

PoA for methane emission reductions from rice cultivation in Indonesia: A Case Study

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Case: Transplanted → Direct Seeded Rice

- == Reduced emissions due to reduced flooding of rice fields
 - == Initial host country: Indonesia
 - == Managing Entity: Bayer CropScience
 - == Programme includes provision of seeder and training
 - == Co-benefits
 - Water saving
 - Enhanced stress resistance of rice plants
 - Potential for higher yield
 - Shorter cultivation period
- ➔ Need for new methodology



Development of AMS-III.AU

- = Submission of first draft in December 2009
- = Several rounds of consultation between PP and SSC WG since then
- = Various improvements, broadening of applicability

AMS-III.AU contributes to

- = aim to expand mitigation activities to agricultural sector
- = aim to facilitate access to CDM, at limited transaction costs
- = knowledge about methane emissions from rice
- = mitigate vulnerability of rice farming by spreading knowledge on modern cultivation practices (as such includes an adaptation element)

Methane Measurement Guidance

- == Background: no standards, no up-to-date guidance available
- == Approach: literature research by experts from IRRI (short report had been submitted to SSC WG in December 2010)
- == Determines conditions for design and process of field measurement
- == Aim: reliable and representative emission data, cost effective and manageable approach
- == Includes guidance on
 - Chamber design
 - Sampling
 - Laboratory analysis
 - Calculation
- ➔ Precondition for everything:
involvement of experienced staff

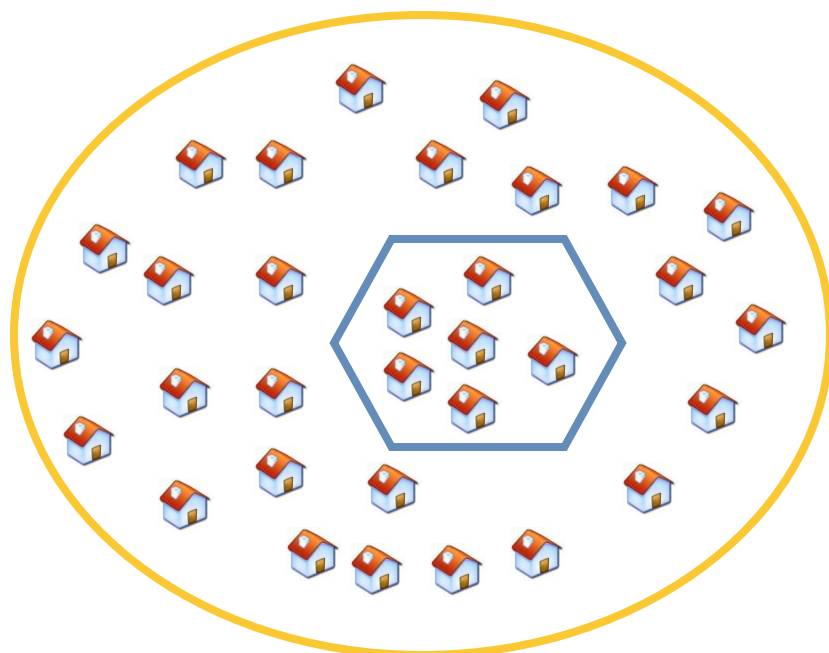


Key consideration in programmatic approach: How to define CPAs?

Geographic CPA def.

vs.

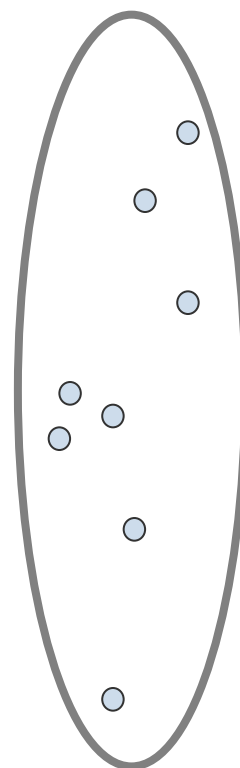
CPA definition by time



PoA boundaries: Country

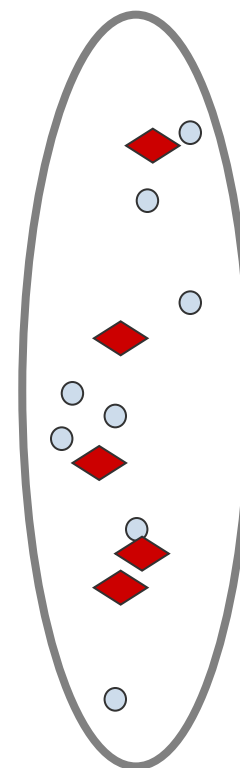
1 CPA: Province/Region

2011



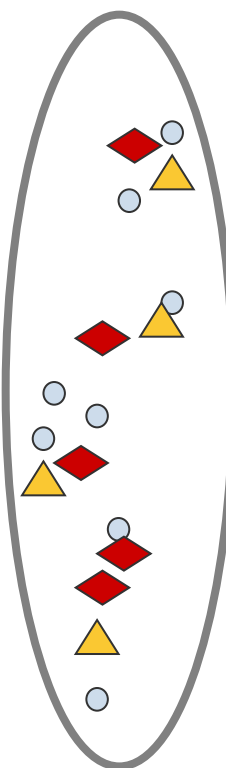
CPA 1

2012



CPA 2

2013



CPA 3

Issued raised in public consultation on PoA

Issue	Comment from our perspective
Demonstration of Additionality at PoA or CPA level	See also EB47. But: Are "additionality of the PoA as a whole" (6.e) and the additionality of a CPA two different matters? → PoA, as an organizational scheme, should not have to be separately tested for additionality
Early CPA start	Important to allow for!
Differentiate between micro-scale and individual activities	Size definitions for differentiation of requirements should focus on measures rather than on project boundaries
SSC bundling vs. PoA	Relates to issue above, important perspective

General:

- Rules have to avoid incentive to apply SSC scheme rather than PoA
- CPAs can most probably always be defined in a SSC-manner

Conclusion

- = Chances for small- and microscale, sustainable project activities come from simplified methodologies and tools (e.g. baseline setting, additionality), rather than from the concept of PoA
- = Improvement of PoA concept should concentrate on its character as organizational framework
 - Addition of CPAs should really be simple, not undone by liability questions
 - Example Germany/JI: one additional JPA = one additional line in Excel data base (or: JPA's information table)
 - And: DOE check of component's eligibility only during verification
 - Avoid any PoA specific methodical requirements, e.g. additionality
 - CDM methodologies could contain simplifications for PoA monitoring

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