

PoA: Opportunities and difficulties for household biogas projects

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Netherlands

Development

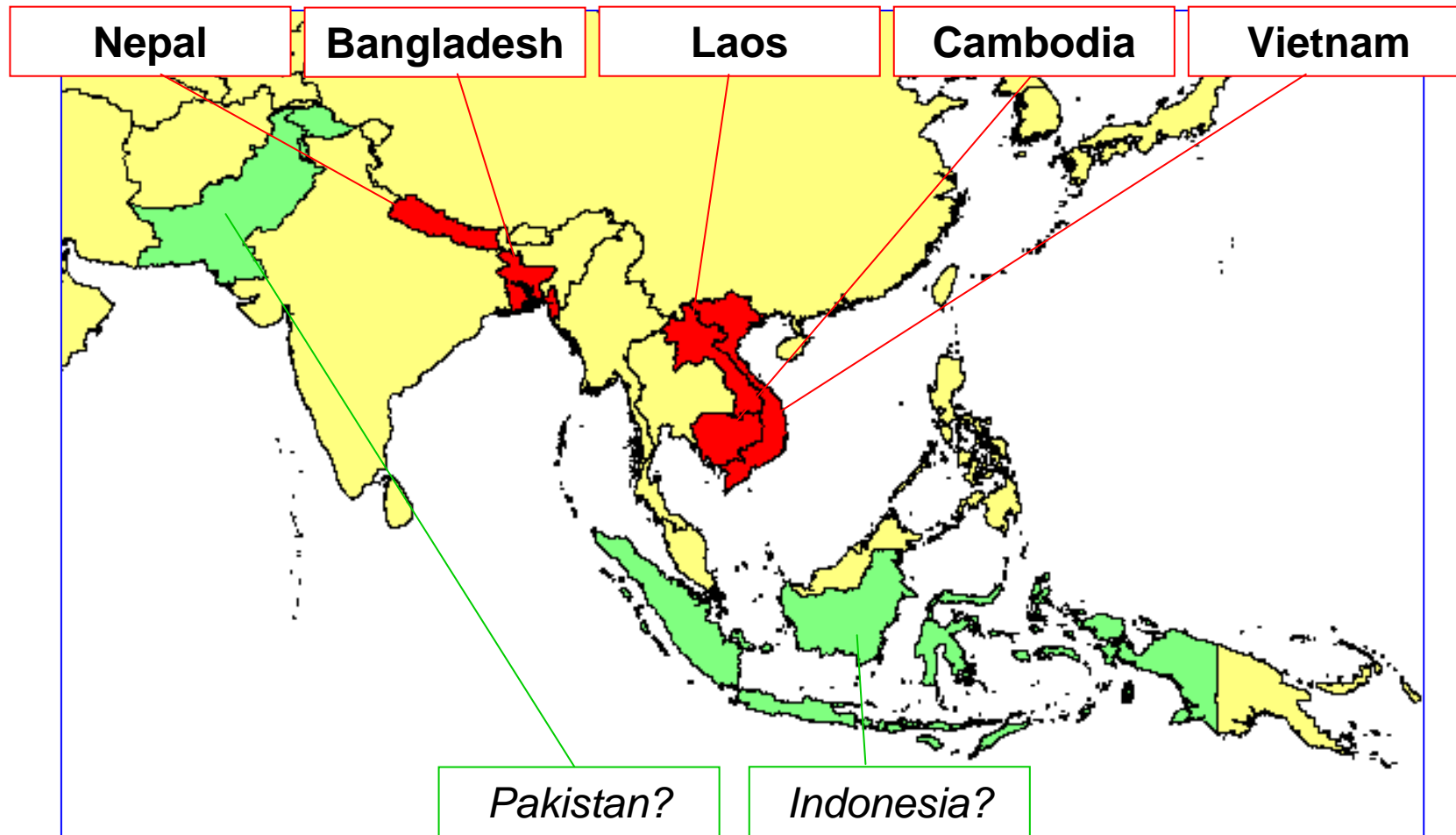
Organisation

SNV

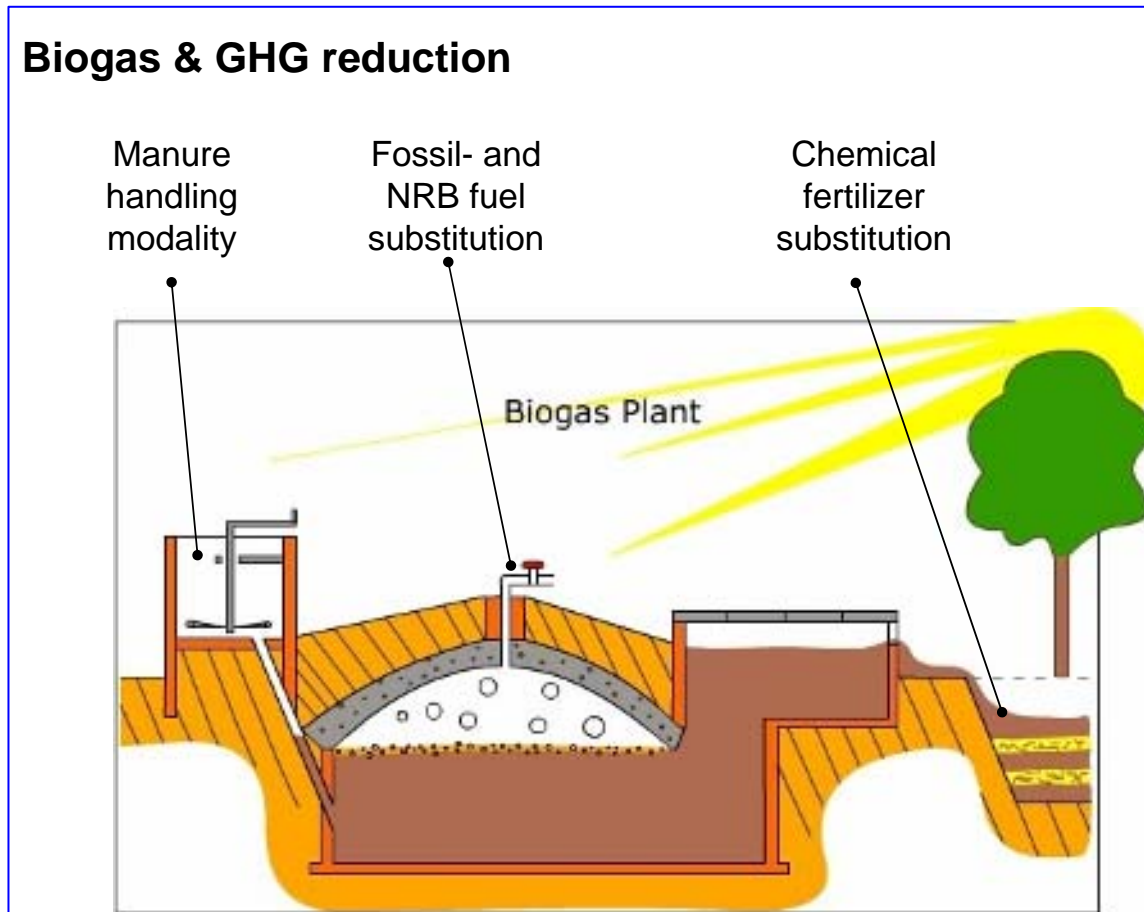


Connecting People's Capacities

SNV supported biogas programmes in Asia

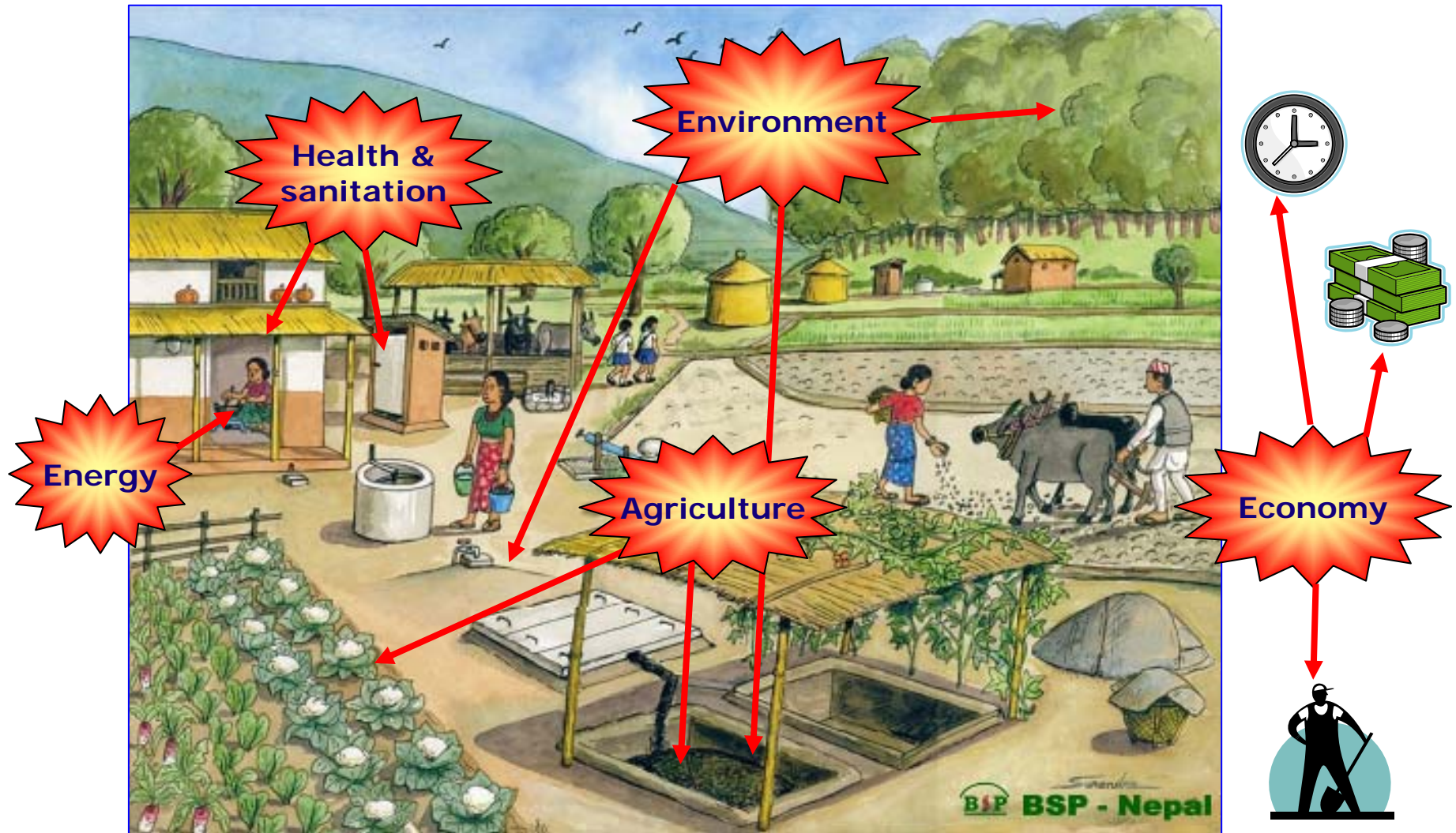


Climate change benefits of household biogas



Each digester reduces 2,5 – 5 ton CO₂-eq / year

Sustainable development benefits of biogas



Biogas projects in Nepal

- The BSP-Nepal umbrella biogas program aims to install a total of 200,000 small biogas digesters all over Nepal;
- Two CDM project activities were registered in end of 2005;
- The two projects comprise 9,708 and 9,688 digesters respectively;
- Projects are using AMS-I.C. version 6

Problems encountered in the CDM process

- Problems with the methodology which does not foresee in the use of non-renewable biomass in the baseline situation (now addressed by AMS-I.E);
- CDM requirement of providing a-priory a list of households that will implement the technology;
- Up scaling requires registration of new project activities in which case debundling rules apply;

PoA as the solution for these problems?

- Use of PoA will reduce the problems associated with a-priory defining a list of households and up scaling;
- However, PoA might introduce some new problems including:
 - Definition of CPA (household vs group of households);
 - How to arrange monitoring to meet requirement that issuance is requested at least every 3 months;
 - Only allows for the use of one methodology;
 - Uncertainties related to PoA like changes in methodology, validation process etc.



Thank you!

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