CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
SMALL-SCALE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM
(CDM-SSC-PoA-DD) Version 01

CONTENTS

Annexes

NOTE:

(i) This form is for the submission of a CDM PoA whose CPAs apply a small scale approved methodology.

(ii) At the time of requesting registration this form must be accompanied by a CDM-SSC-CPA-DD form that has been specified for the proposed PoA, as well as by one completed CDM-SSC-CPA-DD (using a real case).

SECTION A. General description of small-scale programme of activities (PoA)

A.1 Title of the small-scale programme of activities (PoA):

Title: International water purification programme
Version number: 01
Date: 25/07/2011

A.2. Description of the small-scale programme of activities (PoA):

1. General operating and implementing framework of PoA

Lack of access to safe drinking water and inadequate sanitation and hygiene are responsible for the majority of the 1.8 million annual deaths caused by diarrheal disease. According to the WHO report updated in 2010, 884 million people do not use improved sources of drinking water[1]. Over one third of those live in sub-Saharan Africa where only 60% of the population have access to improved drinking water. Furthermore there is a large divide between urban and rural populations: 84% of the world population without an improved drinking-water source live in rural areas.

The purpose of the PoA is to use carbon finance for the introduction of low greenhouse gas emitting water purification systems to provide clean drinking water to low income households. The PoA serves as an open platform for various water treatment technologies which are eligible under the methodology AMS-III.AV.

The PoA is coordinated by a coordinating/managing entity (CME) based in Switzerland. The small-scale CDM Programme Activities (hereafter referred as CPAs) are implemented by various local actors, e.g.:

- National and local authorities (governments, municipalities, etc.);
- NGOs;
- International institutions;
- Specialised companies;
- Communities or local associations.

2. Policy/measure or stated goal of the PoA

This PoA seeks to further the access of households and communities to clean and safe drinking water, by promoting low greenhouse gas emitting water purification technologies. This PoA is thus primarily designed for the long-term improvement of the living conditions of local people. The targeted users of such technologies will be households and/or communities.
Examples of technologies include, but are not limited to, water filters (e.g. sand, membrane, activated carbon, ceramic filters), solar technologies (Ultra violet disinfection devices, SODIS), photocatalytic disinfection equipment, pasteurization appliances, etc.

[1] WHO, 2010, Progress on sanitation and drinking-water.

The PoA reduces the use and demand for fossil fuels and non-renewable biomass that would have been used to boil water as a mean of water purification in the absence of the Programme of Activities. This directly leads to reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

The PoA directly addresses several of the United Nations Millenium Development Goals (MDGs)[2], including halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation; integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources; reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combate disease ensure environmental sustainability, and develop a global partnership for development.

The PoA will provide numerous benefits besides the direct emission reductions to the concerned households and/or communities:

a) Socio-economic benefits

Cheaper access to drinking water: purchasing or collecting firewood or fossil fuels to boil the water constitute a significant expense for the very poorest households and communities. The PoA will provide access to clean drinking water, which will reduce cost for families and thereby reduce child and adult morbidity and mortality, improve attendance at school, increase productivity, and more generally give a sense of hope and opportunity.
Micro-entrepreneurs: low greenhouse gas emitting water purification technologies offer scope for micro-entrepreneurs, thereby creating jobs and supporting families.
Economic sustainability and expansion: under this program, there is a direct incentive to ensure that the projects are successful, in that these same projects serve to fund further development. There is no disconnecting between funding and public health outcomes.

b) Health benefits

Improved indoor quality: polluted indoor air due to open and uncontrolled combustion is a huge health concern in many developing countries. Low greenhouse gas emitting water disinfection technologies tackle this problem by reducing the combustion of wood/fossil fuels.
Improved water: Almost a billion people lack access to safe drinking water. Water-borne disease is a leading cause of illness in the developing world, contributing to the death of two million children every year, on average. Providing safe drinking water to additional households/communities will have a significant impact on child mortality. The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target aims to halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking-water. Strides have been made in improving access to safe drinking water and the world is projected to exceed this target. Nevertheless, by 2015, there will still be 672 million people who will not have access to improved drinking water. Furthermore, many more drink water that qualifies as improved but is nevertheless contaminated and poses health risks. (WHO, 2007; WHO and UNICEF, 2010)

Improved indoor quality: polluted indoor air due to open and uncontrolled combustion is a huge health concern in many developing countries. Low greenhouse gas emitting water disinfection technologies tackle this problem by reducing the combustion of wood/fossil fuels.

[2] http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/

3. Confirmation that the proposed PoA is a voluntary action by the coordinating/managing entity.

The coordinating/managing entity named "PureWater", is a Swiss based organisation and was specifically set up for the purpose of this PoA. It does not have any legal or other obligations to further the spread of water purification technologies. Therefore all its activities are undertaken purely voluntarily.

A.3. Coordinating/managing entity and participants of SSC-POA:

1. Coordinating or managing entity of the PoA as the entity which communicates with the Board

   The coordinating or managing entity (CME) is PureWater, an organisation incorporated in Switzerland.

2. Project participants being registered in relation to the PoA. Project participants may or may not be involved in one of the CPAs related to the PoA.

   South Pole Carbon Asset Management ltd. is project participant.

A.4. Technical description of the small-scale programme of activities:

A.4.1. Location of the programme of activities:

A.4.1.1. Host Party(ies):

Activities under this PoA will be located in several countries. The final list of countries is under elaboration.

A.4.1.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary:

The boundary of the PoA is defined as the geographical area within which all the small-scale CDM Program Activities included in this PoA will be implemented. The geographical boundary of the PoA will be the national boundaries of all the host country states.

The boundary for each SSC CPA confines to the physical, geographical sites of the low greenhouse gas emitting technologies for water purification installed by the project activity.
The physical boundary of each SSC CPA will be defined in the CPA-DD.

