

**CDM-EB106-AA-A07**

## Draft Guideline

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# Development of a PoA applicable to buildings

Version 04.0

DRAFT



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

## COVER NOTE

### 1. Procedural background

1. The Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) (hereinafter referred to as the Board), at its ninetieth and ninety-fourth meetings (EB 90 and EB 94), considered options for further development of the CDM in urban sectors. The Board at EB 97 took note of the information note "CDM in urban sectors" as contained in annex 15 to the 74<sup>th</sup> Methodologies Panel (MP) meeting report. The Board considered the draft guidelines "Use of the CDM in urban sectors" at EB 102 and EB 103.
2. The Board at EB 105 considered the draft new guideline "Use of the CDM in urban sectors" and agreed with the principles contained therein. The Board also agreed to change the title to "Development of a PoA-DD applicable to buildings". Noting the cross-references to the "CDM Methodology Booklet", the Board requested the secretariat to present the draft guideline for adoption by the Board once the booklet has been updated by the secretariat to reflect the list of methodologies and standardized parameters. Also, the Board requested the secretariat to incorporate elements on cross effects, as contained in annex 5 to the 79<sup>th</sup> MP meeting report, into the "CDM project standard for programmes of activities" at its next revision.

### 2. Purpose

3. The purpose of the draft new guideline is to facilitate the development of CDM PoAs in urban sectors. It addresses the guidance provided by the Board at EB 105.

### 3. Key issues and proposed solutions

4. This document provides specific guidance to develop a PoA design document (PoA-DD) for PoAs that implement mitigation measures in buildings.
5. Based on the guidance provided by the Board at its EB 102, EB 103 and EB 105, the following changes have been made to the draft new guideline:
  - (a) The title of the document has been changed to "Development of a PoA applicable to buildings";
  - (b) A reference has been made to the explanation on CDM methodologies applicable to city-based mitigation programmes in the updated "CDM Methodology Booklet";
  - (c) A reference has been made to the explanation of possible standardization of parameters in the updated "CDM Methodology Booklet";
  - (d) A reference has been made to the guidance on cross effects contained in appendix 1 to the "CDM project standard for programmes of activities" (see annex 9 of EB 106 annotations).

6. Two Appendices have been prepared:
  - (a) **Appendix 1**, which include the grey boxes where general guidance from “Attachment. Instructions for completing this form” from the PoA-DD form is provided, for ease of reference;
  - (b) **Appendix 2**, which does not include the grey boxes.
7. Once the Board adopts the guideline, Appendix 1 will be removed (i.e. only Appendix 2 will stay) for publication.

#### **4. Impacts**

8. The proposed guideline, once approved, will facilitate the development of CDM PoAs in urban sectors.

#### **5. Subsequent work and timelines**

9. The draft new guideline is recommended for consideration by the Board at EB 106. No further work is envisaged.
10. The grey boxes in **Appendix 1** are for ease of reference. **Appendix 1** will be removed for publication once the Board adopts the guideline.

#### **6. Recommendations to the Board**

11. It is recommended that the Board adopt this draft new guideline, to be made effective of the day of the Board’s approval.

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## 1. Introduction

1. This document provides general guidelines to facilitate the development of clean development mechanism (CDM) project activities and programmes of activities (PoAs) in the urban context, providing best practice examples in a programme of activities design document (PoA-DD) and a component project activity design document (CPA-DD) template.

## 2. Scope and applicability

2. This guideline is applicable to the development of CDM PoAs that implement different types of climate change mitigation measures in buildings. The document provides guidance on the design of CDM PoAs when combining multiple-component activities for emission reductions undertaken in the context of urban sectors.

### 2.1. Entry into force

3. This document enters into force on **DD MM YYYY**.

## 3. Definitions

4. The definitions contained in the “Glossary: CDM terms” shall apply.

## 4. Methodological aspects

### 4.1. CDM methodologies applicable to city-based mitigation programmes

5. A non-exhaustive list of methodologies applicable to urban mitigation projects implemented in different sectors and short descriptions of the individual methodologies can be found in the CDM Methodologies Booklet, available at:  
<<https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/documentation/index.html>>.

### 4.2. Standardization of parameters

6. A wide range of parameters in CDM methodologies identified in Section 4.1 could be standardized by taking a region/country-specific approach for a sector. Examples of parameters that could potentially be standardized, in accordance with the “Procedure for the development, revision, clarification and update of standardized baselines” can be found in the CDM Methodologies Booklet, available at:  
<<https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/documentation/index.html>>.

### 4.3. Consideration of cross effects

7. The application of multiple methodologies to a PoA may result in an overestimation of emission reductions if the coordinating/managing entity (CME) does not ensure that any overlaps in baselines or emission reduction estimates are considered and accounted for. To avoid any such overlaps, the CME should refer to “Appendix 1. Instructions for the consideration of cross effects for the application of multiple methodologies for programmes of activities” of the “CDM project standard for programmes of activities”.

#### 4.4. Specific guidance to develop a PoA for mitigation measures applicable to buildings

8. Appendix 1 of this document illustrates specific guidance to develop a PoA for PoAs that implement mitigation measures in buildings with individual and cross-cutting interventions in energy generation and use.
9. Table 1 below lists the technologies/measures that are considered in this guideline.

**Table 1. Technologies/measures considered in the PoA**

<b>Technology/Measure</b>	<b>Methodology reference</b>
<b>Roof-top solar photovoltaics (PV), wind electric generator</b>	AMS-I.F.: Renewable electricity generation for captive use and mini-grid
<b>Solar water heating system</b>	AMS-I.J.: Solar water heating systems
<b>Energy efficient equipment/appliances</b>	AMS-II.E.: Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for buildings
	AMS-II.C.: Demand-side energy efficiency activities for specific technologies
	AMS-II.Q.: Energy efficiency and/or energy supply projects in commercial buildings
<b>Energy efficient lighting</b>	AMS-II.J.: Demand-side activities for efficient lighting technologies
	AMS-II.N.: Demand side EE activities for installation of EE lighting and/or controls in buildings
<b>Energy efficient space heating</b>	AMS-II.R.: Energy efficiency space heating measures for residential buildings


## Appendix 1. Specific guidance to develop a PoA for mitigation measures applicable to buildings

Note:

- General guidance from “Attachment. Instructions for completing this form” from the PoA-DD form is provided in the grey boxes in this document for ease of reference, it will be removed in the approved final version allowing the reader to refer to the latest version of the PoA-DD form.
- Specific guidance, if any, for mitigation measures in buildings, are provided in the white boxes.

The specific guidance in this document is provided for PoAs that implement renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency improvement technologies/measures in buildings. In no way, it should be construed to limit the application of PoAs to technologies/measures described as possible range of mitigation measures in the urban context is broad (e.g. measures related to transport, waste management may also be implemented in cities). Coordinating/managing entities shall follow the requirements in the “CDM project standard for programmes of activities”. Specific guidance provided in this document is for illustration purposes only and should not supersede nor replace the requirements provided in the above standard.

This document describes various steps of formulating a CPA, including: inclusion in the PoA; application of methodologies; confirmation of eligibility criteria; estimation of emission reductions; identifying cross effects between the applied methodologies; and conditions for inclusion of individual buildings in a CPA and in the PoA.

