

# VALIDACION EN EL MDL

**DR.OSCAR COTO**

**III Taller Nacional MDL**

**La Habana, Cuba**

**Marzo 2011**

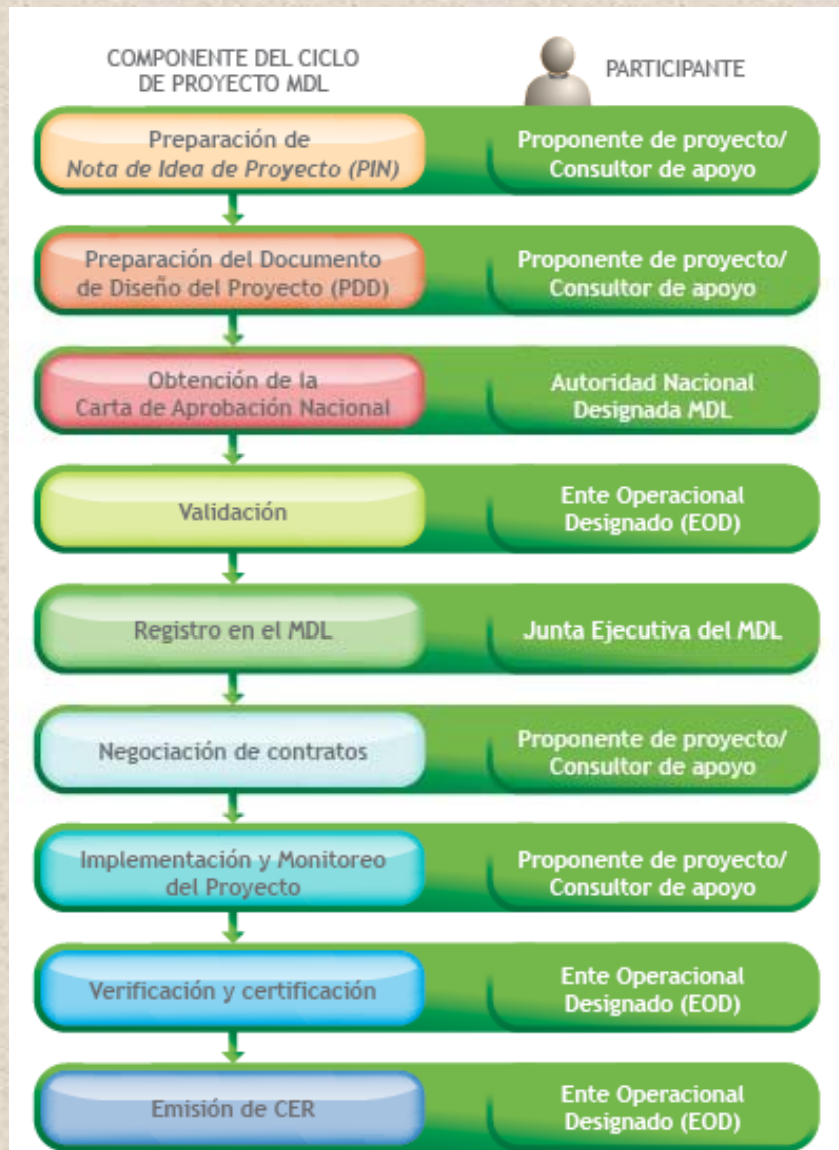


# Temas a tratar



- Contexto para la validación
- Principios y métodos
- Procedimientos y pasos
- Protocolo de validación
- Errores comunes en la validación

# Validación y ciclo de proyecto



## LOS PRINCIPALES ACTORES DEL CICLO SON:

**Proponentes de proyecto (PP):** persona jurídica, entidades públicas o privadas que promueven e implementan un proyecto en el MDL, siendo representantes legales del proyecto.

**Consultores de apoyo (CA):** personas o empresas con preparación requerida para dar apoyo especializado en el tema MDL al proponente de proyecto.