A.4.2. Description of a typical small-scale CDM programme activity (CPA):

A.4.2.1. Technology or measures to be employed by the SSC-CPA:

A typical CPA under this PoA comprises the introduction of water purification systems in a specific country to achieve water quality defined in a relevant national standard or guidelines for drinking water quality.

All water purification systems distributed, sold or installed are low greenhouse gas emitting.

Water purification technologies that involve point-of use (POU) or point-of-entry[3] treatment systems for residential or institutional applications such as systems installed at a school or a community centre are included. The examples include, but are not limited to water filters (e.g. membrane, activated carbon, ceramic filters), solar energy powered UV (ultraviolet) disinfection devices, photocatalytic disinfection equipment, pasteurization appliances, etc.

A.4.2.2. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of a SSC-CPA in the PoA:

PureWater, as the SSC-PoA coordinating entity, shall verify eligibility conditions before allowing a SSC-CPA to be included under the SSC-PoA. The eligibility criteria for the inclusion of a SSC-CPA in the PoA, which shall be stated and confirmed in each SSC-CPA, are as follows:

No.	Eligibility criteria		Means of proof	Confirmation
	Description	Conditions to be met		
1	Technology requirements	The water purification technologies include either: 1. Water filters (membrane, activated carbon, ceramic filters), solar energy powered UV disinfection devices, other solar powered devices (SODIS, solar water kiosk), photocatalytic disinfection equipment, pasteurization appliances 2. A low greenhouse gas emitting technology: related project emissions are less than 10% of the baseline emissions calculated as per section E.6.2 of the PoA DD.	Specification of water purification device	Yes/No
2		Water purification technologies involve point-of use (POU) or point-of-entry treatment systems for residential or institutional applications such as systems installed at a school or a community centre.	Specification of water purification device	Yes/No

[3] Point of Use (POU) devices treat only the water intended for direct consumption, typically at a single tap or limited number of taps, while Point of Entry (POE) treatment devices are typically installed to treat all water entering a single home, business, school, or facility (USEPA, 2006).

3		The application of the project technology/equipment achieves compliance with drinking water quality specified in a relevant national standards or guidelines.	Specification of water purification device	Yes/No
4		The technology is not a UV-disinfection device running on grid electricity	Specification of water purification device	Yes/No
5	Boundary and location of the CPA	The CPA is located within one of the host countries listed in section A.4.1.1 of the PoA DD.	Location and boundary is specified in the specific CPA-DD stating that the location is limited to one host country.	Yes/No
6		The project boundary is located in rural areas or in slum areas[4].	Location and boundary is specified in the specific CPA-DD stating that the boundary is limited to rural areas and urban slums.	Yes/No
7	Start date	The CPA start date shall be after the PoA validation start date.	The start date of the CPA will be specified in each CPA-DD.	Yes/No
8	Additionality of CPAs	The CPA shall satisfy one of the two additionality tests below: 1. If the CPA size is below 20ktCO2e per year: (a) The geographic location of the project activity is a LDC/SID or special underdeveloped zone of the host country as identified by the Government before 28 May 2010; or (b) The project activity is an emission reduction activity with both conditions (i) and (ii) satisfied; (i) Each of the independent subsystems/measures in the project activity achieves an estimated annual emission reduction equal to or less than 600 tCO2e per year; and (ii) End users of the subsystems or measures are households/communities/SMEs. 2. If the CPA size is above 20ktCO2e per	ER excel sheet, location of the project, addtionality test	Yes/No

[4] Slums are defined as urban areas where dwellers are not connected to water supply network through individual house service connection.

		year, there is one alternative to the project, which is less costly than the CPA.		
9	SSC Limit for CPAs	The annual emissions reductions of each CPA shall not go beyond the limits of 60 $ktCO_2e/y$ over the entire crediting period.	The maximum number of water purificatino appliances will be determined in each CPA-DD depending on the technology used. During verifications, the DOE needs to assess that the small-scale limit was not exceeded at any time for any CPA.	Yes/No
10	Monitoring	Prior to the implementation of the project activity, a public distribution network of safe drinking water does not exist within the total project area and safe drinking water (SDW) if any is produced by the consumers by only using point-of-use or point of entry water purifiers.	Annual check will be carried out to determine if a public distribution network is installed.	Yes/No
11	De-bundling	Each water purification device reduces less than 600 tCO_2e/y[5].	ER excel sheet	Yes/No

[5] According to the "Guidelines on assessment of debundling for SSC project activities, v03 (EB 54, Annex 13, par. 10) for determining the occurrence of debundling under a Programme of Activities (PoA)", if each of the independent subsystem/measures included in the CPA of a PoA is not larger than 1% of the small scale threshold defined by the methodology applied, than that CPA of PoA is exempted from performing de-bundling check, i.e. considered as being not a de-bundled component of a large scale activity.

A.4.3. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced by a SSC-CPA below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered PoA (assessment and demonstration of additionality):

As per the PoA procedures, following points can be demonstrated:

- The proposed PoA is a voluntary coordinated action

The coordinating/managing entity is called PureWater, and was specifically set up in Switzerland for the purpose of this PoA. It does not have any legal or other obligations to further the spread of water purification technologies. Therefore all its activities are undertaken purely voluntarily.

- If the activity is implementing as a voluntary coordinated action, it would not be implemented in the absence of the CDM benefits

The voluntary coordinated action would not be implemented in the absence of the PoA.

Additionality of the PoA is demonstrated using the criteria outlines in Attachment A to Appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities. The SSC CPA must demonstrate at least one of the barriers listed in the in Attachment A to Appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities, due to which the project activity would not have occurred in any case.

A.4.4. Operational, management and monitoring plan for the programme of activities (PoA):

A.4.4.1. Operational and management plan:

The proposed PoA involves a range of operational activities in order to implement and manage each CPA by the coordinating entity CME and CPA owner (or the project implementer) within the PoA.

