



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)

Date of SSC WG meeting:	30 June–2 July 2008, SSC WG 16
Title/Subject (give a small title or specify the subject of your submission, maximum 200 characters):	d.light rural lighting India
Indicative methodology to which your submission relates (refer the items of Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures), if applicable.	AMS I.A v12 and AMS II.C v9
Name of the authors of the query:	Ole Meier-Hahn Institution: OneCarbon International B.V. o.meier-hahn@onecarbon.com

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.

Summary of the Query:

Distribution of two types of rechargeable battery lamps in rural villages of India to replace kerosene lanterns commonly used for lighting is planned:

- (1) WLED battery lamps recharged with solar PV panels (component 1);
- (2) WLED battery lamps recharged through AC grid connection (component 2).

The main source for lighting in rural India is kerosene, even in electrified households, since average grid availability in these regions is 4-5 hours/day at unpredictable times of the day (this can easily be proven). Though the project is aiming at non-electrified households it is virtually impossible to avoid electrified households purchasing PV lamps due to the continuing blackouts.

Upon the success of the current pilot project a Programme of Activities at a pan Indian scale is planned. Bearing in mind that under a PoA replaced equipment must be scrapped, the implication of not considering kerosene as the technology replaced would be obliging people to “scrap” old bottles and cans, which can hardly be monitored and doesn’t make sense anyway.

For component 1, AMS I.D is not applicable as electricity is neither supplied to the grid nor grid electricity is displaced. AMS III.B is not applicable as renewable energy is being generated which belongs to type I activity.

AMS I.A states “The applicability is limited to households and users that do not have a grid connection except when a group of households or users are supplied electricity through an isolated mini-grid where the capacity of the generating units shall not exceed 15 MW”.

The following needs to be clarified:

- a) Is **AMS I.A** applicable to component 1 (answer seem to be yes as households with reliable grid connection would not buy a comparably expensive PV lamp but rather use inexpensive incandescent light bulbs);
- b) It is planned to apply “Option 3: A trend adjusted projection of historic fuel consumption is acceptable in situations where an existing technology is replaced.” of AMS I.A. In this context can kerosene be considered as the “existing technology”? A big share of kerosene lanterns in rural India consists of old bottles or cans with a wick, which can hardly be considered technology;
- c) With reference to paragraph 3 of the approved AMS II.C, can it be interpreted that the amount of kerosene that would have been spent in the absence of the AC lamp is the base line if the project participant can demonstrate that.

Recommendation by the SSC WG:

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

Please refer to paragraph 23 of the meeting report of the SSC WG 16
(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.

- As regards questions (a), SSC WG clarified the current of version of AMS I.A (ver. 12) is not applicable to the situation described. In the context that some of the end user households of solar lamps are grid connected, albeit partially during a 24 hour day, there will be a need to elaborate a procedure under AMS I.A to determine under what conditions households and users that are actually connected to a grid prone to black outs and brown outs can be deemed to be not grid connected. Project proponent may submit a new methodology or a revision of AMS I.A.
- As regards question (c) SSC WG is of the opinion current version of AMS II.C (ver. 09) is not applicable to the situation described. A new methodology or a revision of AMS II.C may be proposed. Doing so following issues shall be taken into account:
 - How to account for the battery energy efficiency of the batteries in ‘WLED battery lamps recharged through AC grid connection’ as all of the grid electricity that went into charging will not available for lighting;
 - How to establish the level of lighting service of kerosene lamps which seem to have quiet varied performance as described in the submission (as project lighting equipment will have to provide equal or higher lumen output);
 - As already indicated in the submission there will be a need to prove that kerosene lamps would be the baseline as there may be other alternatives for rural lighting apart from kerosene lamps e.g. petromax lamps, lamps using LPG, lamps using biogas etc.



Signature of SSC WG Chair

(Ulrika Raab)

Date: 02/07/2008



Signature of SSC WG Vice-Chair

(Kamel Djemouai)

Date: 02/07/2008

Information to be completed by the secretariat

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