**Autoridad Nacional Designada (AND):** es la autoridad nacional del país que está inscrita ante el MDL y que emite la carta de aprobación nacional de proyecto. En el caso de Costa Rica es el Ministerio del Ambiente, Energía y Telecomunicaciones (MINAET) en <http://www.minae.go.cr>; y dentro del MINAET es el Instituto Meteorológico Nacional en <http://www.imn.ac.cr>. Los temas relevantes del MDL se adscriben a la Oficina Costarricense de Implementación Conjunta (OCIC) en <http://locic.imn.ac.cr>

**Junta Ejecutiva del MDL (JE):** es el órgano encargado de supervisión del funcionamiento del MDL a nivel internacional. Se reúne periódicamente en la sede de la CMNUCCC y regula las modalidades y procedimientos del MDL. (encontrándose información en el sitio web oficial del MDL: <http://cdm.unfccc.int>)

**Ente Operacional Designado (EOD):** es una entidad independiente acreditada por la Junta Ejecutiva del MDL y designada para desarrollar funciones de validación y verificación de proyectos en el MDL. El sitio web oficial del MDL incluye los nombres de aquellas organizaciones que están acreditadas actualmente para ejercer esta función.



# Validación en el MDL

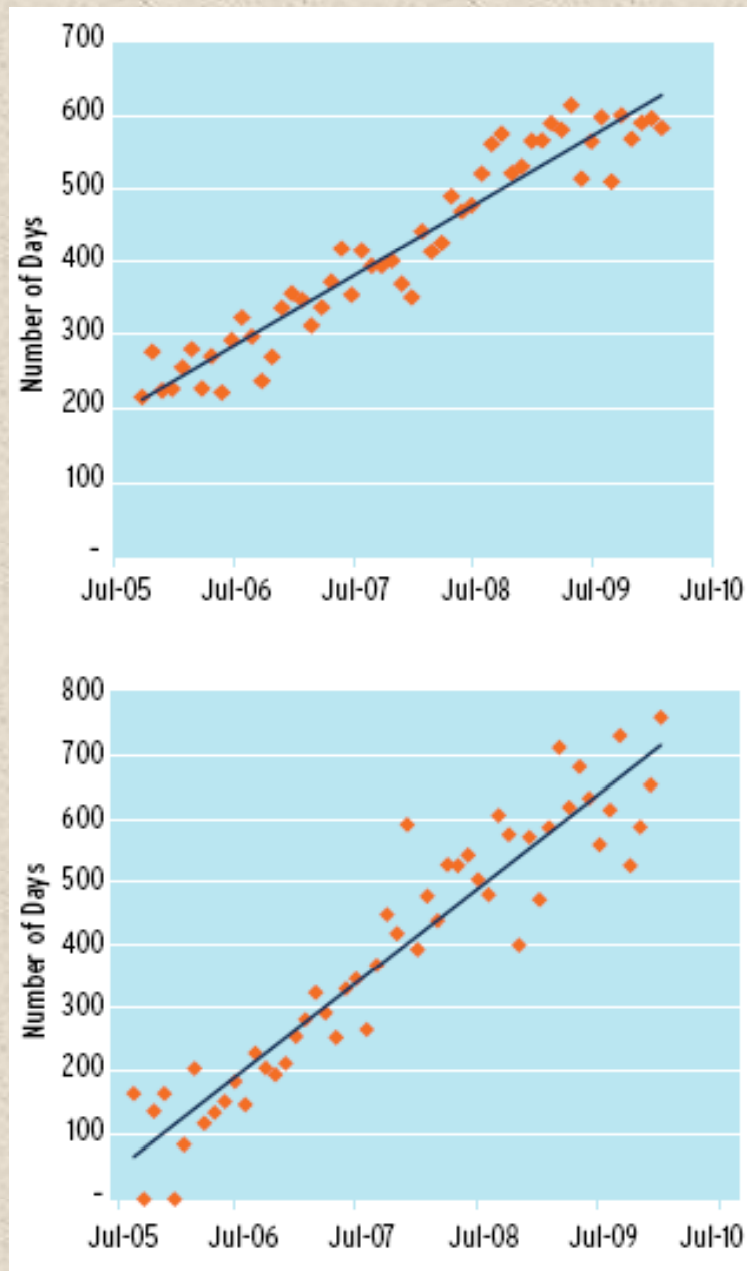
- Busca asegurar valoración independiente y completa
- EOD reporta en un informe de validación
- EOD entrega su reporte junto a documentos de apoyo a la JE del MDL
- Reporte de validación **es positivo solo sí** el proyecto cumple con M&P y requerimientos del MDL

