Annex 15

WORKPROGRAMME OF THE SMALL-SCALE WORKING GROUP
(First semester of 2010)

(Version 01)

Key priority category	Specific issue and link with other issues	Activity	Expected output	Current status	Expected end date
Item 1.d and 2.a of 'Priorities of the work of the board on methodological issues' (annex 11, EB 51) i.e., new methodologies / energy for households	Potential for emission reductions by avoiding use for kerosene for lighting in households is huge, particularly in LDCs[1]. Very few CDM projects have come up contrary to the potential. Linked issues: Paragraph 48a and para 35 of CMP.5 report[2]	Top down development of a new methodology for substituting kerosene usage in lighting with efficient technologies (e.g., LED lights)	A new methodology for substituting kerosene in lighting with efficient lighting technologies including default operating parameters where possible (e.g., usage hours, light output etc.) to reduce monitoring complexity while being conservative	Published literature on emissions from kerosene lamps and light output levels have been compiled. A short list of experts has been prepared to select a consultant to assist the SSC WG on the matter	SSC WG 25

[1] Per Kerosene Lantern approx 100 kg CO2/year is emitted, kerosene based lighting is 40 times more emission intensive and 600 times more expensive than an incandescent lamp (per unit of light), it is 180 times more emission intensive and 3000 times more expensive than a compact fluorescent lamp (CFL), globally 190 million tonnes CO2/year is emitted due to fuel based lighting.

[2] Encourages the Executive Board to further explore the possibility of including in baseline and monitoring methodologies, as appropriate, a scenario where future anthropogenic emissions by sources are projected to rise above current levels due to specific circumstances of the host Party; Requests the Executive Board to undertake the following measures for countries hosting fewer than 10 registered clean development mechanism project activities without compromising environmental integrity:
(a) Developing top-down methodologies that are particularly suited for application in these countries in accordance with principles and guidelines to be established by the Executive Board;

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Item 1.d (annex 11, EB 51) i.e., new methodologies / Energy for households	AMS-I.D is for renewable energy generation that displaces grid electricity, AMS-I.A is for off grid renewable energy generation, there is therefore a gap in available methodologies for renewable energy generation for captive use that are not off grid but displaces fossil fuel based captive energy generation	Top down development of a new methodology for grid connected renewable energy generation for captive use	A new methodology for renewable energy generation for captive use that does not exclude grid connection (e.g., including smart grid concepts)	The preliminary draft of the methodology has been prepared by the secretariat and is being shared with the SSC WG members	SSC WG 24
Item 1.b, 1.c and 2.c of annex 11, EB 51 i.e., requests for clarification and requests for revisions; energy efficiency	AMS-II.J for CFL projects pioneered the concept of including default conservative operating parameters as an alternative to extended and expensive continuous monitoring; several clarification and revision requests have been received to clarify and expand the applicability of the methodology. Currently methodology is restricted to CFLs only whereas there is significant potential in other areas such LED lighting	Expansion of AMS-II.J to include other efficient lighting technologies e.g., LED lighting and other sectors such as commercial lighting	Broadly applicable expanded AMS-II.J that covers more efficient lighting technologies such as LEDs and covers additional sectors such as commercial lighting in addition to present household lighting	A concept note for expanding the applicability is prepared in liaison with the SSC WG members, a short list of consultants to support the SSC WG's work has been prepared	SSC 25

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Item 1.d and 2.a of annex 11, EB 51 i.e., new Methodologies / energy for households	The Board has asked SSC WG to expand "AMS.AE. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy measures in residential buildings" to also include thermal energy savings as currently the methodology includes only electricity savings. Emission reduction in the built environment has the biggest potential for emission reductions in accordance with IPCC and other reports	Top down revision of "AMS.AE. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy measures in residential buildings" to include thermal applications	Broadly applicable AMS.AE	A concept note for expanding the applicability is prepared in liaison with the SSC WG members	SSC 26
Item 1.c and 2.c of annex 11, EB 51 i.e., requests for clarification and requests for revisions; energy efficiency	AMS-III.T is the only SSC methodology available for biofuel applications, however it is restricted to pure plant oil. It is possible to expand the applicability of AMS-III.T by including default factors for production related emissions already available in ACM 0017	Expanding "AMS-III.T "Plant oil production and use for thermal applications" to include perennial crops such as jatropha and palm taking into account default factors in ACM0017.	Broadly applicable AMS-III.T	A preliminary draft revised AMS-III.T has been prepared by the secretariat and been shared with the SSC WG members for their comments	SSC 24

