

**SMALL-SCALE CDM PROGRAMME ACTIVITY DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM
(CDM-SSC-CPA-DD) - Version 01**



NAME /TITLE OF THE PoA:

KIPRAH community based integrated waste management project, Indonesia



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<p>CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM SMALL-SCALE PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM (CDM-SSC-CPA-DD) Version 01</p>

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NOTE:

- (i) This form is for submission of CPAs that apply a small scale approved methodology using the provision of the proposed small scale CDM PoA.
- (ii) The coordinating/managing entity shall prepare a CDM Small Scale Programme Activity Design Document (CDM-SSC-CPA-DD)^{1,2} that is specified to the proposed PoA by using the provisions stated in the SSC PoA DD. At the time of requesting registration the SSC PoA DD must be accompanied by a CDM-SSC CPA-DD form that has been specified for the proposed SSC PoA, as well as by one completed CDM-SSC CPA-DD (using a real case). After the first CPA, every CPA that is added over time to the SSC PoA must submit a completed CDM-SSC CPA-DD.

¹ The latest version of the template form CDM-CPA-DD is available on the UNFCCC CDM web site in the reference/document section.

² At the time of requesting validation/registration, the coordinating managing entity is required to submit a completed CDM-POA-DD, the PoA specific CDM-CPA-DD, as well as one of such CDM-CPA-DD completed (using a real case).

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SECTION A. General description of small scale CDM programme activity (CPA)

A.1. Title of the small-scale CPA:

CPA under the KIPRAH Community-based Integrated Solid Waste Management PoA

A.2. Description of the small-scale CPA:

A typical CPA consists in the implementation of 10-100 Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) in different towns of Indonesia within the KIPRAH Programme of Activities. An MRF is a community-based integrated solid waste management plant where collected solid waste from households is separated and composted under aerobic conditions. MRFs are built in densely populated urban poor areas, serving an average of 1,000-2,000 households (HHs) with an average capacity of 2-5 tons of waste per day.

The CPA avoids methane emissions by open dumping of organic waste; moreover, it will help to avoid health problems caused by inadequate waste dumping, create jobs, support community empowerment, reduce the volume of non-organic waste by recycling usable materials and provide compost as natural fertilizer for farming.

The sustainable operation and maintenance of MRFs is achieved through capacity building measures for operating staff and application of cost recovery-principles through selling of recyclables and compost as well as payment of waste collection fees, supported by additional carbon funding.

The BORDA NGO Network (BNN) coordinates the initial community empowerment, capacity building, links to local governments, final construction of the MRFs and monitoring of proper operation. MRFs are implemented with financial support from local governments for its infrastructure; CDM funding is used for community facilitation and empowerment.

A community based organization (CBO) is established in each community to manage MRFs. Each CBO appoints the MRF's supervisory staff and hires additional workers to carry out the operational handling of waste management.

A.3. Entity/individual responsible for the small-scale CPA:

Responsible entity is the BORDA NGO Network (BNN), currently including BORDA Indonesia, the Indonesian NGOs LPTP, BALIFOKUS and BEST as well as the German not-for-profit company atmosfair gGmbH (details in the PoA-DD). The BNN is at the same time the managing entity of the PoA.

A.4. Technical description of the small-scale CPA:

A.4.1. Identification of the small-scale CPA:

A.4.1.1. Host Party:

The host party is Indonesia.

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A.4.1.2. Geographic reference or other means of identification allowing the unique identification of the small-scale CPA (maximum one page):

>> *Geographic reference or other means of identification³, Name/contact details of the entity/individual responsible for the CPA, e.g. in case of stationary CPA geographic reference, in case of mobile CPAs means such as registration number, GPS devices.*

MRFs will be built in densely populated urban poor areas that lack solid waste collection and management systems, serving an average of 1,000-2,000 households (HHs). Exact locations of MRFs are defined in a selection process based on three criteria:

- a) Land availability for MRF
- b) Community demand expressed in a formal letter of intention
- c) Community willingness to adopt the KIPRAH system by an agreement to pay waste collection fees. The amount of fees is decided later on by community themselves.

If propose community fulfill all three criteria of selection process, a community action plan is prepared which involves the community that will run the MRF and official representatives.



³ E.g. in case of stationary CPA geographic reference, in case of mobile CPAs means such as registration number, GPS devices.