 <p><b>Programme of activities design document form</b> (Version 08.1)</p>	
<p><i>Complete this form in accordance with the instructions attached at the end of this form.</i></p>	
<b>BASIC INFORMATION</b>	
<b>Title of the PoA</b>	Mitigation measures in buildings
<b>Version number of the PoA-DD</b>	
<b>Completion date of the PoA-DD</b>	
<b>Coordinating/managing entity</b>	
<b>Host Parties</b>	
<b>Applied methodologies and standardized baselines</b>	

<b>Sectoral scopes linked to the applied methodologies</b>	
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1. Indicate the following information on the cover page:
  - (a) Title of the PoA;
  - (b) Version number of the PoA-DD;
  - (c) Completion date of the PoA-DD (dd/mm/yyyy);
  - (d) Name of the coordinating/managing entity;
  - (e) Names of the host Parties;
  - (f) Titles and UNFCCC reference numbers of the applied methodologies and, where applicable, applied standardized baselines;
  - (g) Sectoral scopes linked to the applied methodologies, clearly indicating mandatory sectoral scopes and if applicable, conditional sectoral scopes for the PoA.

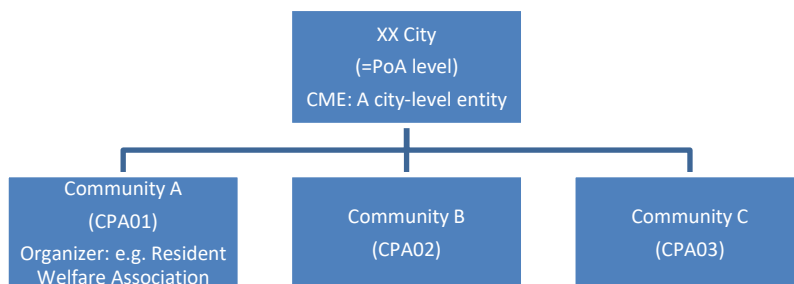
## PART I. Programmes of activities (PoA)

### SECTION A. Description of PoA

#### A.1. Purpose and general description of PoA

1. Provide the purpose and a general description of the PoA, including:
  - (a) The policy/measure or stated goal that the PoA seeks to achieve;
  - (b) A framework for the implementation of the PoA;
  - (c) A confirmation that the PoA is a voluntary action by the coordinating/managing entity;
  - (d) How the PoA contributes to the sustainable development of the host Party (not more than one page).

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** For a PoA that will be implemented at the city level covering a large number of participating buildings and their owners/occupants, the CME may conduct a survey of the coverage area, organize an awareness programme for the building occupants about the requirements for participating in the PoA, and present the included measures and procedures prior to the starting date of the programme. The CME may develop a recording system of enrolment of individual buildings, their occupants and the measures they propose for individual units and common use. For example, the measures could be rooftop solar system for common electricity consumption in a building. The organization of the PoA can be on a hierarchical basis. For example, the overall CME could be at the whole city level, and each CPA may be at the community-level groups managed by community associations.





## A.2. Physical/geographical boundary of PoA

1. Describe the physical/geographical boundary of the PoA in terms of a geographical area (e.g. municipality, region within a country, country or several countries) within which all CPAs to be included in the PoA will be implemented.

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** The physical/geographical boundary of the PoA may align with the administrative boundary of the city or province. Buildings/residences in any community within that city boundary may be eligible to participate in this PoA. The CME may design a system where proceeds from the sale of certified emission reductions are shared with participating building owners so that they are incentivized to participate in the CPAs under the PoA.

The individual owners may be registered into the system managed by the CME or its local representative. For better administration, each CPA may cover a distinguishable area, such as a community.

If the PoA includes different types of buildings (e.g. residential, commercial, institutional), they may be grouped into different CPAs.

## A.3. Technologies/measures

1. Provide a summary of the technologies/measures to be employed and/or implemented by CPAs under the PoA.
2. Describe how the technologies/measures and know-how for their use are transferred to the host Parties.

## A.4. Coordinating/managing entity

1. Provide the name of the coordinating/managing entity of the PoA and provide its contact information in Appendix 1 below.

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** The CME may be an organization with administrative responsibilities at the city, sub-city or province level. Examples of appropriate CMEs include a municipality, special-purpose company for managing infrastructure, and provincial development authorities usually with a mandate for regulating/administering various sectors covered under this PoA (e.g. building permits, power distribution, town planning). The organization may have sub-offices at the CPA level – for example, a municipality or city development organization could act as the CME of the PoA and their branch offices as the CPA implementers. This would be based on laws and practices prevalent in the host country or its provinces.

## A.5. Parties and project participants

1. Using the table, list the Parties and the project participants involved in the PoA, and provide contact information of the project participants in Appendix 1 below. Project participants may or may not be involved in one of the CPAs under the PoA.
2. Indicate the host Parties of the PoA by adding “(host Party)” after the Parties’ name.

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** Project participants may be community associations, or owners of the buildings, or individual homeowners who join the CPA. They may authorize the respective community associations, resident welfare association or their representatives to act as project participants. The CME should maintain a database system to keep records and be able to demonstrate these to the designated operational entity in validation and verification.

Parties involved	Project participants	Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
Party A (host Party)	Private entity A Public entity A ...	
Party B	Private entity B Public entity B ...	

#### A.6. Public funding of PoA

1. Indicate whether the PoA receives public funding from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
2. If so:
  - (a) Provide information on Parties providing public funding;
  - (b) Attach in Appendix 2 below, the affirmation obtained from such Parties in accordance with applicable provisions related to official development assistance in the project standard.

### SECTION B. Management system

1. Describe the operational and management system for the implementation of the PoA, as established in accordance with the applicable provisions in the project standard, including:
  - (a) A clear definition of roles and responsibilities of personnel involved in the process of inclusion of CPAs, including a review of their competencies;
  - (b) Records of arrangements for training and capacity development for personnel;
  - (c) A procedure for technical review of inclusion of CPAs;
  - (d) A procedure to avoid double counting (e.g. to avoid the case of including a new CPA that has already been registered either as a CDM project activity or included as a CPA in another registered CDM PoA);
  - (e) Records and documentation control process for each CPA under the PoA;
  - (f) Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system;
  - (g) Any other relevant elements.

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** The CME may develop a system to admit the participants into the CPAs and record the details of measures they propose to adopt from among the technologies/measures listed in section A.3 above (e.g. number of devices, their capacities in Watts, hours of operation, capacity of the renewable energy technology (RET) systems).

CPA No.	Building	Technologies/Measures
CPA01	Building01	Technology A: xx units Technology B: yy units Technology C: zz units
	Building02	
CPA02		

CPAs may be added at any time in the lifetime of the PoA. The participating buildings may join at the start of the CPA and will be indicated in the CPA-DD.

The CME may, on its own or through agencies appointed, conduct an energy use survey of equipment/appliances in the buildings to be included in CPAs under the PoA, and monitor the performance of the equipment/appliances periodically in order to quantify for emission reductions.

The CME or CPA implementers may survey a pre-decided number of dwellings selected possibly through a cluster sampling method. They may also consider applying other sampling methods illustrated in the “Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities”. The CME may invite energy-efficient appliance and equipment manufacturers to submit technical specifications and other details. The CME and CPA implementers may also verify the performance of equipment and type-testing reports. They may rely on reports published by host country government-approved laboratories and institutions regarding performance. Similarly, the CME and CPA implementers may shortlist suppliers of the equipment/appliances based on their quality reports.

For a description of the monitoring plan, the CME should provide details in Section I.7 “Monitoring Plan”.

## SECTION C. Demonstration of additionality of PoA

1. Describe how in the absence of the PoA, none of the CPAs that will be implemented under the PoA would occur.

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** Individual technologies/measures will generally result in very small amounts of emission reductions. The guidance provided in the latest version of “TOOL19: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities” or “TOOL21: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities” may be applied for demonstrating additionality of CPAs.