# Duración de validación

Días requeridos para alcanzar registro en el MDL

Días promedio necesarios para pasar de registro a emisión de primera cosecha de reducciones certificadas

**Atención a procesos de validación y verificación**



# Costos de validación actuales

- En el rango de **Euros 30.000 a 50.000**
- Nuevas versiones de metodologías y guías han contribuido a que los costos hayan aumentado
- El costo de validación de pequeña escala no es sensiblemente inferior

# Servicio

- Tiempo para dar servicio puede ser de hasta 4 meses
- Debe negociarse el momento de arranque (lista de espera) con el auditor
- No hay espacios para reclamar por parte del desarrollador del proyecto (proceso dominado por el ente operacional)



# Documentos de validación



## VALIDATION REPORT

### PRONACA: VALENTINA-SAN JAVIER SWINE WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ECUADOR

REPORT NO. 2006-0915  
REVISION NO. 01

DET NORSKE VERITAS

DET NORSKE VERITAS



## VALIDATION REPORT

Date of first issue: 2006-02-10	Project No.: 28924659
Approved by: Einar Telnes Director	Organisational unit: DNV Certification, International Climate Change Services
Client: Pronaca, Ecuador	Client ref.: Wilmer Cadena Perez

DET NORSKE VERITAS AS  
DNV Certification  
Veritasveien 1,  
1322 HOVIK, Norway  
Tel: +47 67 57 99 00  
Fax: +47 67 57 99 11  
http://www.dnv.com  
Org. No: NO 945 748 931 MVA

#### Summary

Det Norske Veritas Certification Ltd. (DNV) performed a validation of the "Pronaca: Valentina-San Javier Swine Waste Management" project on the basis of UNFCCC criteria for the CDM, as well as criteria given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting. UNFCCC criteria refer to Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, the CDM modalities and procedures and the subsequent decisions by the CDM Executive Board.

The validation consisted of the following three phases: i) a desk review of the project design documents, ii) follow-up interviews with project stakeholders in Ecuador and iii) the resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final validation report and opinion.

In summary, it is DNV's opinion that the project, as described in the project design document of 27 May 2006, meets all relevant UNFCCC requirements for the CDM, is eligible to apply AM0006 and correctly applies the methodology. Hence, DNV requests the registration of the "Pronaca: Valentina-San Javier Swine Waste Management" project as a CDM project activity.

Report No.: 2006-0915	Subject Group: Environment	<b>Indexing terms</b>	
Report title: Pronaca: Valentina-San Javier Swine Waste Management in Ecuador		Key words Climate Change Kyoto Protocol Validation Clean Development Mechanism	Service Area Verification Market Sector Agriculture
Work carried out by: Cintia Dias, Mario Epstein, Györgyi Romvári		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No distribution without permission from the client or responsible organisational unit <input type="checkbox"/> free distribution within DNV after 3 years <input type="checkbox"/> Strictly confidential <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted distribution	
Work verified by: Susanne Haefeli			
Date of this revision: 2006-06-05	Rev. No.: 01	Number of pages: 11	

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# Pero muy importante ...



## VERIFICATION FINDINGS REPORT ROUND 6

HIDROENERGIA DEL GENERAL S.R.L.

EL GENERAL HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

**Report No: OS5915 - 97/09**

**Date: 2011-01-24**

TÜV NORD CERT GmbH  
JI/CDM Certification Program  
Langemarckstraße, 20  
45141 Essen, Germany  
Phone: +49-201-825-3335  
Fax: +49-201-825-3290  
[www.tuev-nord.de](http://www.tuev-nord.de)  
[www.global-warming.de](http://www.global-warming.de)

# Documentos del proyecto al proceso de validación

- PDD
- Hojas de cálculo de estimaciones, valoraciones financieras
- Informaciones adicionales en diversos aspectos y / o componentes del PDD

# Documentaciones

- Para cada “round de findings” se deberá aportar la información solicitada o que el participante de proyecto (PP) considera pertinente
- Nuevas versiones del PDD, cada una con referenciación de nuevo número de versión del mismo y fecha (control de cambios y en pdf)
- Comentarios que tenga el PP a bien hacer al EOD dentro del documento de “findings”



