



**Training-Workshop on CDM Post-registration Changes (PRCs)
and Programme of Activities (PoAs)
12-14 February 2014 - Pretoria, South Africa**

PoA Case Study 2 - Multiple Methodologies

Case Study 2a

1. How would the emission reductions be generated in this PoA?

Methane avoidance and use of biogas for heat/electricity generation.

2. Is the application of multiple small scale methodologies in line with the Standard for Demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria and application of multiple methodologies for programmes of activities Version 03.0 (EB 74 Annex 5)?

Yes, paragraph 31 (c).

3. Is the assessment of cross effects needed? If so why?

There would be no cross-effects between the biogas recovery component and the energy component. These combination of meth is mentioned in paragraph 31 (c) of the the *Standard for demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria and application of multiple methodologies for programme of activities, Version 3.0* and the *General guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies*”, **Version 20.0?**

4. What documents shall the DOE submit?

The DOE shall submit 2 documents: 1) the PoA-DD including one generic CPA-DDs for **each** combination of methodologies; and 2) at least a one specific case CPA-DD corresponding to any of the generic CPA-DDs at the time of publication of the PoA-DD for global stakeholder consultation (PCP v.3, paragraph 14 (h)). Each generic CPA-DD shall include the complete information; even when some information is the same in all CPA-DDs it shall be repeated in each CPA-DD.



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat



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Case Study 2b

1. How would the emission reductions be generated in this PoA?

Each CPA under this PoA will use one or more of the methodologies mentioned in the case study. The PoA will generate emission reductions through:

- methane avoidance, as in the baseline scenario the cow dung is left to decay and ferment anaerobically in pits thereby releasing methane;
- emission reduction from displacement of non-renewable biomass;
- generating renewable energy through the substitution of fossil fuels that emit CO₂.

Emission reductions are calculated as the difference between the baseline emissions of the three components: (i) displacement of kerosene, (ii) displacement of non-renewable biomass and (iii) the capture and destruction of methane from animal manure – and the project emissions.

2. Is the assessment of cross effects necessary in this case ? If so Why?

Combinations of approved methodologies contained in the “General guidelines to SSC CDM methodologies” may be applied without further assessment of cross effects, while other combinations can be applied with the analysis of cross effects.

According to “General guidelines to SSC CDM methodologies”, version 19, paragraph 16:
16. The following combinations of approved methodologies may be applied without further assessment of cross effects:

- a) AMS-III.R with AMS-I.C (approved at EB 53);
- b) Combination of any one of the Type III methodologies where activities lead to methane generation (i.e. AMS-III.H, AMS-III.D, AMS-III.F and AMS-III.G), with any one of the Type I methodologies that utilise the methane for generating renewable energy, (i.e. AMS-I.A, AMS-I.C, AMS-I.D and AMS-I.F) (approved at EB56);

Furthermore, we could conclude that, no cross effects would occur under this PoA, as the methodology (AMS-III.R) takes into account the application of the specific combination of methodologies.