

CDM-EB87-AA-A12

Draft Standardized baseline

Baseline woody biomass consumption for household cookstoves in Burundi

Version 01.0

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United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

COVER NOTE

1. Procedural background

1. Through decision 3/CMP.6, paragraph 44, Parties agreed on the implementation of standardized baselines (SBs) under the clean development mechanism (CDM) and recognized that the use of SBs can potentially reduce transaction costs, enhance transparency, objectivity and predictability and facilitate access to the CDM.
2. Further, through the same decision, at paragraph 46, Parties requested the CDM Executive Board (the Board) to develop SBs, as appropriate, in consultation with relevant designated national authorities (DNAs), prioritizing methodologies that are applicable to least developed countries, small island developing States, Parties with 10 or fewer registered CDM project activities as of 31 December 2010 and underrepresented project activity types or regions, inter alia, for energy generation in isolated systems, transport and agriculture.
3. At its seventy-seventh meeting (EB 77), the Board approved its workplan for 2014, which included the top-down development of three country-specific SBs.
4. To ensure consultation with DNAs from the early stage of the process, the secretariat conducted a survey (between 25 February and 5 March 2014) and identified countries and sectors that had interest in developing top-down SBs. At EB 78, the Board requested the secretariat to use the results of the survey of the DNAs to prioritize the work on the development of SBs via the top-down process with the full involvement and agreement of the respective DNAs, keeping in view the availability of data and the value addition that standardized baselines will bring to potential CDM projects in a sector.
5. Following the above mandates, the secretariat initiated the top-down development of SBs for cookstoves in cooperation with the DNAs of Burundi, Kenya and Malawi.
6. The present draft standardized baseline (DSB) provides default values for baseline woody biomass consumption per person for household cookstoves in Burundi, and thereby facilitates the project activities and programmes of activities that apply methodologies “AMS-I.E: Switch from Non-Renewable Biomass for Thermal Applications by the User” and “AMS-II.G: Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass” in the country.
7. The DSB has been developed in full consultation and agreement with the DNA of Burundi. In accordance with the “Procedure for the development, revision, clarification and update of standardized baselines”, the following steps were undertaken for the development of TSB0003:
 - (a) The DSB development agreement form was finalized on 6 October 2014 in cooperation with the DNA of Burundi, which detailed a timeline and respective responsibilities to develop the DSB. The Small-Scale Working Group (SSC WG) members also provided inputs to develop the elements in the agreement form;

- (b) The data were collected from various sources and checked for appropriateness and quality by the secretariat;
- (c) A DSB was prepared by the secretariat;
- (d) The DSB was assessed by the two selected members initially and subsequently by the whole SSC WG at its 48th meeting. The SSC WG found the analysis contained in the recommendation sufficiently robust and has recommended the DSB for approval by the Board;
- (e) The Board members provided feedback on the DSB just before EB 86 convened;
- (f) The secretariat and the SSC WG members addressed the issues raised by the Board members in a revised draft;
- (g) The DNA of Burundi endorsed the DSB on 04/08/2015 09 November 2015.

2. Purpose

- 8. The purpose of this document is to present a DSB that provides the standardized values of the baseline woody biomass consumption per person for household cookstoves in Burundi to use together with a valid version of the small-scale methodology AMS-I.E and/or AMS-II.G to result in reduced transaction costs for clean cookstove projects in Burundi.
- 9. The rationale and justification of the standardized baseline is further elaborated in the appendix to the document.

3. Impacts

- 10. The standardized baseline, if adopted, will facilitate the development of CDM projects for clean cookstoves in Burundi by eliminating the need for efforts by individual projects to determine woody biomass consumption.

4. Subsequent work and timelines

- 11. No further work is required.

5. Recommendations to the Board

- 12. The secretariat recommends that the Board adopt the standardized baseline.

6. References

- 13. The documents pertaining to the submission of standardized baselines are available at the following page on the CDM website:
<http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard_base/index.html>.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

1. This standardized baseline provides the values for baseline woody biomass consumption per person **for household cookstoves** to estimate emission reduction from project activities for efficient cookstoves in Burundi.

