



**Approved baseline and monitoring methodology /
methodological tool clarification response form
(Version 03.0)**

INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SECRETARIAT OR PANEL / WG

Date and number of Panel / WG meeting:	N/A
Title/Subject of the request for clarification:	Applicability of AMS-II.R. to “Gers” in Mongolia
Reference number of the request for clarification:	SSC_776
Exact reference (number, title and version) of the methodology or methodological tool to which the request for clarification applies:	AMS-II.R.: Energy efficiency space heating measures for residential buildings --- Version 1.0
Fast track or Regular track:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fast track <input type="checkbox"/> Regular track

Summary of the request for clarification

Original text from PP:

Ger is the Mongolian traditional house. Historically, Ger has been used as the temporary residential house for a nomadic life of Mongolian people. However, many poor Mongolian people have been living in the Ger in the outskirts around Ulaanbaatar not for a nomadic life but for their daily life for a long time.

In this situation, could Ger be regarded as residential building? People living in Ger have been combusted lots of coals to warm the inside of Ger. Due to coal consumption, the problem of the air pollution and GHG emission in Mongolia is very serious. If Ger is accepted as residential building and there is no problem to apply the AMS-II.R methodology to the energy-efficiency improvement project of heating device inside Ger as a new CDM project, I'd like to design and invest in this project.

Additional clarification requested 18-Mar-20:

- Which are the energy efficiency measures intended to be implemented by a typical project activity (e.g. energy efficient heating device is mentioned, whether thermal insulation or efficient cooking is also being considered)

Response

⇒ This device named G-saver is a kind of heat accumulator designed and installed on a stove of Gers. The insulation materials inside the device helps to preserve the heat longer. It helps to reduce the fuel(coal) consumption and greenhouse gas emission approximately 40%. Thanks to this, it was certified as a green product from Mongolian Gov. Please refer to below picture.

G-saver heat accumulator

G-saver contributes to increase burning time of stove and to save fuel expenses of the household. G-saver consists of two simple spaces that transmit and emit heat. G-saver delivers hot heat from the burning fuel through its two spaces.

Households do not have to change their existing combustion method. What they need is to install G-saver between stovepipe and traditional or project stoves. It is very simple to use and G-saver is going to work well when it is installed properly according to its installation guidance.



БАЙГАЛЬ ОРЧИН,
НОГООН ХӨГЖЛИЙН ЯАМ



АГААРЫН БОХИРДЛЫГ
БҮҮРҮҮЛАХ ҮНДЭСНИЙ ХОРОО

НОГООН БҮТЭЭГДЭХҮҮН ГЭРЧИЛГЭЭ

Монгол улсын Засгийн газрын 2011 оны 306 дүгээр тогтоолоор батасан "Агаарын бохирдлыг бууруулах, дулиан аслагдлыг багасгах, шалынгийн эрчим хүч хэмнэх чиглэлээр үйл ажиллагаа явуулж байгаа иргэн, аж ахуйн нэгж байгууллагад урамшуулал олгох журам"-ын 3 дугаар зүйлийн 3.1.1, 3.1.2 дэх заалтыг үндэстэн "Гүүр шейринг" ХХК-ийн Дугаан бэрлэлд "НОГООН БҮТЭЭГДЭХҮҮН" гэрчилгээг 2 жилийн хугацаатай олгов.

БАЙГАЛЬ ОРЧИН,НОГООН
ХӨГЖЛИЙН САЛД



С.ОЮУН



Агаарын бохирдлын эсрэг хамтдаа

2014 оны 11 дүгээр сарын 21-ний өдөр

- In the project target area (i.e. limited to outskirts of Ulaanbatar?) what is the typical length for time for which nomadic residents will live in the Gers. Also, how an existing Ger can be defined and uniquely identified and tracked (if the Ger is shifted to another place)
- ⇒ The project area is not limited only to the outskirts of Ulaanbatar and could be expanded to other rural areas. Actually, We've not yet decided the project boundary and specific site, however, we will do it sooner or later if possible to be accepted as the CDM project. According to the our business partner which is the producer of the device in Mongolia, the residents stay 365 days in Gers and it is more accurate that the Ger is not a temporary house but a movable house. If the residents of Ger move to the other area, they disassemble, carry and re-assemble their own Ger on the new space. Mongolia is one of the socialism countries, thus, the gov. owns, controls the land. Mongolian people get the permission of the right to use the land from the gov. Therefore, under the Mongolian administration system, the location of the residents and the Gers can be tracked by the gov. We'd like to carry out this project under the cooperation from the Mongolian gov.
- If AMS-II.R. were to be applicable which approaches from paragraph 17 would you intend to use to determine the baseline energy consumption (i.e. baseline measurement survey, treatment group versus control group study, or existing data from registered CDM projects).
- ⇒ Until now, we've not decided yet. However, we think that it is difficult to adopt the third option(existing data from registered CDM projects) because we think that there is no CDM project in Mongolia like this project. We think that the other 2 options are worth consideration and each has pros and cons. We will and should discuss and conclude this in detail with our business partner.

Clarification by the secretariat or Panel / WG

The Meth Panel would like to thank the author of the submission. The Meth Panel noted that the PP intends to install heat accumulators on cook stoves of Gers in Mongolia. Furthermore, the PP can uniquely identify Gers and its occupants, and if the residents of Ger move to the other area, they disassemble, carry and re-assemble their own Ger on the new space. Moreover, for determining the baseline energy consumption, the PP intends to consider Baseline Measurement Survey or a control group approach as indicated in para 17 (a) or 17 (b) of the methodology. Under these circumstances, the MP clarifies that Gers can be considered as a residential building and AMS-II.R. may be applied. In case the PP also intends to improve the efficiency of the cooking component of the stove during the CDM project implementation or in future, potential cross effects shall be assessed based on the guidance contained in Appendix 1 of the CDM Project Standard for programme of activities.

Version(s) of the approved methodology / methodological tool to which the clarification is applicable:

AMS-II.R.: Energy efficiency space heating measures for residential buildings --- Version 1.0

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Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
03.0	13 May 2016	Revised to include the row "Version(s) of the approved methodology / methodological tool to which the clarification is applicable"
02.0	18 July 2013	Revised to remove the row "Date and signature of the chair and vice chair of Panel/WG (in case of clarification by Panel/WG)"

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
01.0	4 July 2013	<p>Initial publication. This document supersedes and replaces the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recommendation Form for Small Scale Methodologies (F-CDM-SSCwg) (Version 01.1)• Recommendation Form for Small Scale A/R Methodologies and Procedures (F-CDM-SSC-AR) (Version 01.1)
<p>Decision Class: Regulatory Document Type: Form, Clarification Business Function: Methodology Keywords: applying methodologies and tools</p>		