## SECTION D. Start date and duration of PoA

### D.1. Start date of PoA

1. State the start date of the PoA.
2. Describe how the start date has been determined in accordance with the definition of the start date in the “Glossary: CDM terms”.
3. If the date of publication of the PoA-DD for global stakeholder consultation is chosen as the start date of the PoA, indicate the start date of the PoA as “the date of publication of the PoA-DD” at the stage of global stakeholder consultation, and indicate the exact date of the publication in the format of dd/mm/yyyy before submitting the request for registration of the PoA. Do not attach any qualifications to the start date, such as “expected”.

## D.2. Duration of PoA

1. State the duration of the PoA in years and months.

## SECTION E. Environmental impacts

### E.1. Level at which environmental impacts analysis is undertaken

1. Indicate whether the analysis of the environmental impacts was carried out for the whole PoA or to be carried out at the CPA level, and justify the choice of the level.

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** Approval and authorization from local government as well as state/federal government should be obtained in accordance with host country regulations.

Environmental impacts analysis may be undertaken at the PoA level or at the CPA level. However, the impacts due to the disposal of the replaced equipment/appliances should be assessed at the CPA level (e.g. compact fluorescent lamps containing mercury or appliances containing refrigerants may require specific measures at their disposal).

### E.2. Analysis of environmental impacts

1. If the analysis of the environmental impacts was carried out for the whole PoA, provide a summary of the analysis and references to all related documentation, including those on transboundary impacts.
2. For the PoA that will include only small-scale, non-afforestation or reforestation (A/R) CPAs, provide a summary of the analysis of the environmental impacts if such analysis is required by the host Party(ies). If such analysis is not carried out, indicate "Not applicable" and provide a justification.
3. If the analysis of the environmental impacts is to be carried out at the CPA level, indicate "Not applicable".

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** For brownfield projects, the environmental impacts of the programme should include estimation of number of old appliances or equipment that will be discarded. The CME may also elaborate the mechanism of collection of the discarded equipment and how the equipment will be disposed of and not sold as used equipment outside the PoA boundary. The CME should maintain the records of environmentally safe disposal of the replaced devices.

### E.3. Environmental impact assessment

1. If an environmental impact assessment was carried out for the whole PoA in accordance with the applicable provisions in the project standard, provide conclusions and references to all related documentation. If an environmental impact assessment was not carried out, indicate "Not applicable" and provide a justification.

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** Where applicable the environmental impact assessment (EIA) would record the conditions prevailing prior to the implementation of the PoA and help determine the effectiveness of the PoA. The EIA acts and rules prevailing in many countries may not categorize the activities covered under the PoA, as they are individually very small. However, since the activities under this PoA reduce environmental impacts, the EIA study prior to the programme start will help assess emission reductions after the programme activities start.

## SECTION F. Local stakeholder consultation

### F.1. Level at which local stakeholder consultation is undertaken

1. Indicate whether the local stakeholder consultation was carried out for the whole PoA or to be carried out at the CPA level, and justify the choice of the level.

## F.2. Modalities for local stakeholder consultation

1. If the local stakeholder consultation was carried out for the whole PoA, follow the instructions in 2–5 below.
2. If there are host Party rules on local stakeholder consultations applicable to the PoA, provide a summary of the consultations carried out under the host Party rules, including the direct positive and negative impacts identified and how the negative impacts identified will be addressed. If such host Party rules do not exist, follow the instructions in 3–5 below.
3. Describe the process of the local stakeholder consultation undertaken for the PoA and demonstrate how the process complies with the relevant requirements in the project standard regarding:
  - (a) The scope of local stakeholder consultation;
  - (b) The minimum group of stakeholders to be involved;
  - (c) The means for inviting stakeholders' participation;
  - (d) The information to be made available to stakeholders;
  - (e) The conduct of consultation.
4. For 3(b) above, provide evidence that invitations were sent to the relevant stakeholders and that their comments were invited. If any of the relevant stakeholders were not invited, provide an appropriate justification.
5. For 3(c) above, describe the steps/actions taken to invite comments, taking into account local and national circumstances.
6. If the local stakeholder consultation is to be carried out at the CPA level, indicate "Not applicable".

### Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:

The CME should follow the requirements specified in the section on "Local stakeholder consultation" of the "CDM project standard for programmes of activities".

The CME may conduct local stakeholder consultations jointly with participants from city buildings, representatives of community associations, local authorities, pollution control agencies, electricity distribution companies, equipment suppliers, architects/contractors, host country agencies which control labelling of efficient appliances (if established), etc.

The CME may inform the city residents about the PoA through advertisements/announcements and invite residents from all the wards or counties of the city for their inputs. The consultation may be held at a convenient time and place in the city, after an appropriate notice period. Besides raising queries during consultation, citizens may be given a questionnaire or sheets for comments.

Information about the proposed PoA/CPAs and implementation procedures may be provided, questions can be answered, and proceedings may be recorded and shared with all stakeholders. The consultation may provide information about the programme directly to the prospective participants, clarify questions and obtain suggestions on improving the PoA design.

## F.3. Summary of comments received

1. If the local stakeholder consultation was carried out for the whole PoA:
  - (a) Prepare a summary report of the comments received during the consultation and attach the report as Appendix 6 below;
  - (b) Provide an executive summary of the comments in this section;
  - (c) Describe complaints from local stakeholders, if any, submitted to the DNA(s) of the host Party(ies) and forwarded through the DOE on the handling of the outcome of the local stakeholder consultation.
2. If the local stakeholder consultation is to be carried out at the CPA level, indicate "Not applicable".

#### **F.4. Consideration of comments received**

1. If the local stakeholder consultation was carried out for the whole PoA, describe how the comments and, where applicable, complaints provided by local stakeholders have been taken into account in the PoA-DD or in the revised PoA-DD, including a justification if any comments were not incorporated.
2. If the local stakeholder consultation is to be carried out at the CPA level, indicate "Not applicable".

#### **SECTION G. Approval and authorization**

1. Indicate whether the letters of approval from Parties that wish to be involved in the PoA are available at the time of submitting the PoA-DD to the DOE for validation. If so, provide the letters.
2. Indicate whether each project participant listed in the PoA-DD is authorized by at least one Party involved in the PoA in the respective letter of approval or in a separate authorization letter. If there are separate authorization letters, provide the letters.
3. Indicate whether the coordinating/managing entity is authorized by each host Party of the PoA for its coordination in the respective letter of approval or in a separate authorization letter. If there are separate authorization letters, provide the letters.

### **PART II. Generic component project activity (CPA)**

1. Use this section to describe a generic CPA, defining the common features and the modalities for designing specific-case CPAs that correspond to the generic CPA. Duplicate Part II of this form for each additional generic CPA.
2. If more than one technology/measure or more than one methodology is applied to the PoA, prepare a generic CPA for each technology/measure, each methodology and each combination thereof. In this case, repeat Part II for each generic CPA such that one completed Part II represents one generic CPA-DD, and collate all the generic CPA-DDs, not repeating the sections within a generic CPA-DD.
3. If a generic CPA employs and/or implements technologies/measures that are included in the positive lists for additionality demonstration in the "Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities" or "Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities", the generic CPA-DD may cover more than one technology/measure. However, in this case, include all information related to eligibility criteria, emission reduction calculations and monitoring requirements for each technology/measure separately taking into account any specific guidance in the applied methodologies. A generic CPA can be prepared to include either small-scale CPAs or large-scale CPAs.
4. Use only small-scale methodologies and, where applicable, standardized baselines for designing a generic CPA for small-scale CPAs following the annexes to decision 4/CMP.1, including annex II (CDM SSC M&Ps) and other CDM rules and requirements for small-scale project activities (hereinafter referred to as generic small-scale CPA). However, large-scale methodologies and, where applicable, standardized baselines may be used for a generic CPA that is within the small-scale project activity thresholds if the generic CPA follows the annex to decision 3/CMP.1 (CDM M&Ps) and other CDM rules and requirements for large-scale project activities.