Entity	Management Responsibilities and Arrangements
CME (the coordinating entity)	• Maintain existing relationship with the project implementers (e.g. conduct training for data monitoring). • Periodically collect monitoring data. • Prepare monitoring reports for emission reduction verification.
Technology supplier and Country partner	• Implement water purification project activity (distribution of the water purifiers or construction of water purification plants, continuous follow ups, etc.). • Prepare monitoring data.

In addition to the above management tasks, the CME will implement the following operational elements to ensure proper management and oversight of the proposed PoA.

(i) A record keeping system for each CPA under the PoA

The CME will keep electronic files for each CPA under the PoA, which contains the following information per CPA:
Name and ID of the CPA

- Type of appliance (water purification systems type) deployed
- Name and contact details of the registered implementation entities for the CPA
- Number of appliances distributed belonging to the CPA
- Start of CPA crediting period
- CERs issued per verification period

This database will be updated as per the progress of the CPA. The CME will be responsible for the management of records and data associated with each CPA.

The water purification systems records database will contain specific information as outlined in section E.7.2.

(ii) A system/procedure to avoid double accounting e.g. to avoid the case of including a new CPA that has been already registered either as a CDM project activity or as a CPA of another PoA

In each CPA-DD, it will be stated that the CPA has not been and will not be registered either as a single CDM project activity or as a CPA under another PoA.

(iii) The SSC-CPA included in the PoA is not a de-bundled component of another CDM programme activity (CPA) or CDM project activity.

According to the "Guidelines on assessment of debundling for SSC project activities, v03 (EB 54, Annex 13, par. 10) for determining the occurrence of debundling under a Programme of Activities (PoA)", if each of the independent subsystem/measures included in the CPA of a PoA is not larger than 1% of the small scale threshold defined by the methodology applied, than that CPA of PoA is exempted from performing de-bundling check, i.e. considered as being not a de-bundled component of a large scale activity.

The small-scale threshold defined by the methodology applied, AMS-III.AV, is the annual emissions reductions 60,000 tCO_2e/y. Thus, 1% corresponds to annual emissions reductions of 600 tCO_2e/y.
In order to exceed the 1% SSC threshold, with the assumption of a Non Renewable biomass factor of 100% and a stove efficiency of 10%, the volume of water purified per appliance would be 5,635 l/day[6]. As the water purification systems have all a capacity much below this threshold, each CPA is therefore exempted from the de-bundling check.

(iv) The provisions to ensure that those operating the CPA are aware of and have agreed that their

[6] See ER calculation sheet.

activity is being subscribed to the PoA;

In order to avoid double accounting and to ensure that those operating the CPA are aware of and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA, the project implementer of a CPA shall enter into a contractual arrangement with the coordinating entity including respective provisions that:

- The CPA has not been and will not be registered as a single CDM project activity or as a CPA under another PoA.
- The project implementer is aware that the CPA will be subscribed to the present PoA.
- The project implementer cedes its rights to claim and own emission reductions under the Clean Development Mechanism of the UNFCCC or any voluntary scheme to the managing entity of the present PoA.
- The project implementer certifies that the CPA is not registered under the Clean Development Mechanism of the UNFCCC or any voluntary scheme.

At the user level, households are informed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA and that they cede all rights on the CERs to the CME.

A.4.4.2. Monitoring plan:

For each CPA, all parameters as detailed in section E.7.1 will be monitored according to the procedures and monitoring framework established in E.7.2. The CME store the data in an electronic database. Primary data will be stored by the implementation entity according to the procedures defined in section E.7.1.

A.4.5. Public funding of the programme of activities (PoA):

In case public funding from Parties included in Annex I is involved, information on sources of public funding for the project activity from Parties included in Annex I, which shall provide an affirmation that such funding does not result in a diversion of official development assistance and is separate from and is not counted towards the financial obligations of those Parties (EB 41, Annex 12, Part II), will be provided in the Annex 2 of the CPA.

SECTION B. Duration of the programme of activities (PoA)

B.1. Starting date of the programme of activities (PoA):

22/07/2011

B.2. Length of the programme of activities (PoA):

28 years (fixed)

SECTION C. Environmental Analysis

C.1. Please indicate the level at which environmental analysis as per requirements of the CDM modalities and procedures is undertaken. Justify the choice of level at which the environmental analysis is undertaken:

1. Environmental Analysis is done at PoA level ☒
2. Environmental Analysis is done at SSC-CPA level ☐

Each CPA will distribute water purifiers to households and/or communities who are using or would have boiled the water as purification mean. The environmental impacts of the projects do not significantly deviate across CPAs.

C.2. Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts, including transboundary impacts:

No Environmental Impact Assessment is required as no negative environmentally impacts are expected during distribution and operation of the water purification systems.

C.3. Please state whether in accordance with the host Party laws/regulations, an environmental impact assessment is required for a typical CPA, included in the programme of activities (PoA),:

According to the standard regulation in the host countries published on the respective websites of the DNA, no Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for the proposed programme and hence for a typical CPA.

SECTION D. Stakeholders' comments

D.1. Please indicate the level at which local stakeholder comments are invited. Justify the choice:

1. Local stakeholder consultation is done at PoA level ☐
2. Local stakeholder consultation is done at SSC-CPA level ☒

D.2. Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:

Not applicable

D.3. Summary of the comments received:

Not applicable

D.4. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received:

Not applicable

SECTION E. Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology

E.1. Title and reference of the approved SSC baseline and monitoring methodology applied to a SSC-CPA included in the PoA:

The following methodology will be applied to the SSC-PoA:

AMS-III.AV. Low greenhouse gas emitting water purification systems (EB60, version 1)

E.2. Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to a SSC-CPA:

AMS-III.AV requirements	SSC-CPA qualification justification
1. This methodology comprises introduction of low greenhouse gas emitting water purification systems to achieve water quality defined in a relevant national standard or guidelines for drinking water quality.[7]	Under this PoA, low greenhouse gas emitting water purification systems will be installed at residential households, schools or community centres. The installation/distribution will be taken up by the implementing entities. The technology used will be low greenhouse gas emitting and will achieve the water quality defined in relevant standard or guidelines for drinking water quality.
2. Water purification technologies that involve point-of use (POU) or point-of-entry[8] treatment systems for residential or institutional applications such as systems installed at a school or a community centre are included. The examples include, but are not limited to water filters (e.g. sand, membrane, activated carbon, ceramic filters), solar energy powered UV (ultraviolet) disinfection devices, photocatalytic disinfection equipment, pasteurization appliances, etc.	Under this PoA, low greenhouse gas emitting water purification systems will be installed at residential households, schools or community centres. Examples of technologies include, but are not limited to, water filters (e.g. membrane, activated carbon, ceramic filters), solar technologies (Ultra violet disinfection devices, SODIS), photocatalytic disinfection equipment, pasteurization appliances, etc.
(a) Prior to the implementation of the project activity, a public distribution network of safe drinking water does not exist within the total project area and safe drinking water (SDW) if any is produced by the consumers by only using point-of-use or point of entry water purifiers. If during the crediting period SDW is made available in (parts of) a	Prior to the implementation of the SSC-CPA of this PoA, there is no public distribution network of safe drinking water existing within the total project area and safe drinking water (SDW) if any is produced by the consumers by only using point-of-use or point of entry water purifiers. If during the crediting period SDW is made

[7] In case a national standard/guideline for drinking water quality is not available, the standards/guidelines by the World Health Organization (WHO) or United States Environmental Protection Agency (US-EPA) shall be applied

[8] Point of Use (POU) devices treat only the water intended for direct consumption, typically at a single tap or limited number of taps, while Point of Entry (POE) treatment devices are typically installed to treat all water entering a single home, business, school, or facility (USEPA, 2006).

	project area through a public distribution network, this methodology cannot be applied anymore to this project area from that point in time and the emission reductions pertaining to this project area cannot be claimed from that point onwards. This condition should be checked annually during the crediting period;	available in (parts of) a project area through a public distribution network, this methodology cannot be applied anymore to this project area from that point in time and the emission reductions pertaining to this project area cannot be claimed from that point onwards. This condition will be checked annually during the crediting period.
(b)	It shall be demonstrated that the application of the project technology/equipment achieves compliance with drinking water quality specified in a relevant national standards or guidelines;	The technology/equipment used in each CPA of the PoA achieves compliance with drinking water quality specified in a relevant national standard or guidelines.
(c)	In cases where the life span of the water treatment technologies is shorter than the crediting period of the project activity, there must be documented measures in place to ensure that end users have access to replacement purification systems of comparable quality.	In cases where the life span of the water treatment technologies is shorter than the crediting period of the project activity, there will be documented measures in place to ensure that end users have access to replacement purification systems of comparable quality.

In addition, there are two different types of CPA, which are eligible under this methodology:

(a) Case 1: Project activities implemented in rural areas[9] of countries with proportion of rural population using an improved drinking-water source equal to or less than 50% confirmed by one of the three options below:

(i) Proportion of populations using an improved drinking-water source for the most recent year for which data is available from WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation shall be used (<http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/table/>) for this purpose. Definition of improved and unimproved drinking water source shall be as per the information provided by JMP;

(ii) Using official data such as publicly available statistical data from a government agency or an independently commissioned study by an international organization or an university;

(iii) Using survey methods (use 90/10 precision for sampling);

(b) Case 2: Project activities implemented in areas not included in case 1.

For each CPA, it will be clearly specify if the project falls under Case 1 or Case 2, with proper justification.

[9] As per the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for water supply and sanitation definitions.

E.3. Description of the sources and gases included in the SSC-CPA boundary

As defined in the methodology, the project boundary includes the physical, geographical sites of the low greenhouse gas emitting technologies for water purification installed by the project activity.

The sources and gases included in the SSC-CPA boundary are shown in the table below:

Source		Gas	Included?	Justification / Explanation
Baseline	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels/ Non Renewable biomass utilized for obtaining safe drinking water by boiling	CO_2	Yes	Main emission source
		CH_4	No	Minor emission source
		N_2O	No	Minor emission source
Project Activity	CO_2 emissions from consumption of fossil fuels and/or electricity for the operation of the project activity.	CO_2	Yes	Main emission source
		CH_4	No	Minor emission source
		N_2O	No	Minor emission source

E.4. Description of how the baseline scenario is identified and description of the identified baseline scenario:

According to the applied methodology, for a simplified and standardized approach it is assumed that fossil fuel or non-renewable biomass (NRB) is used to boil water as a mean of water purification in the absence of the project activity. Therefore the baseline scenario is the use of fossil fuel or NRB to boil water.

Sample surveys or reference literature will be used to determine the type of stoves and fuel used. The weighted average by total fuel consumption shall be used if more than one type of stove/fuel is used in the project area.

Each CPA-DD shall present the key parameters for the baseline determination for that specific CPA under section B.5.1.

E.5. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the SSC-CPA being included as registered PoA (assessment and demonstration of additionality of SSC-CPA): >>

E.5.1. Assessment and demonstration of additionality for a typical SSC-CPA:

As explained in section A.4.3, additionality of the PoA is demonstrated using the criteria outlined in Attachment A to Appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities. The SSC CPA must demonstrate at least one of the barriers listed in the in Attachment A to

Appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities, due to which the project activity would not have occurred in any case.

For the specific case of microscale projects, where the CPA size is below 20,000tCO_2e/y, as per the "Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities" Version 2, the CPA shall automatically be deemed additional.

Therefore, in order to make the assessment of additionality, the PPs opt to do the following tests:

Test a: Pursuant to EB 60, Annex 25, paragraph 4, an SSC-CPA will be considered additional if the CPA size is below 20 ktCO_2e/y.

Test b: The CME, will test the financial additionality of the SSC-CPA through a simple cost analysis.

To be additional, each SSC-CPA will have to pass on either of these two tests. The procedure for conducting the tests at SSC-CPA level is described in section E.5.2.

