

CDM-MP93-A04

Draft version of Small-scale Methodology

AMS-I.L.: Electrification of rural communities using renewable energy

Version 05.0

Sectoral scope(s): 01

DRAFT



COVER NOTE

1. Procedural background

1. The Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) (hereinafter referred to as the Board), at its 119th meeting (EB 119), mandated the Methodologies Panel (MP) to revise the methodology AMS-I.L.: Electrification of rural communities using renewable energy (hereinafter referred to as AMS-I.L.) to address the following issues and propose improvements:
 - (a) Include a definition for Type I and Type II consumers;
 - (b) Add criteria to distinguish between Type I and Type II consumers;
 - (c) Include a requirement to meter the electricity consumption instead of estimating it;
 - (d) Include possible approaches to estimate Type I and Type II consumers; and
 - (e) Ensure consistency of the emission reduction calculation approaches in the methodology.

2. Purpose

2. The proposed revision addresses the mandate received from EB119.

3. Key issues and proposed solutions

3. The MP, while working on the request for clarification “SSC 838: Clarification on AMS-I.L. on usage of an average value for the share of Type I and Type II consumers”, agreed to seek a mandate from the Board to revise methodology AMS-I.L. to further improve the methodological requirements as listed under the paragraph 1 above.
4. The proposed revision to the methodology addresses the issues included in paragraph 1 above by proposing:
 - (a) Definition of Type I and Type II consumers;
 - (b) Inclusion of a criteria based on electricity consumption to distinguish between Type I and Type II consumers;
 - (c) Inclusion of requirement to monitor the electricity consumption however, retaining the option to estimate the electricity consumption for small solar home systems less than 1.0 kW as installation of an electricity meter may not be feasible in such cases;
 - (d) Inclusion of possible approaches to estimate Type I and Type II consumers; and
 - (e) Consistency of the emission reduction calculation approaches in the methodology.

4. Impacts

5. The proposed revision will ensure consistency of the emission reduction calculation approaches in the methodology and avoid confusion among the users over application of different approaches for emission reduction calculations.

5. Subsequent work and timelines

6. The MP, at its 93rd meeting, agreed to seek public inputs on the revised version of the methodology. If inputs are received, they will be discussed with the MP and forwarded to the Board for its consideration. If no inputs are received, the MP recommends that the Board approve the proposed draft version of the methodology. No further work is envisaged.

6. Recommendations to the Board

7. If no inputs are received during the call for public input, the MP recommends that the Board adopt this proposed revision, to be made effective at the time of the Board's approval. If inputs are received, they will be discussed with the MP and forwarded to the Board for its consideration.

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1. Introduction

1. The following table describes the key elements of the methodology:

Table 1. Methodology key elements

Typical project(s)	Communities which did not have electricity prior to project implementation are supplied with electricity from renewable based systems (e.g. solar home systems, renewable mini grid)
Type of GHG emissions mitigation action	Renewable energy: Displacement of fossil fuel use

2. Scope, applicability and entry into force

2.1. Scope

2. This methodology is applicable to electrification of a community achieved through the installation of renewable electricity generation systems that displace fossil fuel use, such as in fuel-based lighting systems, stand-alone power generators, and fossil fuel based mini-grids. The two categories of applicable project activities are:
- (a) Implementation of individual, renewable energy systems such as roof top solar photovoltaic systems;
 - (b) Installation or extension of an isolated mini-grid which distributes electricity generated only from renewable energy systems.

2.2. Applicability

3. This methodology is applicable to electrification of a community achieved through the installation of renewable electricity generation systems that displace fossil fuel use, such as in fuel-based lighting systems, stand-alone power generators, and fossil fuel based mini-grids. The two categories of applicable project activities are:

- (a) Implementation of individual, renewable energy systems such as roof top solar photovoltaic systems;
- (b) Installation or extension of an isolated mini-grid which distributes electricity generated only from renewable energy systems.

