



Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies
for selected small-scale CDM project activity categories

TYPE I - RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

Project participants shall apply the general guidance to the small-scale CDM methodologies, information on additionality (attachment A to appendix B) and general guidance on leakage in biomass project activities (attachment C to appendix B) provided at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/SSCmethodologies/approved.html> > *mutatis mutandis*.

I.E. Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user

Technology/measure

1. This category comprises activities to displace the use of non-renewable biomass by introducing renewable energy technologies. Examples of these technologies include but are not limited to biogas stoves, solar cookers, passive solar homes.
2. If any similar registered CDM project activities exist in the same region as the proposed project activity then it must be ensured that the proposed project activity is not saving the non-renewable biomass accounted for by the already registered project activities.
3. Project participants are able to show that non-renewable biomass has been used since 31 December 1989, using survey methods.

Boundary

4. The project boundary is the physical, geographical site of the use of biomass or the renewable energy.

Baseline

5. It is assumed that in the absence of the project activity, the baseline scenario would be the use of fossil fuels for meeting similar thermal energy needs.
6. Emission reductions would be calculated as:

$$ER_y = B_y \cdot f_{NRB,y} \cdot NCV_{biomass} \cdot EF_{projected_fossilfuel} \quad (1)$$

Where:

ER_y	Emission reductions during the year y in tCO ₂ e
B_y	Quantity of woody biomass that is substituted or displaced in tonnes
$f_{NRB,y}$	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
$NCV_{biomass}$	Net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.015 TJ/tonne)
$EF_{projected_fossilfuel}$	Emission factor for substitution of non renewable woody biomass by similar consumers. The substitution fuel likely to be used by similar consumers is taken: 71.5 tCO ₂ /TJ for Kerosene, 63.0 tCO ₂ /TJ for Liquefied Petroleum Gas



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(LPG) or the IPCC default value of other relevant fossil fuel.

B_y is determined by using one of the two following options.

- (a) Calculated as the product of the number of appliances multiplied by the estimate of average annual consumption of woody biomass per appliance (tonnes/year). This can be derived from historical data or estimated using survey methods, OR
- (b) Calculated from the thermal energy generated in the project activity as:

$$B_y = HG_{p,y} / (NCV_{\text{biomass}} \cdot \eta_{\text{old}}) \quad (2)$$

Where:

$HG_{p,y}$ Quantity of thermal energy generated by the new renewable energy technology in the project in year y (TJ)

- η_{old}
1. Efficiency of the system being replaced, measured 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 is the three stone fire or a conventional system 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 0.2 default value may be optionally used

Differentiation between Non-renewable and Renewable woody biomass

7. Project participants shall determine the share 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 determine $f_{NRB,y}$. The following principles shall be taken into account:

Demonstrably Renewable woody biomass¹ (DRB)

Woody² biomass is “renewable” if any one of the following two conditions is satisfied:

- I. The woody biomass is originating from land areas that are forests³ where:
 - (a) The land area remains a forest; and
 - (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

¹ This definition uses elements of Annex 18, EB 23.

² In cases of charcoal produced from woody biomass, the demonstration of renewability shall be done for the areas where the woody biomass is sourced.

³ The forest definitions as established by the country in accordance with the decisions 11/CP.7 and 19/CP.9 should apply.



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- (c) Any national or regional forestry and nature conservation regulations are complied with.
- II. 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; and
 - (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.

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, so long as at least two of the following supporting indicators are shown to exist:

- Trend showing increase in time spent or distance travelled by users (or fuel-wood suppliers) for gathering fuel wood or alternatively trend showing increase in transportation distances for the fuel wood transported into 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 price indicating scarcity;
- Trends in the type of cooking fuel collected by users, suggesting scarcity of woody biomass.

8. Thus the fraction of woody biomass saved by the project activity in year y that can be established as non-renewable is

$$f_{NRB,y} = \frac{NRB}{NRB + DRB} \quad (3)$$

9. Project participants shall also provide evidence that the trends seen are not on account of enforcement of local/national regulations.

10. Leakage relating to the non-renewable woody biomass shall be assessed from *ex post* surveys of users and areas from where woody biomass is sourced (using 90/30 precision for selection of samples). The following potential sources of leakage shall be considered:

- (a) Use/diversion of non-renewable woody biomass saved under the project activity by non-project households/users who previously used renewable energy sources. If this leakage assessment quantifies an increase in the use of non-renewable



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woody biomass used by the non-project households/users attributable to the project activity then B_y is adjusted to account for the quantified leakage.

Leakage

11. If the project activity includes substitution of non-renewable biomass by renewable biomass, leakage in the production of renewable biomass must be considered using the general guidance on leakage in biomass project activities (attachment C of appendix B).
12. Leakage relating to the non-renewable woody biomass shall be assessed from ex-post surveys of users and areas from where woody biomass is sourced (using 90/30 precision for selection of samples). The following potential source of leakage shall be considered:
 - (a) Use/diversion of non-renewable woody biomass saved under the project activity by non-project households/users who 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 attributable to the project activity then B_y is adjusted to account for the quantified leakage.
13. If the equipment currently being utilised is transferred from outside the boundary to the project boundary, leakage is to be considered.

Monitoring

14. Monitoring shall consist of an annual check of all appliances or a representative sample thereof to ensure that they are still operating or are replaced by an equivalent in service appliance.
15. In order to assess the leakages specified under paragraph 9, monitoring shall include data on the amount of woody biomass saved under the project activity that is used by non-project households/users (who previously used renewable energy sources). Other data on non-renewable woody biomass use required for leakage assessment shall also be collected.
16. Monitoring should confirm the displacement or substitution of the non-renewable woody biomass at each location. In the case of appliances switching to renewable biomass the quantity of renewable biomass used shall be monitored.
17. In case option (b) in paragraph 6 is chosen for baseline calculations, monitoring shall include the amount of thermal energy generated by the new renewable energy technology in the project in year y , where applicable.

Representative sampling methods

18. Sample size shall be chosen for a 90/10 precision (90% confidence interval and 10% margin of error) for parameter values used to determine emission reductions and project proponents shall make all reasonable efforts to achieve this specified level of confidence/precision; in cases where survey results indicate that 90/10 precision is not achieved the lower bound of a 90% confidence interval of the parameter value may be chosen as an alternative to repeating the survey efforts to achieve 90/10 precision.



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Project activity under a programme of activities

19. The use of this methodology in a project activity under a programme of activities is legitimate if the following leakages are estimated, if required on a sample basis using 90/30 precision for selection of samples, and accounted for:

- (a) Use of non-renewable woody biomass saved under the project activity to justify the baseline of other CDM project activities can also be potential source of leakage. If this leakage assessment quantifies a portion of non-renewable woody biomass saved under the project activity that is used as the baseline of other CDM project activity then B_y is adjusted to account for the quantified leakage.
- (b) Increase in the use of non-renewable woody biomass outside the project boundary to create non-renewable woody biomass baselines can also be potential source of leakage. If this leakage assessment quantifies an increase in use of non-renewable woody biomass outside the project boundary then B_y is adjusted to account for the quantified leakage.

History of the document

Version	Date	Nature of revision
02	EB 53, Annex 18 26 March 2010	To include the changes below which are consistent with the changes to AMS-II.G approved by the Board at its fifty-first meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Further clarification on the eligible technology/measures;• Default efficiency factors for baseline cook stoves;• Procedures for sampling;• Revised procedures for quantity of woody biomass that can be considered as non-renewable; and• Clarifications as to which leakage requirements are appropriate for projects versus PoAs.
01	EB 37, Annex 6, 1 February 2008	Initial adoption.