E.5.2. Key criteria and data for assessing additionality of a SSC-CPA:

In order to demonstrate the additionality of the CPA, Test a or Test b has to carried out.

Test a: Is the size of the CPA below or equal to 20 ktCO_2e/y?

This additionality test is based on Annex 25 of EB 60[10] according to which Type III projects are deemed additional if they aim to achieve emissions reductions at a scale of no more than 20 ktCO_2e per year and fulfil the criteria mentioned in the tables below[11].
This EB guidance recognizes the specific barriers faced by very small projects and undertaken in underdeveloped areas.

Any projects that fulfil all the conditions from Test a.1 or Test a.2 below are additional,

Test a.1		Yes/No
1	SSC-CPA size is below or equal to 20 ktCO_2e per year	

[10] "Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities " (Version 02)
http://cdm.unfccc.int/filestorage/N/T/L/NTLF2PDUX9ESB643OGY8AVI71QCM5R/EB60_repan25.pdf?t=SUt8MTMwNTYyNjQ5OC42l6DccBgUuHwGBxwWNSldQG4hG7lw=

[11] *Other project activities not included in paragraph 2 or 3 above, i.e. Type III project activities that aim to achieve emissions reductions at a sale of no more than 20kt per year, are additional if any one of the following conditions is satisfied:*
(a) The geographic location of the project activity is a LDC/SID or special underdeveloped zone of the host country as identified by the Government before 28 May 2010;
(b) The project activity is an emission reduction activity with both conditions (i) and (ii) satisfied (see below);
(i) Each of the independent subsystems/measures in the project activity achieves an estimated annual emission reduction equal to or less than 600 tCO2e per year; and
(ii) End users of the subsystems or measures are households/communities/SMEs.

2	SSC-CPA is located in a LDC/SID or special underdeveloped zone of the host country as identified by the Government before 28 May 2010	

Test a.2		Yes/No
1	SSC-CPA size is below or equal to 20 $ktCO_2e$ per year	
2	Each of the independent subsystems/measures in the project activity achieves an estimated annual emission reduction equal to or less than 600 tCO2e per year	
3	End users of the subsystems or measures are households/communities/SMEs	

Test b: Investment analysis

For qualifying SSC-CPAs that do not meet Test a.1 or Test a.2 described above, an investment analysis will be performed pursuant to the criteria outlined in Attachment A to Appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities and to the Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality (version 5.2).

Step 1: Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations

Sub-step 1a: Define alternative to the project activity

There are two alternative scenarios to the project activity.
At the household or community level, this translates to:

1. Mandatory distribution/installation of water purification systems without being registered as a PoA

This alternative is not applicable as there is no mandated legal requirement to distribute or install water purification systems in the Host Country where the CPA is located.

2. Continuation of the current practice: water is being boiled as a mean of water purification

This is the baseline scenario.

Sub-step 1b: Consistency with mandatory laws and regulations

Both alternatives described above are consistent with the existing laws and regulations in the host country.

Step 2: Investment analysis

Sub-step 2a: Determine appropriate analysis method

As there are no financial or economic benefits other than CDM revenues, a simple cost analysis (Option 1 of step 2 of the Additionality tool) will be performed to demonstrate the additionality of all the CPAs registered under the PoA.

Sub-step 2b: Option I. Apply simple cost analysis

All the costs associated with the CPA and the alternatives identified in Step 1 will be documented in the CPA-DD.

The costs associated with the CPA will include:

- Water purification system purchase
- Distribution and installation
- Overall management of the PoA

It will be demonstrated in each CPA-DD that there is at least one alternative which is less costly than the CPA.

E.6. Estimation of Emission reductions of a CPA:

E.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices, provided in the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied, selected for a typical SSC-CPA:

The CPAs under this PoA will apply the small scale methodology AMS-III.AV. Low greenhouse gas emitting water purification systems (EB60, version 1).
This methodology requires methodological choices to be made as follows:

Paragraph 8. Determination of the efficiency of the water boiling systems being replaced*:*

η_{wb} *Efficiency of the water boiling systems being replaced*

Use one of the options below:

1. *The efficiency of the water boiling system shall be established using representative sampling methods or based on referenced literature values (fraction), use weighted average values if more than one type of systems are encountered;*
2. *0.10 default value may be optionally used if the replaced system or the system that would have been used is a three stone fire or a conventional system for woody biomass lacking improved combustion air supply mechanism and flue gas ventilation system i.e. without a grate as well as a chimney; for the rest of the systems using woody biomass 0.2 default value may be optionally used*

As monitoring of the efficiency of the water boiling systems using sampling is complicated, we will choose either Option 1 based on reference literature values or Option 2 using default values.

Paragraph 11. Monitoring of the operation of the devices

Monitoring shall consist of checking of all appliances or a representative sample thereof, at least once every two years (biennial) to ensure that they are still operating or are replaced by an equivalent in service appliance as per the relevant sampling requirements of AMS-I.E.

A representative sample of the appliances disseminated under a CPA will be monitored to determine the share of appliances that are still operating or are replaced by an equivalent in service appliance. The procedures for monitoring the share of operational appliances are laid out in section E.7.

Paragraph 12. Determination of the quantity of purified water

The quantity of purified water in year y shall be monitored as per the following options:

(a) On continuous basis or a representative sample thereof;

(b) Derived from the capacity of the equipment established by manufacturers' specifications and the number of functional project appliances as per paragraph 11.

Option b will be chosen to determine the quantity of purified water. The capacity of the equipment will be established ex ante and justified by manufacturers' specifications. The number of functional project appliances will be monitored as described in section E.7.

The SSC-CPA shall indicate the choices in a transparent manner.

The equations used to determine the emission reductions are discussed in section E.6.2.