4. This methodology is applicable to electrification of a community achieved through the installation of:
- (a) Greenfield individual, renewable energy system projects such as roof top solar photovoltaic systems or installation or extension of an isolated mini-grid activities; and/or
 - (b) Rehabilitation (or refurbishment) of individual, renewable energy systems if it can be demonstrated that the baseline system(s) are not part of another CDM activity

and are non-operational and require a substantial investment¹ for them to be rehabilitated to or above the original electricity generation capacity. Options for demonstrating compliance with this condition include providing documentation that:

- (i) The existing system has not generated electricity, or that alternative fuels (e.g. kerosene) have been used, for at least six months prior to project design document (PDD) or component programme activity design document (CPA-DD) submittal; and/or
 - (ii) Substantial investments are required to rehabilitate the existing systems, e.g. investments greater than half of the cost to install a new system with the same electricity generation capacity.
5. This methodology is applicable in situations where consumers that were not connected to a national/regional grid prior to project implementation are supplied with electricity from the project activity. It is also applicable to situations where a fraction of consumers that are supplied with electricity from a fossil fuel based mini-grid prior to the implementation of the project are now supplied with electricity from the project activity.
 6. At least 75 per cent (by number) of the consumers connected to the project renewable electricity generation system(s) shall be households.
 7. Project equipment shall comply with applicable international standards² or comparable national, regional or local standards/guidelines and the PDD or CPA-DD shall indicate the standard(s) applied.
 8. The methodology is applicable to renewable electricity generation systems intended for permanent installation and is not applicable to portable systems, such as portable electricity generating systems or LED lanterns. The aggregate installed capacity of the renewable energy generating systems shall not exceed 15 MW.
 9. For projects involving the installation of hydro power plants with reservoirs the requirements prescribed under "AMS-I.D.: Grid connected renewable electricity generation" shall be followed.

2.3. Entry into force

10. The date of entry into force is the date of the publication of the EB ### meeting report on # Month 2024.

2.4. Applicability of sectoral scopes

11. For validation and verification of CDM projects and programme of activities by a designated operational entity (DOE) using this methodology, application of sectoral scope 01 is mandatory.

¹ On-going or deferred maintenance is not eligible under this.

² For example, IEC 62124 PV stand-alone systems, design verification or another PVGAP recommended standard to verify system design and performance of stand-alone photovoltaic systems including functionality, the battery autonomy and solar fraction.

3. Normative references

12. Project participants shall apply the “General guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies”, the “TOOL21: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities” and the “TOOL22: Leakage in biomass small-scale project activities” mutatis mutandis.
13. This methodology is based on the proposed small-scale methodology “NM073: Electrification of rural communities using renewable energy” which was jointly proposed by The World Bank, UK Department for International Development (DFID) and Pöyry Management Consulting (Sweden). Further, the methodology is revised based on: (i) “NM092: Electrification and energization of off-grid areas using renewable energy” proposed by NIRAS A/S in cooperation with KfW and (ii) the request for revision “SSC_702 Revision of AMS-I.L. to further clarify monitoring requirements and baseline calculations for mini-grid system” proposed by Randall Spalding-Fecher.
14. This methodology also refers to the latest approved version of the following approved methodology, tool and standard:
 - (a) “AMS-I.D.: Grid connected renewable electricity generation” (hereinafter referred to as AMS-I.D.);
 - (b) “TOOL33: Default values for common parameters” (hereinafter referred to as TOOL33);
 - (c) “Standard on sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities”.

4. Definitions

15. The definitions contained in the Glossary of CDM terms shall apply.
16. For the purpose of this methodology, the following definitions shall apply:
 - (a) **Consumer(s)** - they are end-user(s)/facility(ies) that may be categorised as a Type I or a Type II depending on their annual electricity consumption include households; public buildings; and/or small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs). Electricity uses may include interior lighting, street lighting, refrigeration, or agricultural water pumps;
 - (b) **Individual, renewable electricity generation system** - a renewable-based electricity generation system that supplies electricity to a single consumer (e.g. a home) and that are is not interconnected with other facilities or generation systems, i.e. stand-alone systems;
 - (c) **Renewable mini-grid system** - a small-scale renewable power system with a total capacity not exceeding 15 MW (i.e. the sum of installed capacities of all electricity generating units connected to the mini-grid is equal to or less than 15 MW) which is not connected to a national or a regional grid;
 - (d) **Rehabilitation (or refurbishment)** - Investment to restore existing individual, renewable electricity generation systems including individual renewable electricity generators that are not generating electricity in their current condition. This may involve repairs, renovations or replacement of broken, missing or worn out

equipment, but specifically excludes actions only involving on-going or deferred maintenance. The primary objective of rehabilitation or refurbishment is to restore the performance of the system. Rehabilitation may also lead to increase in efficiency performance of individual, renewable electricity generation systems;

(e) **Type I consumers** – they are end-user(s)/facility(ies) that include households having annual electricity consumption equal to or less than 55 kWh³;

(f) **Type II consumers** – they are end-user(s)/facility(ies) that include households having annual electricity consumption more than 55 kWh, public buildings, commercial consumers, small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs), public institutions; street lighting and small-scale industrial consumers as well as agricultural facilities (such as irrigation pump sets).