#### **SECTION H. Description of generic CPA**

##### **H.1. Title of generic CPA**

1. Indicate the title of the generic CPA.

##### **H.2. Reference number of generic CPA**

1. Assign a reference number to each generic CPA. The reference number may be a cardinal number referring to the chronological order of generic CPAs (e.g. "Generic CPA 1").

### H.3. Purpose and general description of generic CPA

1. Provide a general description of the generic CPA, including:
  - (a) The purpose of the generic CPA;
  - (b) A summary of the technologies/measures to be employed and/or implemented by the corresponding CPAs.
2. Provide a full description of 1(b) above in section H.4 below.

***Additional specific instructions for generic small-scale CPAs:***

3. Indicate the small-scale project type (Type I, Type II and/or Type III) applicable to the generic CPA in accordance with the project standard.
4. If applicable, indicate and demonstrate that the generic CPA qualifies for a microscale project type (Type I, Type II and/or Type III) in accordance with the project standard.
5. If there is more than one component in the generic CPA, indicate the small-scale or microscale project type for each component separately.

### H.4. Technologies/measures

1. Describe the technologies/measures to be employed and/or implemented by the corresponding CPAs including:
  - (a) A list of the facilities, systems and equipment that will be installed and/or modified by the corresponding CPAs;
  - (b) The arrangement of the facilities, systems and equipment;
  - (c) The monitoring equipment and their location in the systems.
2. Describe the types and levels of services (normally in terms of mass or energy flows) provided by the facilities, systems and equipment that will be modified and/or installed under the corresponding CPAs and their relation, if any, to other facilities, systems and equipment outside the project boundary.
3. For the facilities, systems and equipment that will be modified and/or installed under the corresponding CPAs, provide information on:
  - (a) The range of the age and average lifetime of the equipment based on the manufacturer's specifications and industry standards;
  - (b) The range of the existing and forecast installed capacities, load factors and efficiencies;
  - (c) The energy and mass flows and balances of the facilities, systems and equipment, if necessary.
4. Provide a short summary of facilities, systems and equipment in the baseline scenario as established in section I.5 below.
5. Do not provide information that is not essential to understanding the purpose of the generic CPA and how it reduces GHG emissions. Do not include information related to facilities, systems and equipment that are auxiliary to the main scope of the generic CPA and do not affect directly or indirectly GHG emissions and/or mass and energy balances of the processes related to the generic CPA.

***Additional specific instructions for generic small-scale CPAs:***

6. If there is more than one component in the generic small-scale CPA, provide the information for each component separately.

## SECTION I. Application of selected methodologies and standardized baselines

### **Additional specific instructions for generic small-scale CPAs:**

1. If there is more than one component in the generic small-scale CPA, provide the information for each component separately in the entire section I.

### **I.1. Reference to methodologies and standardized baselines**

1. Indicate exact reference (number, title, version) of:
  - (a) The selected methodologies (e.g. ACM0001: "Large-scale Consolidated Methodology: Flaring or use of landfill gas" (Version 18.0));
  - (b) Any tools and other methodologies to which the selected methodologies refer (e.g. "Methodological Tool: TOOL07: Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" (Version 05.0));
  - (c) The selected standardized baselines, where applicable (e.g. ASB0001: "Standardized baseline: Grid emission factor for the Southern African power pool" (Version 01.0)).
2. Refer to the UNFCCC CDM website for the exact reference of approved methodologies, tools and standardized baselines.

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** All the methodologies that are expected to be applied should be listed. The CME may choose the format (i.e. tabular or descriptive) for describing the methodologies. If a methodology is relevant to multiple devices (e.g. AMS-II.C.), a list of such devices should be provided.

### **I.2. Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines**

1. Justify the choice of the selected methodologies and, where applicable, the selected standardized baselines by showing that the design of the generic CPA meets all applicability conditions of the methodologies and, where applicable, the standardized baselines. Explain documentation that has been used for the justification and provide references to it or include the documentation in Appendix 3 below.
2. Ensure that the design of the generic CPA complies with all the relevant requirements of the selected methodologies and, where applicable, the selected standardized baselines, including the application of any tools, standards or guidelines required by the methodologies and, where applicable, the standardized baselines.

### **Additional specific instructions for generic small-scale CPAs:**

3. Demonstrate that the design of the generic CPA qualifies as Type I, Type II, and/or Type III in accordance with applicable provisions on small-scale project type and eligibility in the project standard.
4. In case the generic CPA contains more than one component, demonstrate that the sum of components for each type does not exceed the limits of that project type.

### **Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

The CPA proponents may conduct the project in phases, i.e. first implement one or some of the energy-efficiency (EE) measures and then install renewable energy technologies (RETs). If a standardized baseline is available to determine parameters (e.g. the emission factor of the electricity grid of the host country) it should be used by the CPA.

The CME should evaluate possible cross effects while applying the methodologies, in accordance with Appendix 1 to the "CDM project standard for programmes of activities". A key cross effect to consider is the order in which the baseline is determined. If the baseline for RETs is considered as the equipment/appliances prior to their replacement, it may lead to overestimation of emission reductions. Therefore, the baseline for determination of the energy efficiency improvement measures should be set before the baseline for RETs.



### I.3. Application of multiple methodologies

1. Indicate whether the generic CPA applies a combination of multiple methodologies in accordance with the project standard. If so, indicate which of the following combinations is applied:
  - (a) Multiple small-scale methodologies;
  - (b) Multiple large-scale methodologies; or
  - (c) Combination of large-scale and small-scale methodologies.
2. If multiple methodologies are applied, demonstrate that all associated conditions for application of multiple methodologies in the project standard are met, including those relating to cross effects.

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** Any expected cross effects due to application of several methodologies should be described. For example, focus should include impact on identification of baseline scenario, errors/overestimation of baseline emissions from one or more measures, or any sequential approach to be employed.

If the technologies/measures included in PoAs address different sources of emission reductions, the CME may need to apply different methodologies to the respective measures. In order to ensure accurate emission estimation, cross effects need to be analysed and suitable conditions made for inclusion in the PoA. The guidance provided in "Appendix 1. Instructions for consideration of cross effects for the application of multiple methodologies for programmes of activities" of the "CDM project standard for programmes of activities" should be followed. A PoA involving RET and EE may apply at least two methodologies. In this case, the baseline should be defined sequentially, i.e. first for the EE measures (primary measure), after which the reduced energy consumption should be considered for baseline determination for RET measures (secondary measure). This is in accordance with the guidance on Types I and II cross effects in "Appendix 1. Instructions for consideration of cross effects for the application of multiple methodologies for programmes of activities" of the "CDM project standard for programmes of activities".

### I.4. Project boundary, sources and greenhouse gases (GHGs)

1. Describe how to define the project boundary of each corresponding CPA, including how to determine the physical delineation of each corresponding CPA, and which sources and GHGs are to be included in the project boundary in accordance with the applied methodologies, and where applicable, the applied standardized baselines.
2. Use the table in the form to describe emission sources and GHGs to be included in the project boundary for the purpose of calculating project emissions, baseline emissions and, if applicable, leakage emissions.
3. In addition to the table, where possible, present a flow diagram of the project boundary, based on the description provided in section H.4 above. Include in the flow diagram all the facilities, systems, equipment and flows of mass and energy described in that section. In particular, indicate in the diagram the emissions sources and GHGs included in the project boundary and the data and parameters to be monitored.