E.6.2. Equations, including fixed parametric values, to be used for calculation of emission reductions of a SSC-CPA:

Baseline emissions

The baseline emissions shall be calculated as follows:

$$\mathrm{BE}_y = QPW_y * \mathrm{SEC} * f_{NRB,y} * EF_{projected\_fossilfuel} * 10^{-9} \quad \textbf{(1)}$$

Where:

BE_y	Baseline emissions during the year *y* in (tCO_2e)
QPW_y	Quantity of purified water in year *y* (litres) For case 1 the quantity of purified water is the total amount of water treated by the project activity in year *y*. For case 2 the quantity of purified water is monitored, and the total amount is subject to a cap derived from the number of total project population for which it can be demonstrated through documentation that the common practice of water purification is or would have been water boiling multiplied by the maximum volume of drinking water per person per day, set at 5.5 litres[12] per person per day
SEC	Specific energy consumption required to boil one litre of water (kJ/L)
$f_{NRB,y}$	Fraction of woody biomass used in the absence of the project activity in year *y* that can be established as non renewable as per the relevant provisions of AMS-I.E "Switch from Non-Renewable Biomass for Thermal Applications by the User", version 4. If the displaced fuel is fossil fuel use a default value of 1.0
$EF_{projected\_fossilfuel}$	Emission factor as per AMS-I.E procedures when NRB is displaced or the emission factor of the fossil fuel substituted (tCO_2/TJ)

Specific energy consumption required to boil one litre of water is to be calculated as follows:

$$SEC = \left[WH * (T_f - T_i) + 0.01 * WHE \right] / n_{wb} \quad \textbf{(2)}$$

Where:

WH	Specific heat of water (kJ/L ^oC) Use a default value of 4.186 kJ/L ^0C
T_f	Final temperature (^oC) Use a default value of 100 °C[13]

[12] Based on WHO recommendations (Domestic Water Quantity, Service Level and Health, Table 2: Volumes of water required for hydration, WHO 2003).

[13] Boiling point of water at standard conditions.

T_i	Initial temperature of water (°C) Use annual Average ambient temperature;[14] or Use a default value of 20 °C
WHE	Latent heat of water evaporation (kJ/L) Use a default value of 2260 kJ/L The latent heat required to boil one litre of water for five minutes is assumed to be equivalent to latent heat for the evaporation of 1% of the water volume (WHO recommends a minimum duration of five minutes of water boiling)[15]
η_{wb}	Efficiency of the water boiling systems being replaced Use one of the options below: 1. The efficiency of the water boiling system shall be established using representative sampling methods or based on referenced literature values (fraction), use weighted average values if more than one type of systems are encountered; 2. 0.10 default value may be optionally used if the replaced system or the system that would have been used is a three stone fire or a conventional system for woody biomass lacking improved combustion air supply mechanism and flue gas ventilation system i.e. without a grate as well as a chimney; for the rest of the systems using woody biomass 0.2 default value may be optionally used

Establishment of the Non Renewable Biomass factor

Differentiation between non-renewable and renewable woody biomass

Project participants shall determine the shares of renewable and non-renewable woody biomass in B_y (the quantity of woody biomass used in the absence of the project activity) the total biomass consumption using nationally approved methods (e.g. surveys or government data if available) and then determine $f_{NRB,y}$ as described below.

The fraction of woody biomass saved by the project activity in year *y* that can be established as non-renewable, is:

$$f_{NRB,y} = \frac{NRB}{NRB + DRB}$$

Where:

[14] Ambient temperature data must be from globally accepted data sources, e.g. data published by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) or the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). Data can be used only if they are for a location that can be demonstrated to be representative of the project location.

[15] WHO guidelines for Emergency Treatment of drinking water at point of the use <http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/List_of_Guidelines_for_Health_Emergency_Emergency_treatment_of_drinking_water.pdf>.

$f_{NRB,y}$	Fraction of woody biomass used in the absence of the project activity in year *y* that can be established as non renewable biomass using survey methods
NRB	Non- renewable woody biomass in tonnes
DRB	Demonstrably renewable woody biomass in tonnes

Where NRB = B_y - DRB

Determination of B_y

B_y is the biomass harvested for use as fuelwood in tonnes dry matter in year y in the absence of the project activity in the project area. The project area can be either the whole country or a region within it.

B_y can be determined using survey methods, published literature or as follows:

1. B_y is calculated by multiplying the amount of fuelwood (firewood and charcoal) used per person per year by the total number of people in the project area. Literature, published reports or surveys shall be used.

$$B_y = N_{p,y} * Q_{fuelwood,p,y}$$

Where:

$N_{p,y}$	Project population in year *y* (number). For establishing the project population a baseline survey, Census of Population or other published reports shall be used.
$Q_{fuelwood,p,y}$	Amount of fuelwood used per person per year in tonnes/pers/year. Survey, literature or other published reports shall be used.

Optionally, the amount of fuelwood used per person per year can be calculated as follows:

$$Q_{fuelwood,p,y} = Q_{firewood,p,y} + Q_{charcoal,p,y} * CW_{charcoaltowood}$$

Where:

$Q_{firewood,p,y}$	Amount of firewood used per person per year in tonnes/pers/year. Survey, literature or other published reports shall be used.
$Q_{charcoal,p,y}$	Amount of charcaol used per person per year in tonnes/pers/year. Survey, literature or other published reports shall be used.
$CW_{charcoaltowood}$	Wood to charcoal factor. A default value of 6 ton of wood input per ton of charcoal may be used[16].

2. B_y is calculated based on volumetric fuelwood harvest data and converted to tonnes using the appropriate Biomass Conversion and Expansion Factor for wood removal as:

$$B_y = H_{p,y} * BCEF_R$$

Where:

$H_{p,y}$	Volumetric fuelwood harvest in m^3/y. National and regional data from literature or published reports can be used. FAO data can also be used.[17]
$BCEF_R$	Biomass Conversion and Expansion Factor for wood removal[18]in ton/m^3. IPCC values can be used.

