

Summary of changes made to Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) methodology

S.No	Topic	Revisions made	Page number of revised methodology
Improved Cookstoves			
1	Baseline Fuel Consumption	In addition to Baseline Fuel Consumption Test, option to use default value of 0.5 T/capita/year has been given. Household size is to be determined using surveys.	10, 17, 25
2	Use of statistician to determine sampling plan for cases other than simple random sampling	This requirement has been removed and the methodology now refers to the CDM Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities.	12
Safe Water Supply			
3	Applicability conditions	<p>The following applicability conditions have been added to the methodology:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Safe Water is defined as water, which is both clean and consumed hygienically. Hygienic consumption should be assessed following the guidelines provided in the methodology.</i> 2. <i>The Annex can be applied for safe water supply technologies implemented in households, commercial premises like shops and in institutional premises like prisons, army camps, refugee camps, schools, offices, etc.</i> 3. <i>Water in its improved form should be available within 1 km walking / pedaling distance from the households. Any households falling outside of this distance will not be included in the emission reduction calculations after a grace period of two years from date of registration.</i> 	31
4	Determination of baseline fuel and technology	<p>The following language has been added to the methodology for clarification:</p> <p><i>The type of fuel and technology being used shall be determined by conducting a baseline survey.</i></p>	31

		Footnote - <i>Number of samples to be chosen shall be in line with sampling guidance given for baseline kitchen survey of Cookstove projects in Section 4. B - Baseline Surveys</i>	
5	Introduction of X_{boil} parameter	<p>X_{boil} parameter is included in the equations to adjust baseline fuel consumption. Following language for X_{boil} has been added:</p> <p><i>“Percentage of premises that would have used other non-GHG emitting technologies like chlorine treatment techniques, if available, in the project boundary, in absence of the project activity. This parameter can be determined using a survey, once ex-ante. This parameter is to be applied for premises under suppressed demand.”</i></p>	33, 38
6	Clarification for C_j factor in cases where it can be shown that piped supply in baseline is not clean source of water	<p>The following language has been added for description of C_j factor:</p> <p><i>“Expressed as a percentage, this is the portion of users of the project technology j who in the baseline were already consuming safe water without boiling it. Premises with piped water supply can be excluded from the C_j factor (as defined in TPDDTEC methodology) when it can be clearly demonstrated that piped water supply is not a clean water source. The water quality of the piped water supply should be established as unsafe through testing over a representative period of time or relevant third party studies for project area for the purpose of validation and registration of the project. Premises that boil water or would have boiled water (suppressed demand situation) in the baseline situation and use zero emission water treatment technologies in the project situation are in such case eligible and can be included in the calculation of baseline emissions from boiling of water. Baseline surveys should be conducted to show that premises do actually boil water or would indeed have boiled water to make it safe for use.”</i></p>	33, 34
7	Introduction of defaults for baseline water consumption and change in cap for baseline water consumption	The methodology now includes a table for cap and default values for baseline water consumption for full-day premises, half-day premises and boarding school.	35

		Projects are allowed to use a default value as it is. Higher values are allowed as long as this is monitored in the project scenario. In all cases, the baseline water consumption shall not exceed the cap defined.	
8	Water quality standard	<p>The Annex has been revised with new water quality standard to be met by projects. The frequency of water quality testing has also been revised:</p> <p><i>“Water quality testing:</i> <i>Water quality must be tested every quarter, with the first test within 6 months of the stated project start date. In addition, PPs shall ensure that water quality is tested at least once during seasons where there is a high chance of contamination, for example, the rainy season. Local non-accredited laboratories can do the quarterly water quality testing. However, at least once every two years, accredited laboratories must perform the water quality testing. If accredited laboratory results differ materially from non-accredited laboratory results, testing with the aberrant non-accredited laboratory must be discontinued. If local labs conduct the testing, the testing protocol should be provided to the DOE for validation. Also, in any case where the national laws on water quality testing are more stringent, these national standards apply.</i></p> <p><i>Water quality standard:</i> <i>As a first option, projects shall meet host country standards (where available) for treated water quality. Where national standards are not available, projects shall meet WHO standard of less than 1 Colony Forming Unit (CFU) of E.Coli /100 ml¹. The 90/10 precision rule must be followed in calculating the sample size required for testing water quality. For ‘point of use’ technologies such as water filters, the quality testing shall be done for samples taken at the water outlet. For boreholes and chlorine dispensers, testing shall be done for samples collected at source as per national/or the</i></p>	37, 40

¹ http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789241548151_eng.pdf?ua=1

		<i>above-mentioned criteria. Also, the monitoring of hygienic use of water at the user end shall further complement the testing process.”</i>	
9	Introduction of hygiene campaigns and surveys	The methodology now requires Project Proponents to carry out and provide evidence for hygiene campaigns conducted for safe water supply projects. Guidelines for conducting these campaigns have been provided in the methodology.	38, 41, 47