5. Baseline methodology

5.1. Project boundary

17. The spatial extent of the project boundary includes the project renewable electricity generation systems, any project distribution (mini-grid) systems, and the physical sites of the consumers served by the project activity.

5.2. Baseline emission

18. Two parameters are required to be known to determine the baseline:

- (a) The amount of renewable electricity utilized by the consumers served by the project renewable electricity generation systems;
- (b) The number of consumers supplied with renewable electricity by the project activity.

19. The following are the baseline emission factors for each tranche of annual amount of renewable electricity consumed per consumer during the crediting period:

- (a) For the first 55 kWh of electricity supplied to the user by the project electricity generating system in a given year, For Type I consumers, the emission factor provided a default emission factor value as provided under section 5.2 of TOOL33 may shall be used;
- (b) For the electricity supplied to the user by the project electricity generating system in a given year that is above 55 kWh For Type II consumers, a default emission factor value as specified in Table 1 of TOOL33 based on the diesel generator capacity and the load may shall be used.

20. For ex-ante estimate of emission reductions, if project activity monitors all connections through metering following option 1, the Type I and Type II consumers to be considered for estimation of emission reductions should be determined at the time of connection

³ A household consumer engaged with a commercial activity, such as running a small shop on a household electricity connection should be considered as Type II consumer irrespective of its annual electricity consumption.

based on the load rating of the connection and their proportion can be determined on a sample basis either annually choosing 90/10 confidence/precision or biennially choosing 95/10 confidence/precision for the sample size estimation following the requirements under "Standard on sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and PoAs".

5.3. Baseline emission

5.3.1. Greenfield and/or rehabilitation of individual renewable generation systems

21. **Option 1:** where all connections are metered following ~~(In case monitoring~~ option 1 as referred to in paragraph 36 below is applied), baseline emissions for the entire project activity are calculated as:

$$BE_y = BE_{55T1,y} + BE_{55\ plus T2,y} \quad \text{Equation (1)}$$

Where:

- BE_y = Baseline emissions in year y (t CO₂)
- $BE_{55T1,y}$ = Aggregate baseline emissions for Type I consumers that consumed equal to or less than 55 kWh of renewable electricity from project renewable electricity systems in year y (t CO₂)
- $BE_{55\ plus T2,y}$ = Aggregate baseline emissions for Type II consumers that consumed more than 55 kWh of renewable electricity from project renewable electricity systems in year y (t CO₂)

22. For Type I consumers that consumed equal to or less than 55 kWh, baseline emissions are calculated as:

$$BE_{55T1,y} = \sum_x^N EG_{x,T1,y} \times EF_{CO2,55T1} \quad \text{Equation (2)}$$

Where:

- $EG_{x,T1,y}$ = Electricity delivered by project renewable electricity generation system to Type I consumer x , where the electricity delivered to that facility is equal to or less than 55 kWh in year y (MWh)
- $EF_{CO2,55T1}$ = A default emission factor value as provided under section 5.2 of TOOL33 for first 55 kWh of electricity supplied (t CO₂/MWh)
- x = Type I consumer supplied with renewable electricity from operating project renewable electricity generation systems consuming equal to or less than 55 kWh in year y
- N = Number of Type I consumers in the project activity consuming equal to or less than 55 kWh/year

23. For Type II consumers ~~that consumed more than 55 kWh~~ baseline emissions are calculated as:

$$BE_{55\text{ plus }T2,y} = \sum_{zT2}^M [(EG_{zT2,y} - 0.055) \times EF_{CO2,55\text{ plus }T2} + C] \quad \text{Equation (3)}$$

Where:

$EG_{z,T2,y}$	=	Electricity delivered by project renewable electricity generation system to Type II consumer z in year y, where the electricity delivered to the facility is more than 55 kWh (kMWh)
$EF_{CO2,55\text{ plus }T2}$	=	A default emission factor value as specified in Table 1 of TOOL33 based on the diesel generator capacity and the load (t CO ₂ /MWh)
z	=	Type II consumer supplied with renewable electricity from operating project renewable electricity generation systems consuming more than 55 kWh in year y
e	=	A constant calculated as multiplication of 55 kWh electricity supply and a default emission factor value as provided under section 5.2 of TOOL33 (t CO ₂)
m	=	Number of Type II consumers facilities in the project activity consuming more than 55 kWh