	Source	GHG	Included?	Justification/Explanation
<b>Baseline</b>	Source 1	CO <sub>2</sub>		
		CH <sub>4</sub>		
		N <sub>2</sub> O		
		---		
	Source 2	CO <sub>2</sub>		
		CH <sub>4</sub>		
		N <sub>2</sub> O		
		---		

Source		GHG	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Project activity	Source 1	CO <sub>2</sub>		
		CH <sub>4</sub>		
		N <sub>2</sub> O		
		---		
	Source 2	CO <sub>2</sub>		
		CH <sub>4</sub>		
		N <sub>2</sub> O		
		---		

### I.5. Establishment and description of baseline scenario

1. Describe how to establish the baseline scenario for each corresponding CPA in accordance with applicable provisions for the establishment and description of baseline scenarios in the project standard, the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines.
2. Where the procedure in the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines involves several steps, describe how each step is applied and transparently document the outcome of each step. Explain and justify key assumptions and rationales. Provide and explain all data used to describe how to establish the baseline scenario (variables, parameters, data sources, etc.). Provide all relevant documentation and/or references.
3. Where “future anthropogenic emissions by sources are projected to rise above current levels due to the specific circumstances of the host Party”, use the “Guidelines on the consideration of suppressed demand in CDM methodologies” to propose a revision to an approved methodology to cover such scenario if it is not covered in the methodology.
4. Describe how the relevant national and/or sectoral policies, regulations and circumstances are to be taken into account in accordance with the project standard.

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** The baseline scenarios should be described with necessary evidence as per the requirements of all applied methodologies.

Several methodologies may be included in the CPA. This may be done to give flexibility to apply different technologies/measures to different units/buildings. The CME/CPA implementers should keep record of the units/buildings’ choice among these methodologies and the corresponding baseline for these units/buildings. The database system of the CME needs to be designed to make this possible.

If a CPA applies AMS-II.E. in conjunction with “TOOL31: Determination of standardized baselines for energy efficiency measures in residential, commercial and institutional buildings”, specific baseline CO<sub>2</sub> emission per gross floor area of buildings in the geographical locality of the CPA should be defined.

The CPA should highlight if there are any cross effects while determining the baseline scenarios under these methodologies, and detail how they have been addressed, demonstrating how the baseline emission estimation is conservative.

## I.6. Estimation of emission reductions

### I.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices

1. Explain how the methods or methodological steps in the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, for calculating baseline emissions, project emissions, leakage emissions and emission reductions are applied to the generic CPA. Clearly state which equations will be used in calculating emission reductions for the corresponding CPAs.
2. Explain and justify all relevant methodological choices, including:
  - (a) Where the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines include different scenarios or cases, indicate and justify which scenario or case applies to the generic CPA;
  - (b) Where the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines provide different options to choose from (e.g. “combined margin” under AMS I.D, which methodological approach is used to calculate the “operating margin” in ACM0002), indicate and justify which option has been chosen for the generic CPA;
  - (c) Where the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines allow different default values (e.g. values for MCF under AMS III.E), indicate and justify which default value has been chosen for the generic CPA.

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** In case of grid electricity, the emission factor may be determined using the latest version of the “TOOL07: Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system”.

The energy consumption of the baseline devices may be measured or it may be determined using “TOOL31: Determination of standardized baselines for energy efficiency measures in residential, commercial and institutional buildings”.

### I.6.2. Data and parameters fixed ex ante

1. Include a compilation of information on the data and parameters that are not monitored during the crediting period of the corresponding CPAs but are determined before the registration of the PoA and remain fixed throughout the PoA period. Do not include here data that will only become available with the implementation of the corresponding CPAs (e.g. measurements after the implementation of the corresponding CPAs), but include them in the table in section I.7.1 below.
2. The compilation of information may include data that are measured or sampled, and data that are collected from other sources (e.g. official statistics, expert judgment, proprietary data, IPCC, commercial and scientific literature, etc.). Do not include data that are calculated with equations provided in the applied methodologies or default values specified in the methodologies in the compilation.
3. For each piece of data or parameter, complete the table, following the instructions below:
  - (a) “Value(s) applied”: provide the value applied. Where a time series of data is used, where several measurements are undertaken or where surveys have been conducted, provide detailed information in Appendix 4 below. To report multiple values referring to the same data or parameter, use one table. If necessary, use references to spreadsheets;
  - (b) “Source of data”: indicate and justify the choice of data source. Provide clear and valid references and, where applicable, additional documentation in Appendix 4 below;
  - (c) “Measurement methods and procedures”: where values are based on measurement, include a description of the measurement methods and procedures applied (e.g. which standards have been used), indicate the responsible person/entity that undertook the measurement, the date of the measurement and the measurement results. More detailed information can be provided in Appendix 4 below;
  - (d) “Purpose of data”: choose one of the following:
    - (i) Calculation of baseline emissions;

(ii) Calculation of project emissions; (iii) Calculation of leakage.
---

*(Copy this table for each piece of data and parameter.)*

<b>Data/Parameter</b>	
Data unit	
Description	
Source of data	
Value(s) applied	
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

**I.6.3. Modalities for ex ante calculation of emission reductions**

1. Provide modalities for a transparent ex ante calculation of baseline emissions, project emissions (or, where applicable, direct calculation of emission reductions) and leakage emissions expected during the crediting period of the corresponding CPAs, applying all relevant equations provided in the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines. For data or parameters available before the registration of the PoA, use values contained in the table in section I.6.2 above.
2. For data or parameters not available before the registration of the PoA and to be monitored during the crediting period of the corresponding CPAs, use estimates contained in the table in section I.7.1 below. If any of these estimates has been determined by a sampling approach, provide a description of the sampling efforts undertaken in accordance with the “Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities”.
3. Document how each equation is applied, in a manner that enables the reader to reproduce the calculation. Where relevant, provide additional background information and/or data in Appendix 4 below, including relevant spreadsheets.
4. Provide a sample calculation for each equation used.

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** The CME should provide detailed calculations of ex ante estimates of the baseline emissions in the PoA-DD.

In case of RET activities, baseline emissions is determined as the product of the amount of electricity displaced by the renewable generating unit and an emission factor.

In case of EE activities, the emission reduction calculation involves estimation of energy savings from the EE devices and the emission factor of the electricity grid supplying the locality of the CPA. Multiplying these two parameters provides an estimation for the emission reductions.

The CME should also provide detailed calculations of ex ante estimates of the project emissions and leakage emissions in the PoA-DD.

**I.7. Monitoring plan**

1. Through sections I.7.1–I.7.3 below, provide a detailed description of how to develop the monitoring plan for each corresponding CPA in accordance with the applicable provisions in the project standard, the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines.
2. If the coordinating/managing entity chooses to delay the submission of the description of how to develop the monitoring plan in accordance with the applicable provisions in the project standard, clearly state that the submission of the description of how to develop the monitoring plan is delayed and that this form does not contain information related to the monitoring plan.

