



## 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>	30 June–2 July 2008, SSC WG 16
<i>Title/Subject (give a small title or specify the subject of your submission, maximum 200 characters):</i>	Applicability of AMS III.D, version 13
<i>Indicative methodology to which your submission relates (refer the items of Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures), if applicable.</i>	AMS III.D, version 13
<i>Name of the authors of the query:</i>	Damian Casmiri Institution: Environmental Protection And Management Services (epms) <a href="mailto:epms@dar.bol.co.tz">epms@dar.bol.co.tz</a> , <a href="mailto:dcasmiri@yahoo.com">dcasmiri@yahoo.com</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.

Project participants are intending to develop a CDM project activity involving the controlled anaerobic digestion of sisal waste and using the generated biogas for electricity generation, which will be delivered to the grid.

In the processing of sisal fresh leaves, the leaves are mixed with water to form a juice. About 90% of the juice is separated and disposed of as waste on a disposal site. Water will filtrate to the soil or to a nearby river, leaving the solid waste behind, which would undergo anaerobic decay resulting in methane emissions. Project participants are not intending to claim emission reductions from the grid electricity displaced.

Project participants request clarification whether AMS III.D version 13 or AMS III.H version 9 is applicable to this project activity. If not, which methodology might otherwise be applicable.

### **Recommendation by the SSC WG:**

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

Please refer to paragraph 28 of the meeting report of the SSC WG 16  
([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 noted that the waste from the processing of fresh sisal leaves is disposed off on the bare soil. Water, mainly used as a transport medium, leaks out to the soil and to a nearby river. GHG emissions in the baseline situation are generated by the anaerobic decay of the remaining solid waste, which will be avoided in the project situation by the digestion of the solid waste. The generated methane will be used for electricity generation.

The SSC WG agreed to clarify that AMS III.D version 13 is not applicable to the proposed project activity as the methodology is intended for project activities involving the treatment of animal manure. For that reason the methodology refers to IPCC tier 2 approach for 'Emissions from Livestock and Manure Management' under the volume 'Agriculture, Forestry and other Land use' of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The provisions in the methodology do not contain a means to calculate baseline emissions from waste consisting of leave which otherwise would have been left to decay in a disposal site.

Further, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that AMS III.H version 9 is applicable to project activities comprising measures that recover methane from biogenic organic matter in wastewaters. The methodology is applicable to five different scenarios provided in paragraph 1. For example scenario V describes a situation where in the baseline situation wastewater is without any treatment discharged in a river, resulting in methane emissions from the degradable carbon content in the wastewater. In the project situation the wastewater is being treated and methane is captured. From the submission it is understood methane emissions are originating from the anaerobic decomposition of the solid sisal waste disposed of in a disposal site, and not from the degradable carbon content of the wastewater discharged in a river.

The SSC WG recommended a revision to AMS III.F as contained in annex 05 of the report of SSC WG 16. The proposed revision expands the applicability of the methodology to include anaerobic digestion of biomass waste which otherwise would have been left to decay in a waste disposal site. Subject to approval by the Board, project participant may consider applying AMS III.F. It may be noted III.F refers to 'Tool to determine methane emissions avoided from dumping waste at a solid waste disposal site' for the determination of baseline emission.

To apply the 'Tool to determine methane emissions avoided from dumping waste at a solid waste disposal site' for the determination of baseline emissions under AMS III.F, the project participants shall carefully analyse the characteristics of sisal waste and choose among the waste types that have similar characteristics as sisal waste the waste type with DOC<sub>j</sub> and k<sub>j</sub> values that result in a conservative estimate of baseline emissions.



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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