Determination of DRB Demonstrably renewable woody biomass[19]

Woody[20] biomass is "renewable" if one of the following two conditions is satisfied:

1. The woody biomass is originating from land areas that are forests[21] where:
   (a) The land area remains a forest;
   (b) Sustainable management practices are undertaken on these land areas to ensure, in particular, that the level of carbon stocks on these land areas does not systematically decrease over time (carbon stocks may temporarily decrease due to harvesting); and
   (c) Any national or regional forestry and nature conservation regulations are complied with.

[16] IPCC guidelines state that „Values for estimating the amount of carbon released through charcoal production and consumption, the wood-to-charcoal factor, are stated between 4 and 8. If no local information is available, 6 kg of wood input per kg of charcoal may be used as default". IPCC 1996, 1.41.

[17] http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/

[18] IPCC Chapter 4. http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/4_Volume4/V4_04_Ch4_Forest_Land.pdf Table 4.5.

[19] This definition uses elements of annex 18, EB 23.

[20] In cases of charcoal produced from woody biomass, the demonstration of renewability shall be done for the areas where the woody biomass is sourced.

[21] The forest definitions as established by the country in accordance with the decisions 11/CP.7 and 19/CP.9 should apply.

2. The biomass is woody biomass and originates from non-forest areas (e.g. croplands, grasslands) where:

   (a) The land area remains cropland and/or grasslands or is reverted to forest;

   (b) Sustainable management practices are undertaken on these land areas to ensure in particular that the level of carbon stocks on these land areas does not systematically decrease over time (carbon stocks may temporarily decrease due to harvesting); and

   (c) Any national or regional forestry, agriculture and nature conservation regulations are complied with.

DRB is calculated as:

1. Estimating the sum of all demonstrably sustainable managed forests in the area in hectare. Published reports, surveys or literature can be used.

2. Calculating the product of the growth rate of biomass in tonnes dry matter per hectare in the area and the demonstrably sustainable managed forest area.

$$DRB_y = r_{G,y} * A_{forest,y}$$

Where:

$r_{g,y}$	Growth rate of biomass in tonnes dry matter per hectare in the area in year y. Appropriate IPCC default values may be used[22].
$A_{forest,y}$	Demonstrably sustainable conserved forest area in the area in hectare in year y. FAO data may be used to determine this[23].

Determination of Non-renewable biomass

Non-renewable woody biomass (*NRB*) is the quantity of woody biomass used in the absence of the project activity (B_y) minus the *DRB* component, as long as at least two of the following supporting indicators are shown to exist:

- A trend showing an increase in time spent or distance travelled for gathering fuel-wood, by users (or fuel-wood suppliers) or alternatively, a trend showing an increase in the distance the fuel-wood is transported to the project area;
- Survey results, national or local statistics, studies, maps or other sources of information, such as remote-sensing data, that show that carbon stocks are depleting in the project area;
- Increasing trends in fuel wood prices indicating a scarcity of fuel-wood;

[22] IPCCC chapter 4. http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/4_Volume4/V4_04_Ch4_Forest_Land.pdf Table 4.9 and table 4.10

[23] http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/

- Trends in the types of cooking fuel collected by users that indicate a scarcity of woody biomass.

NRB is calculated as the difference of the above terms:

$NRB_y = B_y - DRB_y$

Project emissions

If the operation of the project water purification system involves consumption of fossil fuels and/or electricity, project emissions include:

- CO_2 emissions from on-site consumption of fossil fuels due to the project activity shall be calculated using the latest version of the tool "Tool to calculate project or leakage CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion";
- CO_2 emissions from electricity consumption by the project activity using the latest version of the tool "Tool to calculate baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption".

Leakage emissions

Where relevant leakage relating to the non-renewable woody biomass shall be assessed as per the relevant procedures of AMS-I.E version 4 explained below:

Leakage related to the non-renewable woody biomass saved by the project activity shall be assessed based on *ex post* surveys of users and the areas from which this woody biomass is sourced (using 90/30 precision for a selection of samples). The following potential source of leakage shall be considered:

The use/diversion of non-renewable woody biomass saved under the project activity by non-project households/users that previously used renewable energy sources. If this leakage assessment quantifies an increase in the use of non-renewable woody biomass used by the non-project households/users, that is attributable to the project activity, then B_y is adjusted to account for the quantified leakage.

Alternatively, B_y is multiplied by a net to gross adjustment factor of 0.95 to account for leakages, in which case surveys are not required.

E.6.3. Data and parameters that are to be reported in CDM-SSC-CPA-DD form:

Data and parameters not monitored

Data / Parameter:	**$EF_{projected\_fossilfuel}$**
Data unit:	tCO_2/TJ
Description:	Emission factor as per AMS-I.E procedures when NRB is displaced or the emission factor of the fossil fuel substituted

Source of data used:	AMS-I.E for NRB displacement, IPCC for other fossil fuel displaced
Value applied:	81.6
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	As per AMS-I.E, this value represents the emission factor of the substitution fuels likely to be used by similar users, on a weighted average basis.
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	**WH**
Data unit:	kJ/L ^{o}C
Description:	Specific heat of water
Source of data used:	AMS-III.AV
Value applied:	4.186
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Default value.
Any comment:	For the calculation of the Specific Energy consumption (SEC)

Data / Parameter:	**T_f**
Data unit:	^{o}C
Description:	Final temperature
Source of data used:	AMS-III.AV
Value applied:	100
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Default value. Boiling point of water at standard conditions.
Any comment:	For the calculation of the Specific Energy consumption (SEC)

Data / Parameter:	**T_i**
Data unit:	^{o}C
Description:	Final temperature
Source of data used:	AMS-III.AV
Value applied:	20
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Default value.
Any comment:	For the calculation of the Specific Energy consumption (SEC)

Data / Parameter:	WHE
Data unit:	kJ/L
Description:	Latent heat of water evaporation
Source of data used:	AMS-III.AV
Value applied:	2260
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Default value. The latent heat required to boil one litre of water for five minutes is assumed to be equivalent to latent heat for the evaporation of 1% of the water volume (WHO recommends a minimum duration of five minutes of water boiling)[24]
Any comment:	For the calculation of the Specific Energy consumption (SEC)