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A.4.2. Duration of the small-scale CPA:

A.4.2.1. Starting date of the small-scale CPA:

n.a.

A.4.2.2. Expected operational lifetime of the small-scale CPA:

The expected operational lifetime of a typical CPA is 30 years.

A.4.3. Choice of the crediting period and related information:

Renewable crediting period

[Delete the one that is not applicable]

A.4.3.1. Starting date of the crediting period:

n.a.

A.4.3.2. Length of the crediting period, first crediting period if the choice is renewable CP:

NOTE: Please note that the duration of crediting period of any CPA shall be limited to the end date of the PoA regardless of when the CPA was added.

n.a.

A.4.4. Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

An average quantity of 344.3 tons of organic waste is estimated to be processed annually in each MRF. A typical CPA consisting in 15 MRFs would reduce approx. 19,304 tons of CO₂e.



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A.4.5. Public funding of the CPA:

BORDA received funding by the public Canadian corporation IDRC for CDM project development which was used for paying research CDM related activities, hiring national and international researchers and field trainers for CDM development, organize the stakeholder meeting and cover a part of the validation costs⁴. This ODA funding is exclusively used for the CDM development of this PoA. No CERs will be delivered to IDRC or the Canadian government in consequence of the obtained funding.

National public funding is provided by local governments for MRF hardware by the Indonesian Government Specific Allocation Grant (DAK)⁵. DAK is one of the mechanisms of transferring funds from the central to regional governments, aiming among other things, to increase the availability of physical facilities and infrastructure in the regions in accordance with national priorities as well as decrease the discrepancy in growth rates between regions and between service sectors. The amount of DAK is subject to change according to urgency of national priority.

A.4.6. Information to confirm that the proposed small-scale CPA is not a de-bundled component

>>

1. *For the purposes of registration of a Programme of Activities (PoA)⁶ a proposed small-scale CPA of a PoA shall be deemed to be a de-bundled component of a large scale activity if there is already an activity⁷, which:*
 - (a) *Has the same activity implementer as the proposed small scale CPA or has a coordinating or managing entity, which also manages a large scale PoA of the same sectoral scope, and;*
 - (b) *The boundary is within 1 km o*
 - (c) *f the boundary of the proposed small-scale CPA, at the closest point.*

The PoA as a whole will not pass the small scale limit of an annual reduction of 60,000t CO₂e; this will be ensured by continuously summing up the ERs of all MRFs included in all CPAs.

2. *If a proposed small-scale CPA of a PoA is deemed to be a debundled component in accordance with paragraph 2 above, but the total size of such a CPA combined with a registered small-scale CPA of a PoA or a registered CDM project activity does not exceed the limits for small-scale CDM and small-scale A/R project activities as set out in Annex II of the decision 4/CMP.1 and 5/CMP.1 respectively, the CPA of a PoA can qualify to use simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM and small-scale A/R CDM project activities.*

⁴ Evidence provided to the DOE.

⁵ http://www.bkpm.go.id/file_uploaded/uu_33_2004_en.pdf

⁶ Only those POAs need to be considered in determining de-bundling that are: (i) in the same geographical area; and (ii) use the same methodology; as the POA to which proposed CPA is being added

⁷ Which may be a (i) registered small-scale CPA of a PoA, (ii) an application to register another small-scale CPA of a PoA or (iii) another registered CDM project activity

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A.4.7. Confirmation that small-scale CPA is neither registered as an individual CDM project activity or is part of another Registered PoA:

There is currently no CDM project or PoA in Indonesia implementing small community composting facilities serving a maximum of 5,000 Households.

SECTION B. Eligibility of small-scale CPA and Estimation of emissions reductions

B.1. Title and reference of the Registered PoA to which small-scale CPA is added:

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B.2. Justification of the why the small-scale CPA is eligible to be included in the Registered PoA:

The PoA-DD defines that:

All CPAs consist in groups of MRFs. The maximum number of MRFs included in a CPA is 100.

MRFs that are included in a CPA must meet the following criteria:

- The MRF is managed and operated by communities or cooperatives, not by private entities.
- An aerobic composting technology is applied in accordance to the description in A.2.1 of the PoA-DD.
- The MRF does not serve more than 5,000 households.
- A contract is signed between the representative of the community running the MRF and the managing entity of the PoA (BNN), stating that expected CERs are ceded to the BNN and used to fund community empowerment and a part of operation costs.