### I.7.1. Data and parameters to be monitored

1. Include specific information on how the data and parameters that need to be monitored in accordance with the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines will actually be collected during monitoring. Include here data and parameters that are determined only once for the crediting period of the corresponding CPAs but that will become available only after the implementation of the corresponding CPAs.
2. For each piece of data or parameter, complete the table, following the instructions below:
  - (a) "Source of data": indicate the source(s) of data that will be used for the corresponding CPAs (e.g. which exact national statistics). Where several sources are used, justify which data sources should be preferred;
  - (b) "Value(s) applied": the value applied is an estimate of the data or parameter that will be monitored during the crediting period of the corresponding CPAs, but is used for the purpose of calculating estimated emission reductions in the CPA-DDs of the corresponding CPAs. To report multiple values referring to the same data or parameter, use one table. If necessary, use references to spreadsheets;
  - (c) "Measurement methods and procedures": where data or parameters are to be monitored, specify the measurement methods and procedures, standards to be applied, accuracy of the measurements, person/entity responsible for the measurements, and, in case of periodic measurements, the measurement intervals;
  - (d) "QA/QC procedures": describe the Quality Assurance (QA)/Quality Control (QC) procedures to be applied, including the calibration procedures, where applicable;
  - (e) "Purpose of data": choose one of the following:
    - (i) Calculation of baseline emissions;
    - (ii) Calculation of project emissions;
    - (iii) Calculation of leakage emissions.
3. Provide any relevant further background documentation in Appendix 5 below.

*(Copy this table for each piece of data or parameter.)*

<b>Data/Parameter</b>	
Data unit	
Description	
Source of data	
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	
Monitoring frequency	
QA/QC procedures	
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

### I.7.2. Sampling plan

1. If data and parameters to be monitored in section I.7.1 above are to be determined by a sampling approach, provide a description of how to establish the sampling plan in accordance with the recommended outline for a sampling plan in the "Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities".

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** Sampling may be necessary in order to determine the average consumption of devices in the buildings. Buildings near to each other are expected to be uniform and would generally exhibit similar types of households and similar types of appliances/equipment. Therefore, the area of the CPA may be divided into sub-groups or clusters, which exhibit uniform characteristics. Hence, cluster sampling may be more cost-effective.

The sample size should be determined in accordance with “Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities” and “Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities”.

### I.7.3. Other elements of monitoring plan

1. Describe the other elements of the monitoring plan as outlined in the project standard, the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, including the operational and management structure for monitoring, provisions for data archiving, and responsibilities and institutional arrangements for data collection and archiving.
2. Provide any relevant further background information in Appendix 5 below.

## SECTION J. Crediting period type and duration

1. State the type of crediting period (renewable or fixed) chosen for the generic CPA that is applicable to all the corresponding CPAs.
2. State the length of crediting period that is applicable to all the corresponding CPAs, in years and months.

## SECTION K. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs

1. Demonstrate the usability of the eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA by using the table, defining the eligibility criteria in accordance with the project standard, and setting out required conditions for a CPA to be included in the PoA.
2. For each eligibility criterion, specify the category of criterion, conditions to meet the criterion and required supporting evidence in each row of the table.
3. Add rows to the table as necessary.

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:** A table similar to the one below may be used to describe each eligibility criterion, required condition, and supporting evidence. The information included in the table is just an example, for illustration purposes.

No.	Eligibility criterion - Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Supporting evidence for inclusion
1	Geographical boundary	All buildings in each CPA are located within the geographical boundary of the PoA.	Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates or street address.
2	Double counting	The CPAs of PoA shall not result in double counting of emission reductions.	For each CPA, the following are fulfilled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contractual agreements between CME and CPA implementer on the transfer of certified emission reductions,</li> <li>- Precise location of buildings recorded in the database (GPS coordinates).</li> </ul>
3	Other PoAs or projects	There is no other registered CDM project activity included in another registered PoA, or deregistered project activities with the same identification data.	GPS coordinates, analysis of projects in the CDM pipeline.

4	Technology/Measure	CPA implementers will provide manufacturer's specifications of applied RE and EE technology/measure.  CME will verify the claims of the project component through physical site visit and documents submitted before admitting participant to the CPA.	Description of the technologies (e.g. expected lifetime, capacity, plant load factor, any manufacturer specifications).  Documents such as energy audit report of the building and report on implementation of energy audit recommendations, quotations received for equipment from pre-approved vendors.
5	Start date	The start date of any proposed CPA will be on or after the start date of the proposed CDM PoA.	
6	Compliance with the applicability conditions of applied methodologies	Each CPA will satisfy the applicability conditions of applied methodologies.	Supporting documents to demonstrate compliance with applicability conditions of applied methodologies, which will be provided in Section B.1 of CPA-DD.
7	Additionality	Each CPA will follow the process in Section C of PoA-DD to demonstrate additionality of the project activity.	Data sheets of equipment to prove the capacity of the RE PV or the consumption of the equipment for EE measures.
8	Local stakeholder consultation and environmental impact analysis	Local stakeholder consultation will be conducted at PoA level.	Minutes, stakeholder consultation reports, etc. will be provided; Initial Environmental Examination report, Environmental Approval from the government authority.
9	Public funding	Each CPA will provide an affirmation that funding from Annex I party, if any, does not result in a diversion of official development assistance.	Confirmation of no public funding from Annex 1 party.
10	Target group	The target group will be a group of buildings included in the CPA.	List of participating buildings.
11	Sampling	Each CPA will follow the requirements of the sampling standard.	Sampling protocol applied.
12	Small-scale thresholds	The capacity of RE equipment and energy savings of EE equipment will not exceed 15 MW and 60 GWh, respectively, over the entire crediting period as small-scale CDM project activities.  In case of microscale CPA, the installed capacity of RE equipment and energy savings of EE equipment will not exceed 5 MW and 20 GWh, respectively, over the entire crediting period.	Data sheets of equipment to prove the capacity of the RE PV or the consumption of the equipment for EE measures.



13	Debundling check	Each CPA is not a debundled component of a large-scale project activity.	Data sheets of equipment to demonstrate the capacity of the RE PV or the consumption of the equipment for EE measures.
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## Appendix 1. Contact information of coordinating/managing entity and project participants

1. For each of the coordinating/managing entity and the project participants listed in section A.4 and A.5 above respectively, complete the table. Copy and paste the table as needed.

<b>Coordinating/managing entity and/or project participants</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Coordinating/managing entity <input type="checkbox"/> Project participant
<b>Organization name</b>	
<b>Country</b>	
<b>Address</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	
<b>Fax</b>	
<b>E-mail</b>	
<b>Website</b>	
<b>Contact person</b>	

## Appendix 2. Affirmation regarding public funding

1. If applicable, attach the affirmation obtained from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention providing public funding to the PoA.

## Appendix 3. Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines

1. Provide any further background information on the applicability of the selected methodologies and, where applicable, the selected standardized baselines.

## Appendix 4. Further background information on ex ante calculation of emission reductions

1. Provide any further background information on the ex ante calculation of emission reductions. This may include data, measurement results, data sources, etc.

## Appendix 5. Further background information on monitoring plan

1. Provide any further background information used in the description of how to develop the monitoring plan for each corresponding CPA. This may include tables with time series data, additional documentation of measurement equipment, procedures, etc.



## **Appendix 6. Summary report of comments received from local stakeholders**

1. If the local stakeholder consultation was carried out for the whole PoA, provide a summary report of comments received from local stakeholders on the PoA during and, if any, after the consultation. In the report, also identify stakeholders who have made comments, including comments forwarded by the DNA(s) of the host Party(ies).

## **Appendix 7. Summary of post-registration changes**

1. Provide a summary of the post-registration changes being proposed in this version of the PoA-DD, and where applicable, the history of all post-registration changes to the PoA that have been approved by the Board after its registration. For all post-registration changes, include reasons for the changes and any additional information relating to the changes.

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## Appendix 2. Specific guidance to develop a PoA for mitigation measures applicable to buildings

### Note:

Specific guidance, if any, for mitigation measures in buildings, are provided in the white boxes.