2. Scope, applicability, and entry into force

2.1. Scope and applicability

2. The scope of the standardized baseline covers the values of baseline woody biomass consumption per person for household cookstoves in Burundi.
3. Clean development mechanism (CDM) project activities can apply this standardized baseline under the following conditions:
 - (a) The project activity is implemented in Burundi; and
 - (b) The approved CDM methodology that is applied to the project activity is small-scale methodology AMS-II.G “Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass” and/or small-scale methodology AMS-I.E “Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user”.
4. Project participants who do not wish to use this standardized baseline may alternatively estimate their own values, by applying the latest applicable version of the methodology.

2.2. Entry into force and validity

5. This standardized baseline enters into force upon adoption by the CDM Executive Board on **07 October 2015** **27 November 2015**. This standardized baseline is valid from **07 October 2015** **27 November 2015** to **06 October 2018** **26 November 2018**.

3. Normative references

6. This standardized baseline is based on the proposed top-down standardized baseline TSB0003 “Baseline woody biomass consumption for cookstoves”.
7. This standardized baseline is derived from small-scale methodology AMS-II.G “Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass” and small-scale methodology AMS-I.E “Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user”.
8. For more information regarding proposed new standardized baselines as well as their consideration by the CDM Executive Board please refer to [<http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard_base/index.html>](http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard_base/index.html).

4. Definitions

9. The definitions contained in the Glossary of CDM terms shall apply.

10. The definitions contained in the latest version of AMS-II.G and AMS-I.E shall apply.

5. Parameters and values

11. This standardized baseline shall be used together with the methodologies AMS-II.G (version 07.0) and/or AMS-I.E (version 06.0)¹. For the estimation of baseline emissions of project activities, the provisions in the methodology AMS-II.G version 7.0 or AMS-I.E version 6.0 for determining the values of the parameters listed in Table 1 below, do not apply. Instead, standardized values provided in the Table 1 below shall be used.

Table 1. Standardized values for AMS-II.G and AMS-I.E

Parameter	Unit	Description	Applicable values	Source
Default quantity of baseline woody biomass per person to determine $B_{old,i,j}$ under AMS-II.G	tonnes/person-year	The default value is used to determine $B_{old,i,j}$ "Annual quantity of woody biomass that would have been used in the absence of the project activity to generate useful thermal energy equivalent to that provided by the project device type i and batch j (in tonnes/year)"	The standardized values provided are in tonnes/person-year. The number of persons served per device shall be based on a survey conducted prior to project implementation. a) 1.84 1.5 tonnes/person-year for households situated in urban areas; and 1.1 1.09 tonnes/person-year for households situated in rural areas, i.e. households situated outside urban areas. b) Use the classification included in official documents or government notifications to identify urban and rural areas. Alternatively settlements whose population density is equal or greater than 2,000 inhabitant/km² may be considered urban and population whose population density is lower than 2,000 inhabitant/km² may be considered rural. If the information on population density is difficult to obtain, use a conservative default value of 1.09 tonnes/person-year regardless of where the household is located.	See appendix
Default quantity of baseline woody biomass per person to determine B_y under AMS-I.E	tonnes/person-year	The default value is used to determine B_y "Quantity of woody biomass that is substituted or displaced (in tonnes/year)"	Alternatively settlements whose population density is equal or greater than 2,000 inhabitant/km² may be considered urban and population whose population density is lower than 2,000 inhabitant/km² may be considered rural. If the information on population density is difficult to obtain, use a conservative default value of 1.09 tonnes/person-year regardless of where the household is located.	

¹ The standardized baseline can be used together with future versions of methodologies AMS-II.G or AMS-I.E as long as the requirements related to the parameter mentioned in table 1 do not change.