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Item 1.c and 2.b of annex 11, EB 51 i.e., requests for clarification and requests for revisions; transport	AMS-III.S is a transport sector methodology developed by SSC WG which was approved by the Board, it has not been applied to projects due to restrictions in the methodology such as vehicles need to have fixed route during the crediting period. Based on the lessons learnt SSC WG has used different approaches in recently approved transport sector methodology such as AMS-III.AA for retrofit technologies which does not require fixed routes. Using the experience gained there is a scope to clarify the application of different small scale transport sector methodologies simplifying the requirement where possible including conservative factors	Clarifying and expanding the applicability of "AMS-III.C "Emission reductions by low-greenhouse gas emitting vehicles" versus "AMS-III.S Introduction of low-emission vehicles to commercial vehicle fleets" using the guidelines already included in AMS-III.AA where possible	Broadly applicable AMS-III.S, revised AMS-III.C with further clarity on applicability conditions	A preliminary draft revised AMS-III.S has been shared with the SSC WG members and the PPs requesting clarifications/revisions. The revised draft of AMS-III.S and AMS-III.C consolidating the comments are being sent to the members	SSC WG 25

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Item 1.c and 2.a of annex 11, EB 51 i.e., requests for revisions; energy for households	In October 2009 the secretariat organised a workshop to bring together stakeholders with an aim to identify ways to increase the usability of cookstove methodologies taking into account project implementation experience. Based on the workshop inputs the SSC WG proposed revision of one of the cookstove methodologies i.e., AMS-II.G and the Board approved it. This process has been much appreciated by the PPs and other stakeholders. A similar exercise will be carried out for AMS-I.E and other cookstove related methodologies using the inputs already received at the workshop. Linked issues: Paragraph 48a and para 35 of CMP.5 report[3]	Revision of cook stove methodologies taking into account inputs from "Practitioners Workshop on AMS-I.E, AMS-II.G and AMS-I.C: CDM methodologies for household cooking energy supply"	Revised AMS-I.E with better potential for application to projects including conservative default factors	Some of the changes effected to AMS-II.G approved by the Board are also relevant to AMS-I.E, other changes will be implemented in consultation with stakeholders while maintaining the environmental integrity of the methodologies	SSC WG 24

[3] Encourages the Executive Board to further explore the possibility of including in baseline and monitoring methodologies, as appropriate, a scenario where future anthropogenic emissions by sources are projected to rise above current levels due to specific circumstances of the host Party;Requests the Executive Board to undertake the following measures for countries hosting fewer than 10 registered clean development mechanism project activities without compromising environmental integrity:

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Item 1.c and 2.a of annex 11, EB 51 i.e., requests for revisions; energy for households	Determining the eligible size of biogas projects currently is based on the size and number of the biogas stoves; this leads to problems related to SSC eligibility limits under certain circumstances such as when households opt for more stoves for an existing biogas plant. A more rational approach would be a conversion factor to determine biogas plant size in MW from cubic metre	Guidance to determine the eligible size of biogas projects (conversion from m3 to kW thermal) and default conservative factors for methane content in biogas as alternative to measurements	Revised guidelines on determining the size of a biogas project	Extensive literature has been collected on the biogas output of digester and methane content of biogas	SSC WG 25
Item 1.a in annex 11, EB 51 i.e., cross cutting issue	Some of the SSC methodologies, particularly first generation methodologies have limited guidelines on monitoring aspects. There is therefore scope to include clear procedures without increasing the monitoring burden, so that there is common understanding among all stakeholders	Top down inclusion of monitoring parameters, frequency and QA/QC procedures for SSC methodologies	Revised SSC methodologies that include table of monitoring parameters and frequencies	The secretariat has completed the work for type I methodologies and few select type III methodologies, the SSC WG member comments are awaited	SSC WG 26
Item 1.c and 2.b of annex 11, EB 51 i.e., requests for clarification and requests for revisions; energy efficiency	EB 50 while approving sampling guidelines has asked SSC WG to work on non binding best practice examples for sampling	Top down development of non-binding best practices examples of sampling	Non binding best practice examples for sampling for SSC project activities	A short list of consultants have been identified to assist the SSC WG, stakeholders will be consulted to develop guideline that are practically feasible	SSC WG 26

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CMP request	Para 24 c of the CMP.5 report requests development of simplified procedures for demonstration of additionality of SSC project activities that are <5 MW capacity/ <20 GWhr/yr energy savings	Establishment of simplified modalities for demonstrating additionality for project activities up to 5 megawatts that employ renewable energy as their primary technology and for energy efficiency project activities that aim to achieve energy savings at a scale of no more than 20 gigawatt hours per year	Simplified version of attachment A of appendix B that defines procedures for additionality of SSC project activities for projects that are <5 MW capacity/ <20 GWhr/yr energy savings	Preliminary analysis	SSC WG 26

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History of the document

Version	Date	Nature of revision
01	EB 52, Annex 15 12 February 2010	Initial adoption.
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