

Agenda item 4.1(c)

Paragraph 32 of the annotated agenda

Public input on AMS.II.G - Seeking mandate to revise TOOL30 (fNRB)

CDM EB100

Bangkok, Thailand, 27-31 August 2018



Public inputs on revision to AMS II.G

- For revision of AMS-II.G at MP 76, **one input (PD forum)** was received.
- Significant efforts and investments went into registering over 300 PoAs before and after 2012 deadlines.
 - To date only around 55 PoAs have had any issuance success (about 20 had only one issuance) indicating challenges involved.
- Carbon finance remains the only source of funding at scale for clean cookstoves in rural areas.
 - Monetising health and other co-benefits of clean cookstoves as additional source of finance, though a promising additional source, has not succeeded significantly till now. This is despite the fact that billions use traditional biomass energy sources with negative health impacts such as respiratory illness, drudgery and risks to women and children.
- In addition, deforestation/land degradation also result due to traditional use of biomass.
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Public inputs on revision to AMS II.G

- Clean cookstoves besides reducing carbon dioxide emissions, also reduce non-CO₂ emissions (eg methane), black carbon which are not accounted for in CDM methodologies. Clean cookstoves also bring adaptation benefits.
- Two specific changes that occurred in version 09 of AMS II G are of concern:
 - ✓ Downward revision of default emission factor of NRB to 63.7 from 81.6 tCO₂/TJ (Gold standard methodologies assume 112 tCO₂/TJ)
 - ✓ More significantly, expiry of country specific default values of fNRB, introduction of default value of 0.3 for fNRB, lack of consideration of accessibility of biomass (generally 5-7 km from dwellings in rural areas) and the approach used to define mean annual increment of biomass in the new fNRB tool leads to difficulties (e.g. expensive studies by consultants, unrealistic values of fNRB).



MP assessment

- The submitter made several important points. However, the MP noted that the input is related to the changes in version 9 of the methodology whereas this call was in relation to version 10 of the methodology, therefore this input is not directly relevant to version 10.
- The MP was of the opinion that some issues raised (e.g. default emission factor of NRB specified as 63.7 tCO₂/TJ as compared to 112 tCO₂/TJ used in voluntary standards) were in the context of related CMP guidance (i.e. CDM energy sector projects do not count carbon content of the wood fuel in emission reduction estimates) while others are more technical in nature (e.g. biomass accessibility, vintage of data for calculating fNRB).
- As the issues raised are not specific to the changes in the proposed draft version of AMS-II.G, and relate to policy issues, the MP would like to seek further guidance from the Board.



Recommendations to the Board

- The MP recommends that the Board may wish to consider the public input and:
 - a) Request the MP to explore simplification of the “TOOL30: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass” with regard to the accessibility of biomass and data vintages to determine the mean annual increment of woody biomass.
 - b) Provide guidance whether to reconsider a default emission factor for non-renewable biomass (NRB) and whether to make a recommendation to the CMP. Accordingly, the Board may wish to request the MP to provide analysis.