Appendix. Rationale and justifications for the standardized value for baseline woody biomass consumption

1. Introduction

1. This appendix provides the rationale and justification for the standardized values of baseline woody biomass consumption per person in Burundi. The relevant data quality objectives of the “Guidelines for quality assurance and quality control of data used in the establishment of standardized baselines” have been followed while developing the proposed standardized baselines.
2. The standardized values can be used to determine the parameter B_y under AMS-I.E (quantity of woody biomass that is substituted or displaced) and the parameter $B_{old,i,j}$ under AMS-II.G (annual quantity of woody biomass that would have been used in the absence of the project activity to generate useful thermal energy equivalent to that provided by the project device type i and batch j).

2. Standardization in AMS-I.E and II.G

3. The recent efforts made by the CDM Executive Board to simplify small-scale methodologies resulted in standardization of a number of parameters and this DSB will further enhance the options available to the project proponents. The small-scale methodologies AMS-I.E and AMS-II.G already include the following standardized parameters:

- (a) A default globally applicable value of **0.5 tonnes** woody biomass consumption per person per year;
- (b) Default wood to charcoal conversion factor of **6 kg** of firewood (wet basis) per kg of charcoal (dry basis) where charcoal is used as the fuel;
- (c) Default country specific fraction of non-renewable woody biomass (fNRB) (**77%** in case of Burundi)[†];
- (d) Default emission factor for the fossil fuels projected to be used for substitution of non-renewable woody biomass by similar consumers (**81.6 t CO₂/TJ**);
- (e) Default net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted (IPCC default for wood fuel, **0.015 TJ/tonne**, based on the gross weight of the wood that is ‘air-dried’);
- (f) Default efficiency of the pre-project device (fraction):
 - (i) A default value of **0.10** if the pre-project device is a three stone fire using firewood (not charcoal), or a conventional device with no improved

[†] Default values endorsed by designated national authorities and approved by the Board are available at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/index.html>.

combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation, that is without a grate or a chimney;

(ii) A default value of **0.2** for other types of devices.

(g) Default net to gross adjustment factor of **0.95** to account for leakages;

(h) Default leakage factor to account for the leakage effects related to the charcoal production for project activities switching from baseline device using firewood to efficient project device using charcoal (**0.030 t CH₄/t charcoal**).

3. Standardization of baseline woody biomass consumption - Analysis and recommendation

4. The current version of the small-scale methodology AMS-II.G already includes 0.50 tonnes/person-year as a globally applicable default value. Taking into account national circumstances in Burundi, the DSB has attempted to determine a country-specific default value for baseline woody biomass consumption per person, based on a review of literature and project design documents (PDDs) and literature available for the country.
5. **PDD and PoA-DD review:** a review of the ~~sole~~ registered PDDs and programme design document (PoA-DD) from the country was undertaken. The values reported in the registered PDDs and PoA-DD ~~is~~ are shown in table 2. For PoA 9634, which is for efficient cookstoves in residential applications, the average annual per capita consumption of woody biomass equivalent for Burundi was taken as ~~is~~ 1.21 tonnes/person-year for the urban area and 0.9083 tonnes/person-year for the rural area. These values are based on data from the year 1997; the registered PoA-DD indicated that it was the most recent data available at the time of registration. To calculate the annual amount of woody biomass equivalent from the amount of consumed charcoal, conversion factor of 6.0 (mass basis) provided in AMS-II.G was used. Registered PA 9790 and PA 9791 are for efficient institutional stoves and have used per capita consumption values, ranging from 1.28 to 4.04 tonnes/person-year. Considering that the focus of this DSB is residential cookstoves and the data sources cited in these PAs for institutional stoves are not publicly available, these values have not been considered further.

Table 2. Average annual consumption of woody biomass per capita reported in PDD and PoA-DD for Burundi

Ref. no.	Project title	Value
PoA 9634	Renewable biomass fired improved cookstoves programme for households in Burundi by BQS	Urban: 1.21 tonnes/person-year Rural: 0.9083 tonnes/person-year
PA 9790 ²	BQS improved cookstoves for Burundi police camps and prisons	Prison: 1.97 tonnes/person-year Police camp: 4.04 tonnes/person-year

² Derived from historical data provided in the following sources:

- Letter from Justice Ministry, General Head Office of Penitentiary Affairs (9 August 2012);
- Letter from Public Security Ministry, Head Office of National Police, Logistic Bureau (27 August 2012).