24. In case monitoring option 2 as referred to in paragraph 36 below is applied, baseline emissions for the entire project activity are calculated as:

$$BE_y = EG_{th,y} \times f_y \times EF_{CO2,T2,y} \quad \text{Equation (4)}$$

Where:

$EG_{th,y}$	=	"Theoretical" electricity which could be delivered by project renewable electricity generation system to all consumers in year y, i.e. if all individual systems would be operational (MWh)
f_y	=	Fraction of individual renewable generation systems demonstrated as operating in year y determined in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 37 below

5.3.2. Greenfield or expansion of renewable mini-grid systems

25. An ex ante census of project electricity consumers are intended to be supplied with electricity from the project renewable mini-grid shall be carried out to document the physical location of each consumer and the anticipated annual electricity consumption of each consumer. As an option, the anticipated annual electricity consumption of individual consumer may be established based on the type of connection or payment arrangement provided (e.g. load limited, fee for service based connection). ~~The consumers should be categorised as either households (Type I consumers) or non-households⁴ (Type II~~

⁴ ~~These include commercial consumers; small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs); public institutions; street lighting and small-scale industrial consumers as well as agricultural facilities (such as irrigation pump sets).~~

consumers). Electricity consumption of each Type I consumer that is expected to consume more than 1,000 kWh per year and each Type II consumer shall be individually metered. Type I consumers whose consumption is required to be individually metered are called Type I-M consumers and Type I consumers whose consumption is not required to be individually metered are called as Type I-NM facilities.

26. Baseline emissions are the sum of emissions associated with:
- Consumers that will be connected to the new or expanded mini-grid but were not connected to any existing grids prior to the project activity; these are defined as new consumers (either Type I and Type II consumers);
 - Consumers that will be connected to the new or expanded mini-grid but were connected to an existing grid prior to the project activity; these are defined as existing consumers (for existing consumers, whether they are Type I and Type II consumers is not relevant).
27. Baseline emissions are the sum of emissions associated with new consumers (Type I and Type II consumers) and existing consumers are calculated as follows:

$$BE_y = BE_{T1,y} + BE_{T2,y} + BE_{exist,y} \quad \text{Equation (5)}$$

Where:

BE_y	=	Baseline emissions in year y (t CO ₂)
$BE_{T1,y}$	=	Baseline emissions for Type I consumers in year y (t CO ₂)
$BE_{T2,y}$	=	Baseline emissions for Type II consumers in year y (t CO ₂)
$BE_{exist,y}$	=	Baseline emissions of existing consumers, i.e. baseline emissions from displacement of electricity from an existing mini-grid (t CO ₂) $BE_{exist,y}=0$, if there are no existing consumers

28. Baseline emissions of existing consumers are calculated as follows:

$$BE_{exist,y} = ED_{exist,y} \times EF_{mgrid} \quad \text{Equation (6)}$$

Where:

$ED_{exist,y}$	=	Total electricity delivered to existing consumers ($N_{exist,y}$) (MWh)
EF_{mgrid}	=	Baseline emissions factor for the mini-grid (t CO ₂)

For a mini-grid system where all generators use exclusively fuel oil and/or diesel fuel, emission factor can be determined per the procedure provided in Table 1 of TOOL33. For all other mini-grids it shall be calculated as the weighted average emissions for the current generation mix following the procedure provided in AMS-I.D.

29. One of the following two approaches can be used to estimate baseline emissions associated with new Type I and Type II consumers.
- Approach 1.** Detailed calculations based on identification of Type I and Type II consumers and monitoring of their tranches of electricity consumption;

- (b) **Approach 2.** Simplified calculation based on **total average** electricity consumption of Type I and Type II **per-consumers**.