The specific guidance in this document is provided for PoAs that implement renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency improvement technologies/measures in buildings. In no way, it should be construed to limit the application of PoAs to technologies/measures described as possible range of mitigation measures in the urban context is broad (e.g. measures related to transport, waste management may also be implemented in cities). Coordinating/managing entities shall follow the requirements in the "CDM project standard for programmes of activities". Specific guidance provided in this document is for illustration purposes only and should not supersede nor replace the requirements provided in the above standard.

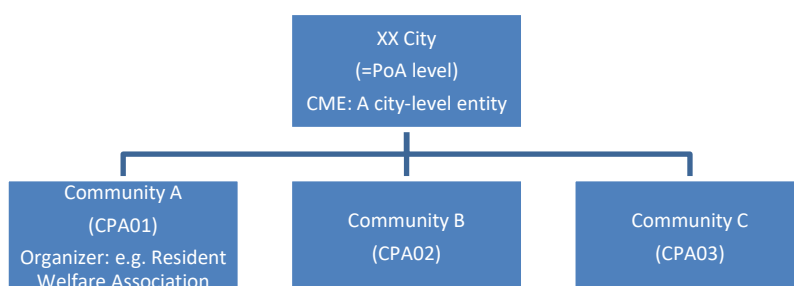
This document describes various steps of formulating a CPA, including: inclusion in the PoA; application of methodologies; confirmation of eligibility criteria; estimation of emission reductions; identifying cross effects between the applied methodologies; and conditions for inclusion of individual buildings in a CPA and in the PoA.

### PART I. Programmes of activities (PoA)

- Purpose and general description of PoA

#### Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:

For a PoA that will be implemented at the city level covering a large number of participating buildings and their owners/occupants, the CME may conduct a survey of the coverage area, organize an awareness programme for the building occupants about the requirements for participating in the PoA, and present the included measures and procedures prior to the starting date of the programme. The CME may develop a recording system of enrolment of individual buildings, their occupants and the measures they propose for individual units and common use. For example, the measures could be rooftop solar system for common electricity consumption in a building. The organization of the PoA can be on a hierarchical basis. For example, the overall CME could be at the whole city level, and each CPA may be at the community-level groups managed by community associations.



- **Physical/geographical boundary of PoA**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

The physical/geographical boundary of the PoA may align with the administrative boundary of the city or province. Buildings/residences in any community within that city boundary may be eligible to participate in this PoA. The CME may design a system where proceeds from the sale of certified emission reductions are shared with participating building owners so that they are incentivized to participate in the CPAs under the PoA.

The individual owners may be registered into the system managed by the CME or its local representative. For better administration, each CPA may cover a distinguishable area, such as a community.

If the PoA includes different types of buildings (e.g. residential, commercial, institutional), they may be grouped into different CPAs.

- **Coordinating/managing entity**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

The CME may be an organization with administrative responsibilities at the city, sub-city or province level. Examples of appropriate CMEs include a municipality, special-purpose company for managing infrastructure, and provincial development authorities usually with a mandate for regulating/administering various sectors covered under this PoA (e.g. building permits, power distribution, town planning). The organization may have sub-offices at the CPA level – for example, a municipality or city development organization could act as the CME of the PoA and their branch offices as the CPA implementers. This would be based on laws and practices prevalent in the host country or its provinces.

- **Parties and project participants**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

Project participants may be community associations, or owners of the buildings, or individual homeowners who join the CPA. They may authorize the respective community associations, resident welfare association or their representatives to act as project participants. The CME should maintain a database system to keep records and be able to demonstrate these to the designated operational entity in validation and verification.

- **Management system**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

The CME may develop a system to admit the participants into the CPAs and record the details of measures they propose to adopt from among the technologies/measures listed in section A.3 above (e.g. number of devices, their capacities in Watts, hours of operation, capacity of the renewable energy technology (RET) systems).

CPA No.	Building	Technologies/Measures
CPA01	Building01	Technology A: xx units Technology B: yy units Technology C: zz units
	Building02	
CPA02		

CPAs may be added at any time in the lifetime of the PoA. The participating buildings may join at the start of the CPA and will be indicated in the CPA-DD.

The CME may, on its own or through agencies appointed, conduct an energy use survey of equipment/appliances in the buildings to be included in CPAs under the PoA, and monitor the performance of the equipment/appliances periodically in order to quantify for emission reductions.

The CME or CPA implementers may survey a pre-decided number of dwellings selected possibly through a cluster sampling method. They may also consider applying other sampling methods illustrated in the “Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities”. The CME may invite energy-efficient appliance and equipment manufacturers to submit technical specifications and other details. The CME and CPA implementers may also verify the performance of equipment and type-testing reports. They may rely on reports published by host country government-approved laboratories and institutions regarding performance. Similarly, the CME and CPA implementers may shortlist suppliers of the equipment/appliances based on their quality reports.

For a description of the monitoring plan, the CME should provide details in Section I.7 “Monitoring Plan”.

- **Demonstration of additionality of PoA**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

Individual technologies/measures will generally result in very small amounts of emission reductions. The guidance provided in the latest version of “TOOL19: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities” or “TOOL21: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities” may be applied for demonstrating additionality of CPAs.

- **Level at which environmental impacts analysis is undertaken**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

Approval and authorization from local government as well as state/federal government should be obtained in accordance with host country regulations.

Environmental impacts analysis may be undertaken at the PoA level or at the CPA level. However, the impacts due to the disposal of the replaced equipment/appliances should be assessed at the CPA level (e.g. compact fluorescent lamps containing mercury or appliances containing refrigerants may require specific measures at their disposal).

- **Analysis of environmental impacts**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

For brownfield projects, the environmental impacts of the programme should include estimation of number of old appliances or equipment that will be discarded. The CME may also elaborate the mechanism of collection of the discarded equipment and how the equipment will be disposed of and not sold as used equipment outside the PoA boundary. The CME should maintain the records of environmentally safe disposal of the replaced devices.

- **Environmental impact assessment**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

Where applicable the environmental impact assessment (EIA) would record the conditions prevailing prior to the implementation of the PoA and help determine the effectiveness of the PoA. The EIA acts and rules prevailing in many countries may not categorize the activities covered under the PoA, as they are individually very small. However, since the activities under this PoA reduce environmental impacts, the EIA study prior to the programme start will help assess emission reductions after the programme activities start.

- **Modalities for local stakeholder consultation**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

The CME should follow the requirements specified in the section on “Local stakeholder consultation” of the “CDM project standard for programmes of activities”.

The CME may conduct local stakeholder consultations jointly with participants from city buildings, representatives of community associations, local authorities, pollution control agencies, electricity distribution companies, equipment suppliers, architects/contractors, host country agencies which control labelling of efficient appliances (if established), etc.

The CME may inform the city residents about the PoA through advertisements/announcements and invite residents from all the wards or counties of the city for their inputs. The consultation may be held at a convenient time and place in the city, after an appropriate notice period. Besides raising queries during consultation, citizens may be given a questionnaire or sheets for comments.

Information about the proposed PoA/CPAs and implementation procedures may be provided, questions can be answered, and proceedings may be recorded and shared with all stakeholders. The consultation may provide information about the programme directly to the prospective participants, clarify questions and obtain suggestions on improving the PoA design.

## **PART II. Generic component project activity (CPA)**

- **Reference to methodologies and standardized baselines**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

All the methodologies that are expected to be applied should be listed. The CME may choose the format (i.e. tabular or descriptive) for describing the methodologies. If a methodology is relevant to multiple devices (e.g. AMS-II.C.), a list of such devices should be provided.