Ref. no.	Project title	Value
PA 9791 ³	BQS improved cookstoves for Burundi's schools	School: 1.28 tonnes/person-year

4. Literature review

6. Literature from multiple sources such as national studies and reports as well as independent research reports and publications was reviewed. Values in the literature are summarized in table 3 and a detailed explanation of values in each source is included in paragraph 7 below. Some sources provided the data in kg/person-day. For easy comparison, all of the data are also presented in tonnes/person-year after appropriate conversion.

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³ Derived from historical data: Letter from Education Ministry (3 September 2012).

Table 3. Values⁵ in Literature reviewed

Source	Applicability	Data vintage	Charcoal				Fuelwood			Total
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
			Daily charcoal consumption	Annual charcoal consumption	Annual charcoal consumption (wood equivalent)		Daily fuelwood consumption	Annual fuelwood consumption		Total annual fuelwood consumption
			[kg/person-day]	[tonnes/person-year]	[m ³ /person-year]	[tonnes/person-year]	[kg/person-day]	[m ³ /person-year]	[tonnes/person-year]	[tonnes/person-year]
				(a) x 365 / 1000		(b) x 6 or (c) x 0.725 ⁶			(e) x 365 / 1000 or (f) x 0.725	(d) + (g)
1. EAC Strategy to Scale-Up Access to Modern Energy Services - Burundi Country Report (Godefroy Hakizimana, 2008)	Urban	2008	0.67	0.24		1.47				1.47

⁵ Woody biomass equivalent of charcoal consumed is based on the IPCC default value (IPCC, 1996) i.e. 6kg of wood input per kg of charcoal (FAO, 1990) which is also included in AMS-II.G.

⁶ Conversion factor of 0.725 tonnes/m³ is used.

2. Forestry Sector Outlook Study Working Paper (FOSA/WP/22) for Burundi (Astere Bararwandika, 2001)	Urban	1997	0.52	0.19		1.14	0.19		0.07	1.21
	Rural	1997	0.06	0.02		0.13	1.92		0.70	0.83
3. WISDOM – East Africa (Rudi Drigo, 2005)	Urban	1998			0.58	0.42		0.01	0.01	0.43
	Rural settlement	1998			0.30	0.21		0.72	0.52	0.74
	Rural sparse	1998			0.00	0.00		1.50	1.09	1.09
4. Rapport d'étude sur les données du bois-énergie au Burundi (François Nkurunziza, 1999)	Urban	1989	0.47	0.17		1.03				1.03
	Urban	1994	0.68	0.25		1.49				1.49
	Rural	1989					2.41		0.88	0.88
	Rural	1994					2.93		1.07	1.07

5. Note d'estimation des quantités de Charbon de Bois utilisées dans la Ville de Bujumbura (2014) and An Analysis of the Urban Consumption of Charcoal by Household: The Case of the City of Bujumbura in Burundi (2015)	Urban	2014	0.78	0.28		1.71				1.71
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7. The following paragraphs provide more details of the studies listed in the table above:

- (a) **Source 1:** The EAC's "Burundi Country Report"⁷ has been prepared by a national consultant in 2008, mainly through literature review. For certain issues that could not be verified through the literature review, or were otherwise clearly outdated in the literature, or not documented altogether, expert opinion and multi-sectoral stakeholder consultative group review was sought under this study. The report largely used documented data, and did not collect additional data from the field, however not all original sources and data vintages used have been cited. ~~The vintage of some of the data and original source is unknown.~~ Burundi has approximately 7.5 million inhabitants; about half a million live in Bujumbura (the capital) and overall around 8 per cent live in urban and peri-urban areas, including informal urban settlements. Burundi is a mountainous country with precipitation ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 mm/year and temperatures from 12° to 25° C. The use of charcoal stands at about 2 per cent at the national level, representing, respectively, 92 per cent and 8 per cent of urban and rural households. The report mentions a charcoal consumption of 0.67 kg per person per day (245 kg per person per year) in urban areas;
- (b) **Source 2:** "Forestry Sector Outlook Study Working Paper" (FOSA/WP/22, Table 07 in page 14) for Burundi (Astere Bararwandika, 2001)⁸ was used as the most recent available data in the registered PoA-DD described in paragraph 5 at the time of its registration (December 2013). The data in table 3 are used in the registered PoA-DD for the conversion into the annual consumption of woody biomass equivalent per capita;
- (c) **Source 3:** "WISDOM – East Africa" (Rudi Drigo, 2005),⁹ conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), provides spatial wood fuel production and consumption analysis for selected African countries, applying the Woodfuel Integrated Supply/Demand Overview Mapping (WISDOM) Methodology. WISDOM is a database that provides a spatial analysis of wood fuel states through a Geographic Information System platform designed to show wood fuel production and consumption patterns for a given geographical area. The study covers 10 countries of east and central Africa: Rwanda, Kenya, Egypt, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Page 64 of the report provides a summary table of total and per capita fuelwood and charcoal consumption and of map-adjusted values. It provides values for urban, rural settlements and rural sparse respectively, as follows:
- (i) Urban: 2.54 0.43 [tonnes/person-year];
 - (ii) Rural settlement (rural population with more than 2,000 inhabitants per km²): 1.84 0.74 [tonnes/person-year];

⁷ EAC Strategy to Scale-Up Access to Modern Energy Services - Burundi Country Report (Godefroy Hakizimana, 2008). Retrieved on 2 November 2015 from http://www.eac.int/energy/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=52&Itemid=70.

⁸ Retrieved on 2 November 2015 from <http://www.fao.org/docrep/004/X6776F/X6776F00.htm>.

⁹ Retrieved on 2 November 2015 from <http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/j8227e/j8227e00.HTM>.

- (iii) Rural sparse (rural population with less than 2,000 inhabitants per km²): 1.09 [tonnes/person-year];
- (d) **Source 4:** “*Rapport d’étude sur les données du bois-énergie au Burundi*” (François Nkurunziza, 1999),¹⁰ which is an outcome of the EC-FAO Partnership Programme (1998–2002), provides the 1989 and 1994 data. While the 1989 data are sourced from the survey conducted by the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Burundi in 1989, the 1994 data are sourced from the survey conducted by the same author in 1994;
- (e) **Source 5:** “*Note d’estimation des quantités de Charbon de Bois utilisées dans la Ville de Bujumbura*” (2014) and “*An Analysis of the Urban Consumption of Charcoal by Household: The Case of the City of Bujumbura in Burundi*” (2015)¹¹ uses the most recent data from sampling surveys and general census data. The study of charcoal consumption, involving 240 households, in the city of Bujumbura took into account the standard of living of residents in a sample selection and included charcoal consumption patterns, the amount of daily cooking, an analysis of charcoal expenditures, the coefficient of charcoal consumption (kg per person per day), and the relationship between charcoal consumption and socioeconomic and demographic parameters. The results indicated that the majority of households only use charcoal (83 per cent) and those that combine charcoal and firewood account for 5 per cent. The study results show that a person consumes 0.78 kg of charcoal per day (284 kg per year). Household income, the charcoal price, the household size, the number of cooking sessions per day in the household and the preparation of time-consuming foods (such as cassava leaves) influenced the amount of charcoal consumed. on the distribution of households by source of energy for cooking and the size of household in 2008 and the sample data of purchased amount of charcoal at outlets for the estimation of annual consumption of charcoal in Bujumbura. The sampling survey was conducted for four categories of household size (i.e. 1-3, 4-6, 7-9, +10 persons) at 2-3 outlets in 1-2 neighbourhoods in each district in Bujumbura. For firewood consumption, the FAO data (1.25 kg) is used for estimation. However, the precise FAO source is not specified in this literature source;

5. Recommendation

8. After reviewing the literature, the SSC WG and the secretariat were of the opinion that the Source 3 is the most representative because it is current, comprehensive, conservative and covers the whole country. The SSC WG and the secretariat

¹⁰ Retrieved on 2 November 2015 from <<http://www.fao.org/3/a-x6783f.pdf>>.

