United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Agenda item 4.1.(c).(ii)
Paragraph 28(c) of the annotated agenda, Annex 8 to MP83

TOOL30: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass

CDM EB 108

Virtual meeting

1 to 3 December, 9 to 11 December and 14 December 2020

Procedural background

- CMP15 acknowledged the work of the Board in reviewing methodological approaches for calculating emission reductions achieved by project activities that result in reduced use of NRB in households. Further, **the CMP encouraged the Board to continue to review the methodological approaches referred to above, in particular with respect to the default baseline assumptions applied.**

- EB106 considered the concept note and requested MP and the secretariat to facilitate and streamline the application of TOOL30 "*Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass*".

- A call for public inputs was open from 9 to 23 October 2020. One comment was received.

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Purpose

The purpose of this revision is to improve the TOOL30 in order to facilitate and streamline the application.

Overview - Status of fNRB values

Green box (left):

1. Use **default country-specific values** approved by EB and endorsed by DNA (available for **30+ countries**); or

2. **Calculate** fNRB values for their own project activities/PoAs following the requirements in methodologies.

Pink box (top middle):

EB90 (2016): default country-specific fNRB values have expired, except for two countries (Grenada and Haiti)

Pink box (bottom middle):

EB97 (2017): new tool for calculating fNRB values (TOOL30)

Yellow box (right):

1. Use **default 0.3**; or

2. Use default country-specific **SB values** approved through the SB procedures, if available (so far, four countries); or

3. **Calculate** fNRB values for their own project activities/PoAs **using TOOL30**.

Cyan box (bottom):

➢ Calculation of fNRB values requires the collection of local data related to biomass consumption and production.

- **fNRB is a function of biomass availability (extent of forest, growth rate) and use (extraction for fuelwood and other purposes)**

- **Determination of MAI values (growth rate):**

  - Obtaining the data for **MAI** of forest areas and other wooded land areas has been indicated by stakeholders as a challenge.

  - To clarify:

    - Updated values from IPCC 2019 Refinement and the latest Global Forest Resources Assessment by FAO should be used.

    - In the absence of the local data in the country, global data (such as IPCC 2019 Refinement) or data of similar ecological zones in other regions may be used with due justification.

- **Determination of woody biomass consumption for energy and non-energy applications:**

  - To clarify that woodfuel consumption for domestic and non-domestic applications should be estimated either from consumption side or supply side, ensuring that there is no double counting.

  - To clarify that a biomass expansion factor may be used when estimating non-domestic woody biomass consumption for non-energy applications;

  - To clarify that the woody biomass exported to other countries (with deduction of imports) may be also added.

- **Setting a cap on fNRB values:**

  - MP discussed how expectation from the Board (conservative fNRB) could be met.

  - Of the 97 PoAs, only 3 PoAs use fNRB values below 0.6 and the vast majority of PoAs use fNRB values above 0.8.

  - In most cases the CMEs undertake calculation of fNRB values.

    ➢ fNRB values applied for CPAs are assessed at issuance requests.

  - Taking into account lessons learnt from SBs, and the range of country/region-specific values reported in the literature, MP is of the view that a cap applicable to all countries may be desirable.

  - MP proposed that **a cap of 0.6 for fNRB** may be set.

    ➢ Higher than 0.6 for fNRB would only be eligible via SB procedure.

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Impacts

Improvements in methodological approaches to the calculation of emission reductions for reduced use of NRB in households will facilitate the implementation of CDM project activities and PoAs in the household cookstove and water purification sector.

Recommendations to the Board

The MP recommends that the Board adopt this draft revised methodological tool, to be made effective at the time of the Board's approval.

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