Data / Parameter:	f_{NRB}
Data unit:	-
Description:	Non Renewable Biomass factor
Source of data used:	AMS-I.E
Value applied:	
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Fraction of woody biomass used in the absence of the project activity in year *y* that can be established as non renewable as per the relevant provisions of AMS-I.E "Switch from Non-Renewable Biomass for Thermal Applications by the User". If the displaced fuel is fossil fuel use a default value of 1.0
Any comment:	

E.7. Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan:

E.7.1. Data and parameters to be monitored by each SSC-CPA:

Based on AMS-III.AV version 01, the following data will be monitored during the project crediting period:

Data / Parameter:	QWP_y
Data unit:	Quantity of purified water in year y
Description:	litres
Source of data to be used:	
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be	The quantity of purified water in year *y* shall be monitored as per the following options:

[24] WHO guidelines for Emergency Treatment of drinking water at point of the use <http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/List_of_Guidelines_for_Health_Emergency_Emergency_treatment_of_drinking_water.pdf>.

applied:	1. On continuous basis or a representative sample thereof; 2. Derived from the capacity of the equipment established by manufacturers' specifications and the number of functional project appliances, $N_{P,y}$
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	For case 1 the quantity of purified water is the total amount of water treated by the project activity in year *y*. For case 2 the quantity of purified water is monitored, and the total amount is subject to a cap derived from the number of total project population for which it can be demonstrated through documentation that the common practice of water purification is or would have been water boiling multiplied by the maximum volume of drinking water per person per day, set at 5.5 litres[25] per person per day

Data / Parameter:	**$N_{P,y}$**
Data unit:	-
Description:	Number of functional project appliances in year y
Source of data to be used:	Sampling surveys
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The number of functional appliances will be determined based on respresentative sample at least once every two years. It will be checked that the appliances are still operating or replaced by an equivalent service appliance.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	Parameter used to calculate the amount of quantity of purified water QWP_y

Data / Parameter:	**Existence of public distribution network of safe drinking water**
Data unit:	-
Description:	Existence of public distribution network of safe drinking water in year y
Source of data to be used:	
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	If during the crediting period SDW is made available in (parts of) a project area through a public distribution network, this methodology can not be applied anymore to this project area from that point in time and the emission reductions

[25] Based on WHO recommendations (Domestic Water Quantity, Service Level and Health, Table 2: Volumes of water required for hydration, WHO 2003).

	pertaining to this project area can not be claimed from that point onwards. This condition should be checked annually during the crediting period;
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	Eligibility criteria

Data / Parameter:	**P_y**
Data unit:	-
Description:	Total project population
Source of data to be used:	Sampling surveys
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	For CPA falling in case 2 only.

Data / Parameter:	**Water quality**
Data unit:	-
Description:	water quality
Source of data to be used:	Sampling surveys
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Water quality is defined in a relevant national standard or guidelines for drinking water quality.[26]
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	

[26] In case a national standard/guideline for drinking water quality is not available, the standards/guidelines by the World Health Organization (WHO) or United States Environmental Protection Agency (US-EPA) shall be applied

E.7.2. Description of the monitoring plan for a SSC-CPA:

The monitoring is done as per the requirement of AMS-III.AV and is described below:

Monitoring shall consist of checking of all appliances or a representative sample thereof, at least once every two years (biennial) to ensure that they are still operating or are replaced by an equivalent in service appliance as per the relevant sampling requirements of AMS-I.E.

The quantity of purified water in year *y* shall be monitored as per the following options:

(c) On continuous basis or a representative sample thereof;

(d) Derived from the capacity of the equipment established by manufacturers' specifications and the number of functional project appliances as per paragraph 11.

Monitoring shall include annual check if a public distribution network is installed.

For case 2 in paragraph 4 the total project population in year *y* shall be established using survey methods.

The water quality monitoring on sample basis as per paragraph 1.

The total fuel and electricity consumption in year *y* shall be monitored as per the relevant provisions of the tool "Tool to calculate project or leakage CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion" and the tool "Tool to calculate baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption" respectively.

Sampling method

The key of the monitoring plan is to develop a sampling methodology to be followed during the monitoring and verification of the project activity. The methodology would be as follows:

1. Sampling Objectives: Sampling Objective would be to obtain a reliable estimate of the key variables used in the estimation of GHG reductions with respect to the :

Determination of the baseline:

- Types of stoves and fuel used to boil water
- Efficiency of the stove (if option 1 is chosen)

Ex-post surveys:

- Number of water purification devices placed in service and operating
- Project population (for case 2 only)
- Water quality

2. Target Population:

The household consumer or community where the SSC-CPA is being implemented i.e. the population at the CPA level.

3. Sample Method:

The General Guidelines for Sampling and Surveys for Small-Scale CDM Project Activities states the following: "Where there is no specific guidance in the applicable methodology, project proponents shall use 90/10 confidence/precision as the criteria for reliability of sampling efforts. This reliability specification shall be applied to determine the sampling requirements for each individual parameter value determined through a sampling effort". This implies to determine the sample size with 90% probability of falling in the range of ± 10% of the true population value (often denoted as 90/10 precision) and can be calculated based on a normal / Gaussian distribution.

Simple Random sampling would be used.

5. Determination of sample size:

The following is a description of the proposed statistically sound sampling method/procedure to be used by the CME for monitoring the amount of reductions of anthropogenic emissions by sources or removals by sinks of greenhouse gases achieved by CPAs under the PoA.
Test samples from 10% of the project population of the area up to 200 households will be chosen.

E.8 Date of completion of the application of the baseline study and monitoring methodology and the name of the responsible person(s)/entity(ies)

The baseline and monitoring sections have been prepared by South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd. (www.southpolecarbon.com). South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd. is assisting the CME in project development and implementation.

Company name: South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd.
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Annex 1

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Annex 2

INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING

Annex 3

BASELINE INFORMATION

Annex 4

MONITORING INFORMATION

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