



CDM: Recommendation form for Small Scale Methodologies (Version 01.1)

(To be used for presenting questions/proposals/amendments to the simplified methodologies for small-scale CDM project activity categories)

Date of SSC WG meeting:	16–19 April 2013, SSC WG 40
Title/Subject (give a small title or specify the subject of your submission, maximum 200 characters):	Clarification on the use of qualitative surveys to determine the amount of woody biomass under AMS-II.G
Indicative methodology to which your submission relates <i>(refer the items of Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures), if applicable:</i>	AMS-II.G “Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass”
Name of the authors of the query:	Paul Leon Institution: myclimate paul.leon@myclimate.org

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:

Dear colleagues,

I am Project Analyst for myclimate, Swiss Foundation which develops CDM and GS emission reduction projects. I have some questions about the new version of the Methodology AMS II G: Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass releases in EB 70.

1. If we choose option 2 to calculate the ‘quantity of woody biomass that is saved in tonnes per device’ – specifically equation 4 – the parameter $B_{y,new,survey}$ is stated as ‘Annual quantity of woody biomass used during the project activity in tonnes per device, determined through a survey’. Is it not clear if we could use qualitative surveys to measure this parameter. **It is allow using qualitative questions to monitor this parameter? (e.g questions as: what is the quantity of wood use per week?) or is it necessary tests as KPT or WBT?**
2. The first question arise a situation about leakage. In paragraph 20 is stated ‘Alternatively, B_{old} is multiplied by a net to gross adjustment factor of 0.95 to account for leakages, in which case surveys are not required’, in case I would choose the equation 4 to measure emission reduction, it is not necessary to estimate B_{old} , **how can I use the adjustment factor of 0.95? Could it be used in $B_{y,savings}$?**
3. Concerning parameter $NCV_{biomass}$, in paragraph 11 is stated ‘Net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.015 TJ/tonne, wet basis)’, **could 0.015 be used in dry basis? The wet basis of this parameter reduces the risk of wood moisture? Or is it necessary to monitor the wood moisture?**

I look forward to your response and clarifications.

With kind regards,

Paul Leon

Recommendation by the SSC WG:

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

Please refer to paragraph 40 of the meeting report of the SSC WG 40
<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 (SSC WG) of the CDM Executive Board would like to thank the author for the submission.

Regarding question 1, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that under the methodology AMS-II.G, qualitative surveys may be used to determine the parameter $B_{y,new,survey}$ as long as it is possible from the results of the survey questions to clearly differentiate the quantity of woody biomass being used by each device in use in the project household. In other words, if more than one cook stove, or another device that consumes woody biomass are in use in project households, then the survey needs to be capable of distinguishing the quantity of biomass used by the project stove and any of the other devices in use. Otherwise, another method must be used.

In response to the second issue raised, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that the adjustment factor of 0.95 may be used to determine leakage, even in cases where it is not necessary to estimate B_{old} . This may be done simply by multiplying $B_{y,savings}$ by the adjustment factor (0.95) in equation 1 of the methodology.

With regards to the final issue raised, the SSC WG would like to clarify that the term "wet basis" given in the methodology assumes that the wood is "air-dried" (as is specified in the IPCC default table, given at <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/guidelin/ch1ref3.pdf>). The PP may wish to note that "air-dried" wood is not equivalent to "dry basis" which refers to wood that is completely dried (i.e. at 105 C) before measurement. Thus the default value of .015 TJ, tonne is applicable for air-dried wood.

The SSC WG appreciates the comments and issues raised by the query author and intends to incorporate these clarifications into a future revision of the methodology AMS-II.G.,

Signature of SSC WG Chair: Mr. Martin Cames

Date: 19/04/2013

Signature of SSC WG Vice-Chair: Mr. Washington Zhakata

Date: 19/04/2013

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History of the document

Version	Date	Nature of revision(s)
01.1	12 April 2012	Editorial changes to include new logo and other improvements.
01.0	2005	Initial publication.
Decision Class: Regulatory Document Type: Form Business Function: Methodology		