5.3.2.1. Approach 1. Detailed calculations based on metered electricity consumption of all consumers

30. Baseline emissions from Type I consumers, $BE_{T1,y}$ are calculated as follows: a function of total electricity consumed by all the Type I consumers and a baseline emission factor chosen based on the average annual electricity consumption of all Type I consumers. follows:

$$BE_{T1,y} = \left[\left(EC_{T1NM,y} \times NM_y \right) \times EF_{CO2,T1NM} \right] + \left[\left(\sum_j^{MN_y} EC_{T1M,j,y} \times MN_y \right) \times EF_{CO2,T1M} \right] \quad \text{Equation (7)}$$

$$EC_{T1NM,y} = \frac{\left(EC_{tot,T1NM,y} \right)}{NM_y} \quad \text{Equation (8)}$$

$$EC_{T1M,y} = \frac{\left(\sum_j^{MN_y} EC_{T1M,j,y} \right)}{MN_y} \quad \text{Equation (9)}$$

$$EC_{tot,T1NM,y} = \left[\left(ED_{tot,y} - ED_{exist,y} \right) \times \left(1 - TDL_p \right) \right] - \sum_i^N EC_{T2,t,y} - \sum_j^M EC_{T1M,j,y} \quad \text{Equation (10)}$$

Where:

- $BE_{T1,y}$ = Baseline emissions for Type I consumers in year y (t CO₂)
- $EC_{T1NM,y}$ = Average annual electricity consumption of all Type I-NM consumers in year y (MWh)
- $EC_{T1M,y}$ = Average annual electricity consumption of all Type I-M consumers in year y (MWh)
- $EC_{T1M,j,y}$ = Annual electricity consumption of Type I-M consumer j in year y (MWh)
- NM_y = Number of Type I-NM consumers in year y
- MN_y = Number of Type I-M consumers in year y
- $EF_{CO2,T1NM}$ = (a) If $EC_{T1NM,y}$ is equal to or less than 0.055 MWh/y, then use a default emission factor value as provided for first 55 kWh of electricity supplied under section 5.2 of TOOL33 (t CO₂/MWh);

		(b) If $EC_{T1NM,y}$ is more than 55 kWh/y, then:
		(i) For the portion up to and including 0.055 MWh/y, use a default emission factor value as provided for first 55 kWh of electricity supplied under section 5.2 of TOOL33 (t CO ₂ /MWh);
		(ii) For the portion greater than 0.055 MWh/y, use a default value as specified in Table 1 of TOOL33 based on the diesel generator capacity and the load;
$EF_{CO2,T1M}$	=	(a) If $EC_{T1M,y}$ is equal to or less than 0.055 MWh/y, then use a default emission factor value as provided for first 55 kWh of electricity supplied under section 5.2 of TOOL33 (t CO ₂ /MWh);
		(b) If $EC_{T1M,y}$ is more than 55 kWh/y 0.055 MWh/y, then:
		(i) For the portion up to and including 0.055 MWh/y, use a default emission factor value as provided for first 55 kWh of electricity supplied under section 5.2 of TOOL33 (t CO ₂ /MWh);
		(ii) For the portion greater than 0.055 MWh/y, use a default value as specified in Table 1 of TOOL33 based on the diesel generator capacity and the load;
$EC_{tot,T1NM,y}$	=	Total electricity delivered to the community of all Type I-NM consumers, net of transmission and distribution losses (MWh)
$ED_{tot,y}$	=	Total electricity delivered to the community of all Type I, Type-II and existing consumers (MWh)
TDL_p	=	Transmission and distribution losses within the project area (%), with 10 per cent as a default value

31. With this approach, baseline emissions of Type II consumers, $BE_{T2,y}$ are calculated as follows:

$$BE_{T2,y} = \sum_i^{NM,y} EC_{T2,i,y} \times EF_{CO2,T2} \quad \text{Equation (11)}$$

Where:

$BE_{T2,y}$	=	Baseline emissions for Type II consumers in year y (t CO ₂)
$EC_{T2,i,y}$	=	Metered annual electricity consumption of Type II consumer i in year y (MWh)
NM_y	=	Number of Type II consumers in year y

5.3.2.2. Approach 2. Simplified calculation based on metered total average electricity consumption supplied by the project renewable energy generation system to all consumers

32. With this approach, baseline emissions are calculated as follows:

$$BE_y = BE_{T1,y} + BE_{T2,y} = (ED_{tot,y} - ED_{exist,y}) \times (1 - TDL_p) \times EF_{CO2,tot} \quad \text{Equation (12)}$$

Where:

$ED_{tot,y}$	=	Total electricity delivered to the community of all Type I, Type II and existing consumers (MWh)
TDL_p	=	Transmission and distribution losses within the project area (%), with 10 per cent as a default value
$EF_{CO_2,tot}$	=	A default emission factor value as specified in Table 1 of TOOL33 based on the diesel generator capacity and the load (t CO ₂ /MWh)

5.4. Project emissions

33. Project emissions are considered zero (i.e. $PE_y = 0$) except in the cases below where method indicated in AMS-I.D. is applied to calculate project emissions.