- **Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

The CPA proponents may conduct the project in phases, i.e. first implement one or some of the energy-efficiency (EE) measures and then install renewable energy technologies (RETs). If a standardized baseline is available to determine parameters (e.g. the emission factor of the electricity grid of the host country) it should be used by the CPA.

The CME should evaluate possible cross effects while applying the methodologies, in accordance with Appendix 1 to the “CDM project standard for programmes of activities”. A key cross effect to consider is the order in which the baseline is determined. If the baseline for RETs is considered as the equipment/appliances prior to their replacement, it may lead to overestimation of emission reductions. Therefore, the baseline for determination of the energy efficiency improvement measures should be set before the baseline for RETs.

- **Application of multiple methodologies**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

Any expected cross effects due to application of several methodologies should be described. For example, focus should include impact on identification of baseline scenario, errors/overestimation of baseline emissions from one or more measures, or any sequential approach to be employed.

If the technologies/measures included in PoAs address different sources of emission reductions, the CME may need to apply different methodologies to the respective measures. In order to ensure accurate emission estimation, cross effects need to be analysed and suitable conditions made for inclusion in the PoA. The guidance provided in “Appendix 1. Instructions for consideration of cross effects for the application of multiple methodologies for programmes of activities” of the “CDM project standard for programmes of activities” should be followed. A PoA involving RET and EE may apply at

least two methodologies. In this case, the baseline should be defined sequentially, i.e. first for the EE measures (primary measure), after which the reduced energy consumption should be considered for baseline determination for RET measures (secondary measure). This is in accordance with the guidance on Types I and II cross effects in “Appendix 1. Instructions for consideration of cross effects for the application of multiple methodologies for programmes of activities” of the “CDM project standard for programmes of activities”.

- **Establishment and description of baseline scenario**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

The baseline scenarios should be described with necessary evidence as per the requirements of all applied methodologies.

Several methodologies may be included in the CPA. This may be done to give flexibility to apply different technologies/measures to different units/buildings. The CME/CPA implementers should keep record of the units/buildings’ choice among these methodologies and the corresponding baseline for these units/buildings. The database system of the CME needs to be designed to make this possible.

If a CPA applies AMS-II.E. in conjunction with “TOOL31: Determination of standardized baselines for energy efficiency measures in residential, commercial and institutional buildings”, specific baseline CO<sub>2</sub> emission per gross floor area of buildings in the geographical locality of the CPA should be defined.

The CPA should highlight if there are any cross effects while determining the baseline scenarios under these methodologies, and detail how they have been addressed, demonstrating how the baseline emission estimation is conservative.

- **Explanation of methodological choices**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

In case of grid electricity, the emission factor may be determined using the latest version of the “TOOL07: Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system”.

The energy consumption of the baseline devices may be measured or it may be determined using “TOOL31: Determination of standardized baselines for energy efficiency measures in residential, commercial and institutional buildings”.

- **Modalities for ex ante calculation of emission reductions**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

The CME should provide detailed calculations of ex ante estimates of the baseline emissions in the PoA-DD.

In case of RET activities, baseline emissions is determined as the product of the amount of electricity displaced by the renewable generating unit and an emission factor.

In case of EE activities, the emission reduction calculation involves estimation of energy savings from the EE devices and the emission factor of the electricity grid supplying the locality of the CPA. Multiplying these two parameters provides an estimation for the emission reductions.

The CME should also provide detailed calculations of ex ante estimates of the project emissions and leakage emissions in the PoA-DD.

- **Sampling plan**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

Sampling may be necessary in order to determine the average consumption of devices in the buildings. Buildings near to each other are expected to be uniform and would generally exhibit similar types of households and similar types of appliances/equipment. Therefore, the area of the CPA may be divided into sub-groups or clusters, which exhibit uniform characteristics. Hence, cluster sampling may be more cost-effective.

The sample size should be determined in accordance with “Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities” and “Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities”.

• **Eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs**

**Specific guidance for PoAs on buildings:**

A table similar to the one below may be used to describe each eligibility criterion, required condition, and supporting evidence. The information included in the table is just an example, for illustration purposes.

No.	Eligibility criterion - Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Supporting evidence for inclusion
1	Geographical boundary	All buildings in each CPA are located within the geographical boundary of the PoA.	Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates or street address.
2	Double counting	The CPAs of PoA shall not result in double counting of emission reductions.	For each CPA, the following are fulfilled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contractual agreements between CME and CPA implementer on the transfer of certified emission reductions,</li> <li>- Precise location of buildings recorded in the database (GPS coordinates).</li> </ul>
3	Other PoAs or projects	There is no other registered CDM project activity included in another registered PoA, or deregistered project activities with the same identification data.	GPS coordinates, analysis of projects in the CDM pipeline.
4	Technology/Measure	CPA implementers will provide manufacturer’s specifications of applied RE and EE technology/measure.  CME will verify the claims of the project component through physical site visit and documents submitted before admitting participant to the CPA.	Description of the technologies (e.g. expected lifetime, capacity, plant load factor, any manufacturer specifications).  Documents such as energy audit report of the building and report on implementation of energy audit recommendations, quotations received for equipment from pre-approved vendors.
5	Start date	The start date of any proposed CPA will be on or after the start date of the proposed CDM PoA.	
6	Compliance with the applicability conditions of applied methodologies	Each CPA will satisfy the applicability conditions of applied methodologies.	Supporting documents to demonstrate compliance with applicability conditions of applied methodologies, which will be provided in Section B.1 of CPA-DD.

7	Additionality	Each CPA will follow the process in Section C of PoA-DD to demonstrate additionality of the project activity.	Data sheets of equipment to prove the capacity of the RE PV or the consumption of the equipment for EE measures.
8	Local stakeholder consultation and environmental impact analysis	Local stakeholder consultation will be conducted at PoA level.	Minutes, stakeholder consultation reports, etc. will be provided; Initial Environmental Examination report, Environmental Approval from the government authority.
9	Public funding	Each CPA will provide an affirmation that funding from Annex I party, if any, does not result in a diversion of official development assistance.	Confirmation of no public funding from Annex 1 party.
10	Target group	The target group will be a group of buildings included in the CPA.	List of participating buildings.
11	Sampling	Each CPA will follow the requirements of the sampling standard.	Sampling protocol applied.
12	Small-scale thresholds	The capacity of RE equipment and energy savings of EE equipment will not exceed 15 MW and 60 GWh, respectively, over the entire crediting period as small-scale CDM project activities.  In case of microscale CPA, the installed capacity of RE equipment and energy savings of EE equipment will not exceed 5 MW and 20 GWh, respectively, over the entire crediting period.	Data sheets of equipment to prove the capacity of the RE PV or the consumption of the equipment for EE measures.
13	Debundling check	Each CPA is not a debundled component of a large-scale project activity.	Data sheets of equipment to demonstrate the capacity of the RE PV or the consumption of the equipment for EE measures.

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### Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
04.0	27 April 2020	Published as an annex to the annotated agenda of EB 106. This version addresses the guidance provided by the Board at EB 105, including change of title from "Use of the CDM in urban sectors" to "Development of a PoA-DD applicable to buildings".
03.0	9 October 2019	MP 80, Annex 15 To be considered by the Board at EB 105. This version incorporates the input and guidance provided by the Board at EB 103.



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<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
02.0	20 May 2019	MP 79, Annex 5 To be considered by the Board at EB 103. This version incorporates the input and guidance provided by the Board at EB 102.
01.0	11 March 2019	MP 78, Annex 15 To be considered by the Board at EB 102.

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