



**CDM: Recommendation Form for Small Scale Methodologies (version 01)**  
*(To be used for presenting questions/proposals/amendments to the simplified methodologies for small-scale CDM project activity categories)*

<i>Date of SSC WG meeting:</i>	26–29 April 2010, SSC WG 25
<i>Title/Subject (give a small title or specify the subject of your submission, maximum 200 characters):</i>	Establishing the baseline thermal energy needs in AMS-I.E using literature data
<i>Indicative methodology to which your submission relates (refer the items of Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures), if applicable.</i>	AMS-I.E “Switch from Non-Renewable Biomass for Thermal Applications by the User”
<i>Name of the authors of the query:</i>	Evan Thomas & Matt Spannagle Institution: Manna Energy Limited & UNDP <a href="mailto:evan.thomas@mannaenergy.com">evan.thomas@mannaenergy.com</a> , <a href="mailto:matt.spannagle@undp.org">matt.spannagle@undp.org</a>

**Summary of the query:**

Please use the space below to summarize the query related to SSC methodologies/categories SSC Modalities and Procedures provide recommendation/analysis of the SSC WG.

Original text from PP:

The approved SSC methodology AMS-I.E. Version 1, “Switch from Non-Renewable Biomass for Thermal Applications by the User” states that the baseline is evaluated as, “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.”

The project proponent has adopted this methodology to meet thermal energy needs for water treatment in several communities in Rwanda.

Through a literature review, the project proponent has demonstrated that national and international standards call for a minimum of 20 litres per person per day (lppd) of potable water. These authorities, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Government of Rwanda, reference surveys and studies that establish 20 lppd as a minimum public health standard. The project proponent has also collected survey data at each proposed project site that demonstrate the current use of a certain volume of water per person per day.

The project proponent has also demonstrated, through a literature review and local survey data, that the prevailing practice for water treatment is to boil the water with non-renewable biomass (NRB). The project proponent has also demonstrated that the fossil fuel likely to be used by similar consumers is kerosene (for use in EFprojected\_fossilfuel).

The project proponent asserts that there is currently a thermal energy need at these project sites to utilize sufficient NRB to treat a minimum of 20 lppd of water.

The project activity will consist of the installation of water treatment systems that displace this thermal energy need by providing treated water using renewable energy technologies. The water treatment technology includes gravity-fed gravel and rapid sand filters, followed by solar photovoltaic electricity powered ultra-violet disinfection lamps. This system uses entirely renewable energy, namely gravity and solar power. This system provides equal or better water quality compared to water treatment by boiling with non-renewable biomass.

The project proponent seeks to claim CERs for the equivalent amount of NRB (using kerosene as the projected fossil fuel) that would otherwise be necessary to meet the thermal energy need to treat the water. To remain conservative, no CERs will be claimed for treated water provided beyond the 20 lppd value, which is the minimum recommended by national and international authorities.

Specifically then, the project proponent seek to clarify that the “thermal energy needs” of the baseline scenario can be established for water treatment from the recognised minimum of 20lppd of clean water, displacing the need for NRB to treat water by boiling.

**Recommendation by the SSC WG:**

Please use the space below to provide amendments/change (in your expert view, if necessary).

Please refer to paragraph 24 of the meeting report of the SSC WG 25 ([http://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/ssc\\_wg](http://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/ssc_wg)).

**Answer to authors of query by the SSC WG:**

Please use the space below to provide answer to the authors of the above query.

The small-scale working group of the CDM Executive Board would like to thank the author for the submission.

The SSC WG agreed to clarify that as specified in paragraph 6 of the version 02 of the methodology, ‘Quantity of woody biomass that is substituted or displaced’ is to be based on the ‘estimate of average annual consumption of woody biomass per appliance’ derived from historical data or determined through survey methods. Thus it is required that the ‘thermal energy needs’ is calculated from the actual baseline wood fuel consumption in the project area.

The SSC WG indicates that it is working on a new methodology, as requested by the Board, that would cover SSC CDM activities for introducing water purifying equipment taking into account approved methodology AM0086. The SSC WG appreciates any input that project proponent may be able to provide in developing this methodology that belongs to one of the priority sectors defined by the Board (see annex 11 EB 51).

Signed by the Chair, Mr. Peer Stiansen

Date: 29/04/2010

Signed by the Vice-Chair, Mr. Hugh Sealy

Date: 29/04/2010

**Information to be completed by the secretariat**

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