<a href="#">SSC_596</a>
Date when the form was received at UNFCCC secretariat	<a href="#">02 February 2012</a>
Date of transmission to the EB	<a href="#">02 February 2012</a>
Date of posting in the UNFCCC CDM web site	<a href="#">02 February 2012</a>