- (a) Emissions related to the operation of geothermal power plants (e.g. non-condensable gases, electricity/fossil fuel consumption);
- (b) Emissions from water reservoirs of hydro power plants.

5.5. Leakage

34. If the energy generating equipment is transferred from another activity leakage is to be considered.

5.6. Emission reductions

35. Emission reductions on annual basis (ER_y) are calculated as follows:

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y - LE_y \quad \text{Equation (13)}$$

Where:

ER_y	=	Emission reductions in year y (t CO ₂ e/y)
BE_y	=	Baseline Emissions in year y (t CO ₂ /y)
PE_y	=	Project emissions in year y (t CO ₂ /y)
LE_y	=	Leakage emissions in year y (t CO ₂ /y)

6. Monitoring methodology

6.1. Individual, renewable electricity generation system

36. Net annual amount of renewable electricity supplied to a **facility consumer** is monitored as below:

- (a) **Option 1.** Measure the net amount of renewable electricity delivered to each consumer connected to the project renewable electricity generation system(s). ~~Such measurements shall be made continuously and recorded at least on a monthly basis;~~
- (b) **Option 2.** Calculate the net amount of renewable electricity delivered to all the consumers connected to the project renewable electricity generation system(s) as

the installed capacity of the project renewable electricity generation systems times annual average value for availability.⁵ This option can only be applied to project activities involving installation or rehabilitation of individual, renewable energy systems and only for consumers (facilities) associated with those systems whose installed capacity is equal to or less than 1.0 kW. For solar photovoltaic electricity systems, the annual average value for availability can be obtained through following options⁶:

- (i) **Option 2a.** Assume a conservative default value of twelve per cent (12 per cent) for the annual average value for availability;⁷
- (ii) **Option 2b.** Calculate the annual average value for availability based on local site conditions and system characteristics. “RETScreen® International Photovoltaic Project Model” included in the “RETScreen Clean Energy Project Analysis Software”⁸ as below:
 - a. Complete the “Energy Model and Solar Resource & System Load” worksheet;
 - b. For the cells where “user inputs” are required and where online databases are provided (e.g. weather database), the latter may be used as sources for the input to the cells;
 - c. If the annual solar radiation⁹ (MWh/m²/year) in the sites of the project activity or the component project activity vary significantly (i.e. greater than +/-10% variation) then:
 - i. Perform the calculation for the site receiving the least amount of annual solar radiation; or
 - ii. Perform the calculation for a representative selection of sites and take the weighted average value;
 - d. If there is more than one type of project electricity generation system i.e. the system characteristics of the project systems differ, then perform the calculations separately for each type of system and take the weighted average value. The following parameters may be considered for defining the system characteristics:
 - i. Type of the system e.g. The system is a mini-grid or off-grid or water pumping system;
 - ii. System is with or without battery backup;

⁵ This assumes that all of the renewable energy that is produced will be consumed by the facility consumer.

⁶ Availability factors for other renewable energy systems may be proposed following the procedures for request for revision of small-scale CDM methodologies.

⁷ For example, a 15 Wp Solar Home System would deliver 15.77 kWh annually (0.015 x 8760 x 0.12).

⁸ Publicly available at <<http://www.retscreen.net/ang/home.php>>. Other similar software may be proposed for inclusion following the procedures for a revision of a methodology.

⁹ If the solar radiation values are available for each month it may be annualized by taking the average for 12 months.