All these criteria are met by the CPA and the MRFs being part of it. Relevant data as well as the contracts will be stored centrally by the BNN and made available to the DOE during the onsite visit.

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B.3. Assessment and demonstration of additionality of the small-scale CPA , as per eligibility criteria listed in the Registered PoA:

The PoA-DD defines that:

Each MRF that included in a CPA must meet the following criteria:

- The MRF must be managed and operated by communities or cooperatives, not by private entities.
- An aerobic composting technology must be applied in accordance to the description in A.2.1 of the PoA-DD.
- The MRF must serve a maximum of 5,000 households.
- A contract must be signed between a MRF and the managing entity of the PoA, stating that expected CERs are ceded to the managing entity of the PoA and used to fund community empowerment and a part of operation costs.
- Carbon funding provided by the managing entity of the PoA to each MRF for community empowerment must surpass 10% of the total investment for MRF construction.
- Carbon funding provided by the managing entity to each MRF to support operating costs and/or monitoring must surpass 20% of the average operation costs of the MRF.

All these criteria are met by the CPA and the MRFs being part of it. Relevant data as well as the contracts will be stored centrally by the BNN and made available to the DOE during the onsite visit.

B.4. Description of the sources and gases included in the project boundary and proof that the small-scale CPA is located within the geographical boundary of the registered PoA.

The project will avoid methane from anaerobic decay of organic waste.

B.5. Emission reductions:

B.5.1. Data and parameters that are available at validation:

Data / Parameter:	Number of MRFs to be implemented
Data unit:	Number
Description:	Number of MRFs to be implemented
Source of data used:	Central data base at the BNN, based on the procedure of MRF site selection together with partners
Value applied:	Depending on CPA, up to 100
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Local governments and communities will express interest in MRF implementation; based on this and available funding, a number of MRFs to be implemented under a CPA will be defined. These MRFs will be included in the central data base.
Any comment:	

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Data / Parameter:	Conservative standard value for baseline emissions
Data unit:	Percentage
Description:	Percentage of waste treated in an MRF that would be brought to deep unmanaged waste disposals in the baseline scenario.
Source of data used:	See section E.4 of this PoA-DD which is based on "The Indonesian Domestic Solid Waste Statistics 2008" (http://www.menlh.go.id/dokumen_sampah/Indonesian%20Domestic%20Solid%20Waste%20Statistics%202008.pdf).
Value applied:	68.86%
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	See section E.4 of the PoA-DD
Any comment:	

B.5.2. Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions:

Baseline emissions:

Baseline emissions of a typical MRF are calculated by applying the "Tool to determine methane emissions avoided from disposal of waste at a solid waste disposal site", version 04:

$$BE_{CH_4,SWDS,y} = \varphi \cdot (1-f) \cdot GWP_{CH_4} \cdot (1-OX) \cdot \frac{16}{12} \cdot F \cdot DOC_f \cdot MCF \cdot \sum_{x=1}^y \sum_j W_{j,x} \cdot DOC_j \cdot e^{-k_j \cdot (y-x)} \cdot (1 - e^{-k_j}) \quad (1)$$

Where:

- $BE_{CH_4,SWDS,y}$ = Methane emissions avoided during the year y from preventing waste disposal at the solid waste disposal site (SWDS) during the period from the start of the project activity to the end of the year y (tCO₂e)
- φ = Model correction factor to account for model uncertainties (0.9)
- f = Fraction of methane captured at the SWDS and flared, combusted or used in another manner
- GWP_{CH_4} = Global Warming Potential (GWP) of methane, valid for the relevant commitment period
- OX = Oxidation factor (reflecting the amount of methane from SWDS that is oxidised in the soil or other material covering the waste)
- F = Fraction of methane in the SWDS gas (volume fraction) (0.5)
- DOC_f = Fraction of degradable organic carbon (DOC) that can decompose
- MCF = Methane correction factor
- $W_{j,x}$ = Amount of organic waste type j prevented from disposal in the SWDS in the year x (tons)
- DOC_j = Fraction of degradable organic carbon (by weight) in the waste type j
- k_j = Decay rate for the waste type j
- j = Waste type category (index)
- x = Year during the crediting period: x runs from the first year of the first crediting period ($x = 1$) to the year y for which avoided emissions are calculated ($x = y$)
- y = Year for which methane emissions are calculated

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The parameters are chosen as follows:

$\Phi = 0.9$

$f = 0$ (currently, no flaring system is in use at the Indonesian landfills)

$GWPC_{CH_4} = 21$

$OX = 0$

$F = 0.5$

$DOC_f = 0.5$

$MCF = 0.8$ (for unmanaged deep solid waste disposal sites)

$W_{j,x} =$ defined in monitoring, for preliminary calculations set **344.3** per MRF (1,000 tons * 50% organic waste * 68.86% baseline factor)

$DOC_j = 15$ for wet kitchen waste representing the main fraction of organic waste

$k_j = 0.4$ for kitchen waste in tropical humid climate

Project emissions:

Project emissions due to diesel consumption are calculated by multiplying the volume of diesel consumed for waste processing with the density of diesel, 0.85kg/l and multiplying the result with the default value 3.2kgCO₂/kg to obtain CO₂ emissions.

B.5.3. Summary of the ex-ante estimation of emission reductions:

Emission reductions of a typical CPA consisting in 15 MRFs with an annual load of 344.3t of organic waste and a diesel consumption for waste processing of 2 liters per year and household are as follows (a renewable crediting period is applied):

Year	Estimation of project activity emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of baseline emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of leakage (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)
Year 1	81.6	1,287.2	0	1,206
Year 2	81.6	2,150.0	0	2,068
Year 3	81.6	2,728.4	0	2,647
Year 4	81.6	3,116.1	0	3,034
Year 5	81.6	3,376.0	0	3,294
Year 6	81.6	3,550.2	0	3,469
Year 7	81.6	3,666.9	0	3,585
Total (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	571.2	19,874.8	0	19,304



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B.6. Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan:

B.6.1. Description of the monitoring plan:

The purpose of the monitoring plan (MP) is to provide a standard by which the BORDA NGO Network (BNN) will conduct monitoring. A CDM Management Unit has been established within the BNN organizational structure to manage the preparation and implementation phases of the proposed PoA. During the implementation the BNN will be responsible for organizing and supervising all of the monitoring activities and conduct certain parts of the monitoring through own staff. BNN will ensure the quality of data collection by intensive training of the MRF workforce during the capacity building phase and regular site visits.

Monitoring by MRF workforce

The first line of responsibility for monitoring is the CBO (community based organization). The BNN will supply CBOs with standardized monitoring sheets before the start of the first crediting period. These standardized monitoring sheets consist of two different parts; one financial report sheet and one operational monitoring sheet. The person responsible for filling in the monitoring sheets will be the MRF's supervisor. Completed monitoring sheets will be collected by BORDA's partner NGOs monthly. Parameters asked for in these monitoring sheets are as follows:

- Total quantity of waste treated in an MRF: Continuous monitoring will be volumetric by counting tricycle or truck loads of a defined volume brought to the MRF and applying a density factor to derive the weight. Every six months, the density factor will be calibrated by weighing tricycle/truck loads on a regular scale.
- The quantity of organic waste will be derived by applying a typical percentage to the total quantity of waste treated at the MRF. Every six months, the percentage will be verified by weighing the organic waste after separation from the total waste.
- Amount of fossil fuels (mainly diesel) consumed for the waste processing (shredding).

The information given on the monitoring sheets will be cross-checked by:

- The weight of compost produced. This will be measured by counting standardized boxes/packs of compost and applying a density factor to derive the weight.
- MRF income consisting of:
 - Compost sales
 - Recyclables sales
 - Household fees



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- MRF costs consisting of:
 - Salaries for workforce, security
 - Machinery and vehicle service
 - Consumable goods
 - Fuel, Electricity, Water, Telephone
 - Transport of residue to TPA

Monitoring by BNN workforce

The BNN will be the managing and coordinating entity and mainly work on the data aggregation as well as the operation of the electronic data management system. However, the BNN will also be responsible for those monitoring parts that need more sophisticated measurement techniques and those measurements not directly linked to the MRF's operation, respectively. These being:

- Oxygen content of compost; the oxygen content of a MRF's compost is measured annually to ensure zero emissions⁸ from the organic waste. Measurements are conducted with a hand held oxygen meter with a lance (> 1m length) following the AMS-III-F methodology requirements on measuring the methane emissions during composting.
- In case of significant leachate (runoff water) from composting, volume and COD of runoff water will be measured annually. But pilot projects show that leachate is negligible.
- Soil application of compost.

Data management system

The great number of MRFs under the PoA results in many sources of data generation, which requires a centrally managed database.

