

Template for comments

Date: 02/04/2012

Document: Draft best practices examples

The Chair and the Members of the CDM Executive Board
c/o UNFCCC Secretariat

Dear Madam/Sir,

We welcome the opportunity to contribute to the efforts made by the Executive Board to prepare the best practices examples focusing on sample size and reliability calculation. With reference to the call for input, we would like to provide following inputs.

We hope these inputs will be useful during your discussions. We will be glad to provide further clarifications if required.

Sincerely yours,

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TABLE FOR COMMENTS

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#	Initials	Para No./ Annex / Figure / Table	Line Number	Type of comment ge = general te = technical ed = editorial	Comment (including justification for change)	Proposed change (including proposed text)	Assessment of comment (to be completed by UNFCCC secretariat)
1		14 ~ 48		te	The section for “Proportional parameter of interest” (para 14 ~ 48) provides the way how to calculate the required sample size for a proportion. However, for very small value of proportion (close to 0), it requires huge number of sample size. For example, according to equation 1, if the expected probability is 2%, the required sample size results in 5,701 samples to be collected for 10,000 population and 7,974 samples for 20,000 population, etc. This is unreasonable number of sample considering the cost for sampling. Also the probability of 2~3 % is very likely for some situation, e.g., failure rate of CFL, cook stove in the first year. This is because 10% precision is required in relative terms for the small proportion. For 2% of proportion, the margin of error is required to be less than 0.2%, which is practically difficult to be met. For such small proportion, alternate method should be proposed considering the practicality of the sampling practice.		
2		49 ~ 88		te	Examples 1 ~ 8 calculate the required sample size for different sampling methods. Under this example, it is assumed that each household has 1 cook stove (examples 1 ~ 4) or 1 CFL (examples 5 ~ 8) and explains the sampling method based on household, not equipment itself. Under the assumption of 1 household = 1 cook stove or 1 household = 1 CFL, the explanation is clear and easy to understand. However, in many cases, multiple equipments are distributed to one household, especially in case of CFLs. In such case the current explanation might be misleading that the sampling can be conducted based on the household while sampling should be conducted based on the equipment itself. Therefore, it is suggested to clearly indicate that the sampling should be conducted based on the equipment such as cook stove, CFL, etc., not based on the household in such cases.		

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3		96 ~ 112		te	Example 10 calculates the required sample size for COD in the wastewater flow. It is observed that the calculation is based on the assumption that the relevant variable (COD in the wastewater) is determined in a yearly basis. However, in many cases, requests for issuance are submitted for the period less than a year. The secretariat may want to clarify how to determine COD value based on the sampling for the period less than a year. For example, for the monitoring period of 3 months, it may clarify whether 3 ~ 4 measurements would be enough or more frequent sampling is required for such case.		
4				te	The secretariat may want to add a best practice example for variable with daily/weekly/seasonal variation. Though footnote 6 indicates that temporal fluctuations (daily, weekly, seasonally, etc.) should be taken into account when taking samples, it would be better to provide the concrete sampling example. For such variable, the secretariat may consider the methane content in the landfill gas/ biogas from wastewater treatment.		