- iii. System includes or excludes inverters;
 - iv. Type of solar panel when more than one type of solar panel is used (e.g. monocrystalline silicon, polycrystalline silicon and thin films);
 - v. Type of tracking device when more than one type of solar tracking devices are used (i.e. fixed, one-axis, two-axis, azimuth);
 - vi. Type of control method, orientation and slope (i.e. maximum power point tracker and clamped control methods, degrees above horizontal for the slope, azimuth of solar panel in degrees from due South);
- e. Assume a value of 10 per cent loss for the miscellaneous losses;
- (iii) **Option 2c.** Source the annual average value for availability from the project feasibility report (e.g. provided by the manufacturer/supplier of the systems) when it includes the calculations for estimating the output from the systems (i.e. weather data used, system characteristics and losses assumed are described).
37. When option 2 in paragraph 36 above is applied, the number of operating project renewable electricity generation systems is determined on a sample basis either annually choosing 90/10 confidence/precision or biennially choosing 95/10 confidence/precision for the sample size estimation following the requirements under “Standard on sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and PoAs”. **This monitored value determines N/M/P (number of consumers) in equations (2) and, (3).** Renewable electricity generation systems can be counted as operating only if they can be shown to be able to produce electricity by means of one of the following:
- (a) The manufacturer’s warranty; or
 - (b) Regular maintenance arrangement (e.g. with suppliers / distributors / implementers); or
 - (c) Showing that the systems are procured following the standards/guidelines (local/national/international) to ensure that the systems are of adequate quality and provide the required performance; or
 - (d) By direct monitoring of systems, **if necessary on sample basis.**
38. In the absence of this demonstration, the system capacity shall be de-rated following **the** manufacturers guidelines or as per relevant international standards/guidelines.
39. Both monitoring options 1 and 2 in paragraph 36 above can be used within the same project activity provided that:
- (a) A procedure that ensures no double counting of emissions reductions has been implemented;
 - (b) Option 2 is applied to all systems **with a capacity for renewable electricity generation is equal to or less than 1.0 kW.**

6.1.1. Data and parameters monitored

Data / Parameter Table 1.

Data / Parameter:	$EG_{T1,y}$
Data unit:	MWh/y
Description:	Electricity delivered by project renewable electricity generation system to Type I consumers
Measurement procedures (if any):	<p>One of the following options shall be applied.</p> <p>(A) As per the option 1 in paragraph 36 above, an electricity meter shall be installed for each consumer as part of the project activity, to determine the total gross electricity delivered by project renewable electricity generation system to Type I consumers; or</p> <p>(B) As per the option 2 in paragraph 36 above, net amount of renewable electricity delivered to all the consumers connected to the project renewable electricity generation system(s) shall be calculated as the installed capacity of the project renewable electricity generation systems times annual average value for availability</p>
Monitoring frequency:	For option A above, continuous monitoring, hourly measurement and at least monthly recording
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter Table 2.

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{CO_2,T1}$
Data unit:	t CO₂/MWh
Description:	A default emission factor value
Measurement procedures (if any):	As provided under section 5.2 of TOOL33
Monitoring frequency:	-
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter Table 3.

Data / Parameter:	N
Data unit:	Number
Description:	Number of Type I consumers in the project activity
Measurement procedures (if any):	Determined at the time of connection based on load rating of the connection on a sample basis choosing 90/10 confidence / precision level for annual monitoring or 95/10 confidence / precision level for biennial monitoring
Monitoring frequency:	Annual or biennial
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter Table 4.

Data / Parameter:	$EG_{T2,y}$
Data unit:	MWh/y
Description:	Electricity delivered by project renewable electricity generation system to Type II consumers
Measurement procedures (if any):	As per the option 1 in paragraph 36 above, an electricity meter shall be installed for each consumer as part of the project activity, to determine the total gross electricity delivered by project renewable electricity generation system to Type II consumers
Monitoring frequency:	Continuous monitoring, hourly measurement and at least monthly recording
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter Table 5.

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{CO_2,T2}$
Data unit:	t CO₂/MWh
Description:	A default emission factor value
Measurement procedures (if any):	As provided under Table 1 of TOOL33 based on the diesel generator capacity and the load
Monitoring frequency:	-
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter Table 6.

Data / Parameter:	M
Data unit:	Number
Description:	Number of Type II consumers in the project activity
Measurement procedures (if any):	Determined at the time of connection based on load rating of the connection on a sample basis choosing 90/10 confidence / precision level for annual monitoring or 95/10 confidence / precision level for biennial monitoring
Monitoring frequency:	Annual or biennial
Any comment:	-

6.2. Greenfield or expansion of renewable mini-grid systems

40. Electricity consumption of each Type I consumer and each Type II consumer shall be individually metered.
41. The metering of all the relevant parameters shall be **as** per the guidance indicated below. The applicable requirements (e.g. calibration) for monitoring plan specified in the “General guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies” are an integral part of the monitoring guidelines specified below and therefore shall be referred to by the project participant.

6.2.1. Data and parameters monitored

Data / Parameter table 7.

Data / Parameter:	$ED_{exist,y}$
Data unit:	MWh/y
Description:	Total electricity delivered in year y to the existing consumers
Measurement procedures (if any):	Measurements are undertaken using electricity meters. The measurement should be taken at the nearest pre-existing substation from which the electrification project is supplied
Monitoring frequency:	Continuous monitoring, hourly measurement and at least monthly recording
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter Table 8.