The CBOs report monthly to BORDA's partners NGOs by sending in the completed monitoring sheets where they are stored. Thereafter, BORDA's partners NGOs aggregate CBO data into quarterly reports and hand them over to BORDA where the data are integrated into the centralized electronic database. The centralized electronic database that will be used for the data storage has already proven to be suitable for community based projects within the BORDA NGO Network as it has been used for the monitoring of decentralized waste water treatment systems (DEWATS).

BORDA validates the data and, if necessary, requests missing data from BORDA's Partner NGOs. Once data collection is completed BORDA sends the Partner NGOs an updated version of the database.

⁸ Emission factor for composting of organic waste can be set to zero, according to the AMS-III-F methodology p.8, when oxygen content of the composting process is above 8%.

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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:

Please tick if this information is provided at the PoA level. In this case sections C.2. and C.3. need not be completed in this form.

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

As MRFs are similar in construction and operation; the outcome will be similar for all MRFs included in any CPA under the PoA. Copies of all EIAs will be stored by the BNN and will be accessible to the DOE.

The Ministry of Environment for Indonesia, according to the Indonesia Environmental Management Law No 23 Year 1997⁹ requires an Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan for each activity which falls under low environmental impact project (which is the case for MRFs).

Based on the assessment of the pilot MRFs the following aspects are considered in the project design:

Environmental or Social Impact	Adopted Environmental Mitigation and Management Measures
Air emission and odour control	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste is treated in the same day as waste load 2. Aerobic composting method 3. Immediate transport of residues to the landfill 4. Regular washing of work areas and equipments Infrastructure is built with good air circulation design
Control of leachate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treatment of waste at the same day as waste load to minimize leachate generation. 2. Leachate generated from windrow composting is collected in concrete line compartment and covered. 3. Reuse of leachate for compost windrows
Worker health and safety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health and hygiene training 2. Safety equipment 3. Adequate lighting and ventilation Maintenances of working equipments
Economic	Create job opportunities for the community
Aesthetics	Concrete wall and tree as buffer zone at the boundary of the plant

⁹ [http://pkditiendpn.depdag.go.id/download/index.php?UU%20No.%2023%20th%201997%20\(eng\).pdf](http://pkditiendpn.depdag.go.id/download/index.php?UU%20No.%2023%20th%201997%20(eng).pdf)

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

The Ministry of Environment for Indonesia, according to the Indonesia Environmental Management Law No 23 Year 1997⁸ requires an Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan for each activity which falls under low environmental impact project, which is the case for all MRFs being part of any CPA.

SECTION D. Stakeholders' comments

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

X Please tick if this information is provided at the PoA level. In this case sections D.2. to D.4. need not be completed in this form.

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

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**Annex 1
CONTACT INFORMATION ON ENTITY/INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SMALL-SCALE CPA**

Organization:	BORDA Indonesia
Street/P.O.Box:	Kayen No. 176, Jl., Kaliurang km 6.6
Building:	
City:	Yogyakarta
State/Region:	Yogyakarta
Postfix/ZIP:	55283
Country:	Indonesia
Telephone:	+62-274-888273
FAX:	+62-274-888273
E-Mail:	jati@borda-sea.org
URL:	www.borda-sea.org
Represented by:	Frank Fladerer
Title:	
Salutation:	
Last Name:	Fladerer
Middle Name:	
First Name:	Frank
Department:	Coordinator South East Asia
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	
Personal E-Mail:	fladerer@borda.de

Organization:	BORDA e.V., Germany
Street/P.O.Box:	Industriestr. 20
Building:	
City:	Bremen
State/Region:	Bremen
Postfix/ZIP:	28199
Country:	Germany
Telephone:	
FAX:	
E-Mail:	office@borda.de
URL:	www.borda-net.org
Represented by:	Stefan Reuter
Title:	
Salutation:	
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Organization:	atmosfair gmbH
Street/P.O.Box:	Zossener Strasse 55-58
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FAX:	+49-(0)30-627355029
E-Mail:	info@atmosfair.de
URL:	www.atmosfair.org
Represented by:	Robert Müller
Title:	
Salutation:	
Last Name:	Müller
Middle Name:	
First Name:	Robert
Department:	Project development
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Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	+49-(0)30-627355020
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INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING

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BASELINE INFORMATION

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MONITORING INFORMATION