¹¹ International Review of Research in Emerging Markets and the Global Economy (IRREM). An Online International Research Journal (ISSN: 2311-3200) 2015 Vol: 1 Issue 1. Retrieved on 2 November 2015 from <http://globalbizresearch.org/files/6017_irrem_sabuhungu-emery-gaspard_ndimanya-patrice_lebailly-philippe-154348.pdf>.

Based on the above analysis, the following values as standardized values for per-capita woody biomass consumption in Burundi are recommended ~~for the reasons stated in paragraph 9 to 13:~~

- (a) Use ~~1.81~~ **1.5** tonnes/person-year for households situated in urban areas¹²; and **1.1** tonnes/person-year for households situated in rural areas, i.e. households situated outside urban areas;
- (b) Use the classification included in official documents or government notifications to identify urban and rural areas.
- ~~(c) Alternatively settlements whose population density is equal or greater than 2,000 inhabitant/km² may be considered urban and population whose population density is lower than 2,000 inhabitant/km² may be considered rural. If the information on population density is difficult to obtain, use a conservative default value of 1.09 tonnes/person/year regardless of where the household is located.~~

9. It is recognized that the reported figures from different sources and from studies done at different times vary; some sources are as recent as 2015 while others are from as far back as 1989. However, It should be noted that it may be prohibitively expensive for the DNA to conduct a dedicated long-term survey for this purpose alone (having very high-precision measurement campaigns in a number of sample households across the country during different seasons would be required to capture the variations in the consumption due to weather, moisture content/net calorific value/price/accessibility of the wood species and socioeconomic factors, which would probably be beyond the means of the DNA).
10. As per World Bank data,¹³ gross domestic product (GDP) per capita¹⁴ in the case of Burundi did not vary significantly between 1996 and 2005,¹⁵ ranging from USD 122 in 1996 to USD 140 in 2005. However, per capita GDP almost doubled between 2006 and 2015, ranging from USD 154 in 2006 to USD 286 in 2015.
11. For urban areas, we have four values based on vintages that are before 2005, i.e. 1.21, 0.43, 1.03 and 1.49 tonnes/person-year which average to 1.04 tonnes/person-year. On the other hand, the two values that are post-2005 are 1.47 and 1.71 tonnes/person-year respectively. Therefore, when the pre-2005 values are normalized taking into account per capita income (i.e. increased proportional to income growth), they may become comparable. Of the two post-2005 values, although 1.71 tonnes/person-year is well researched, it is recommended to use the value of **1.5 tonnes/person-year for urban areas** as representative and conservative for the current Burundian situation for the purpose of CDM projects. The urban population of Burundi is currently around 10 per cent of the total population, and even when the current rate of urbanization of around 3 per cent per year is considered, the proposed value for urban areas will be applicable to less than 20 per cent of the population during the validity period of the SB (2015–2018).

¹² ~~To be conservative, the higher value reported for urban area was not used, taking into account the values reported in PoA-DD and other literature sources.~~

¹³ <<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD/countries>>.

¹⁴ Data are in current U.S. dollars.

¹⁵ Burundi emerged from a cycle of political and ethnic conflicts that lasted more than 12 years while displacing about 16 per cent of the population during this period.

12. For rural areas, all available values are pre-2005 and fall in a relatively narrow range, i.e. 0.83, 0.74, 1.09, 0.88 and 1.07. The values average to 0.92 tonnes/person-year (standard deviation is 0.15). Source 3 is the most recent and it is recommended to use **1.1 tonnes/person-year for rural areas** as per source 3. The proposed value would be conservative, considering that values are from vintages before 2005 and per capita GDP in the country has doubled in the last decade.

Document information

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