Data / Parameter:	EF_{mgrid}
Data unit:	t CO ₂ /MWh
Description:	Baseline emission factor of mini-grid
Measurement procedures (if any):	For a mini-grid system where all generators use exclusively fuel oil and/or diesel fuel, emission factor can be determined per the procedure provided in Table 1 of TOOL33. For all other mini-grids it shall be calculated as the weighted average emissions for the current generation mix following the procedure provided in AMS-I.D.
Monitoring frequency:	-
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter Table 9.

Data / Parameter:	$ED_{tot,y}$
Data unit:	MWh/y
Description:	Electricity delivered to consumers from the grid/mini-grid system
Measurement procedures (if any):	An electricity meter shall be installed as part of the project activity to measure total gross electricity supplied to all connected consumers (new and existing) from the project renewable electricity generation system. For new mini-grid construction, the metering can be at the mini-grid plant itself. For mini-grid extension, this can be at the substation from which the electrification project is supplied
Monitoring frequency:	Continuous monitoring, hourly measurement and at least monthly recording
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter table 10.

Data / Parameter:	$EC_{T2,i,y}$
Data unit:	MWh/y
Description:	Electricity metered at Type II consumer i in year y

Measurement procedures (if any):	Measurements are undertaken using electricity meters at the consumer electricity service entrance
Monitoring frequency:	Continuous monitoring, hourly measurement and at least monthly recording
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter table 11.

Data / Parameter:	$EC_{T1M,j,y}$
Data unit:	MWh/y
Description:	Electricity metered at Type I-M consumer j in year y
Measurement procedures (if any):	Measurements are undertaken using electricity meters at the facility electricity service entrance
Monitoring frequency:	Continuous monitoring, hourly measurement and at least monthly recording
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter table 12.

Data / Parameter:	Proportion of N_y, NM_y, $N_{exist,y}$ and M_y having access to mini-grid
Data unit:	-
Description:	Check for continued access to electricity
Measurement procedures (if any):	Annual/biennial checks that mini-grid connections are still working, done with a census or a statistically significant sample of consumers. Use 90/10 and 95/10 precision for annual and biennial checks, respectively
Monitoring frequency:	Annual/biennial
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter Table 13.

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{CO2,tot}$
Data unit:	t CO2/MWh
Description:	A default emission factor value
Measurement procedures (if any):	As provided under Table 1 of TOOL33 based on the diesel generator capacity and the load
Monitoring frequency:	-
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter table 14.

Data / Parameter:	TDL_p
Data unit:	Per cent
Description:	Transmission and distribution losses within the project area
Measurement procedures (if any):	Use a default value of 10 per cent

Monitoring frequency:	-
Any comment:	-

6.3. Project activity under a programme of activities

42. The methodology is applicable to a programme of activities; no additional leakage estimations are necessary other than that indicated under leakage section above. Both Option 1 and Option 2 under paragraph 36 above for monitoring can be used for monitoring within one component project activity of a programme of activity and within the same rural community provided that the requirements specified for the use of each option are followed during the crediting period in a consistent manner.

DRAFT

Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
05.0	4 March 2024	<p>MP 93, Annex 4</p> <p>The revision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes a definition for Type I and Type II consumers; • Adds criteria to distinguish between Type I and Type II consumers; • Includes a requirement to meter the electricity consumption instead estimating it; • Includes possible approaches to estimate Type I and Type II consumers; and • Ensures consistency of the emission reduction calculation approaches in the methodology.
04.0	8 September 2022	<p>EB 115, Annex 10</p> <p>The revision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduces reference to “TOOL33: Default values for common parameters”; • Removes reference to “AMS-I.F.: Renewable electricity generation for captive use and mini-grid”; <p>Makes minor editorial improvements.</p>
03.0	28 November 2014	<p>EB 81, Annex 21</p> <p>The revision is in response to SSC_715, allows increased flexibility to determine system availability factor for solar PV systems.</p>
02.0	1 June 2014	<p>EB 79, Annex 15</p> <p>The revision clarifies the baseline procedure and monitoring requirements for renewable based mini-grid, removes the requirement related to high efficiency lighting and consolidates elements from SSC-NM092 to broaden the applicability of AMS-I.L. covering rehabilitation of renewable energy systems.</p>
01.0	2 March 2012	<p>EB 66, Annex 53</p> <p>Initial adoption.</p>

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