# Principios de validación

- Consistencia
- Transparencia
- Imparcialidad, independencia de acción, salvaguardar contra conflictos de interés
- Confidencialidad

# **Términos para validar información provista por el proyecto**

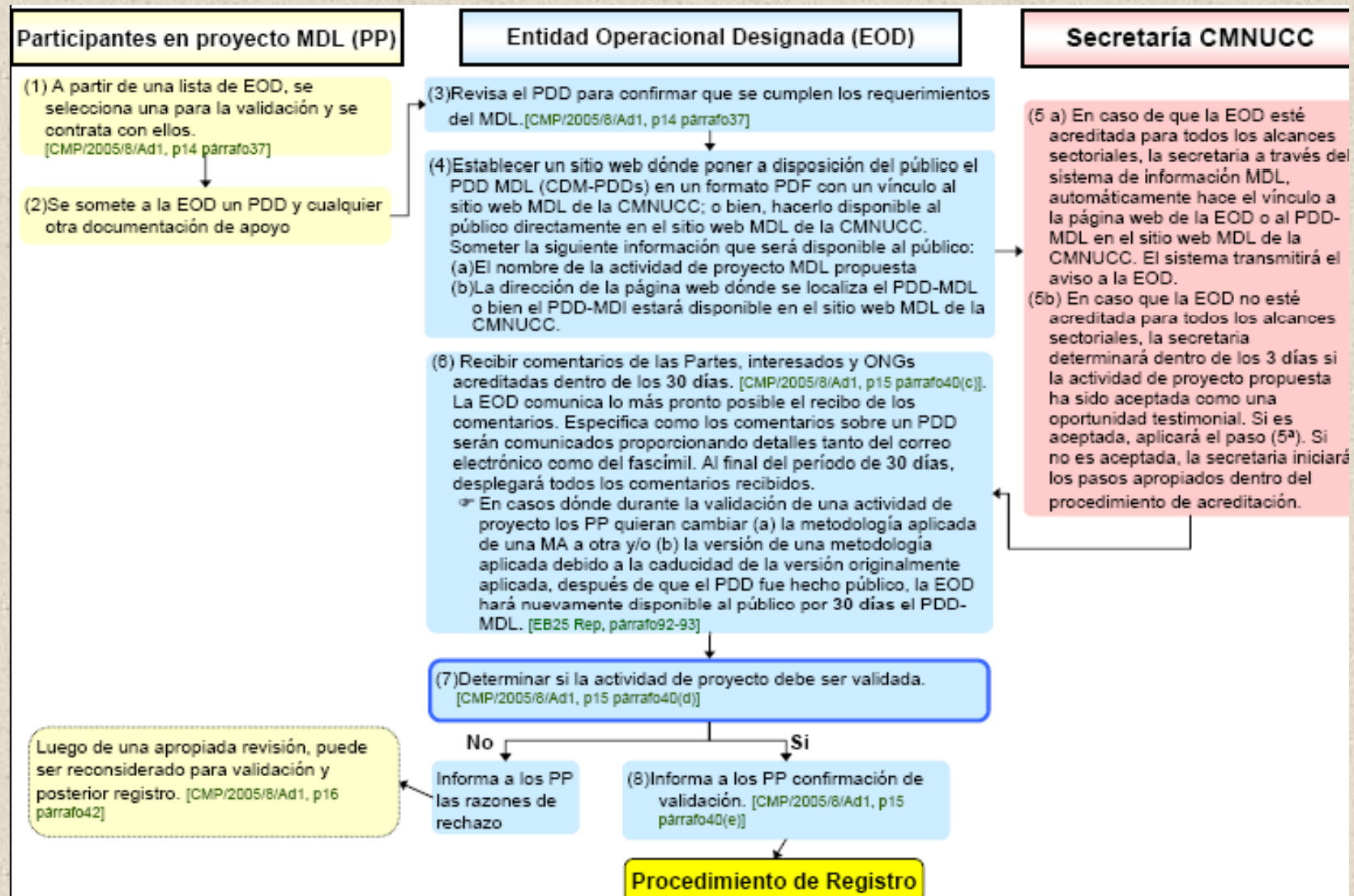
- Precisión
- Conservadurismo
- Relevancia
- Credibilidad
- Confiabilidad
- Completitud

# Métodos del validador

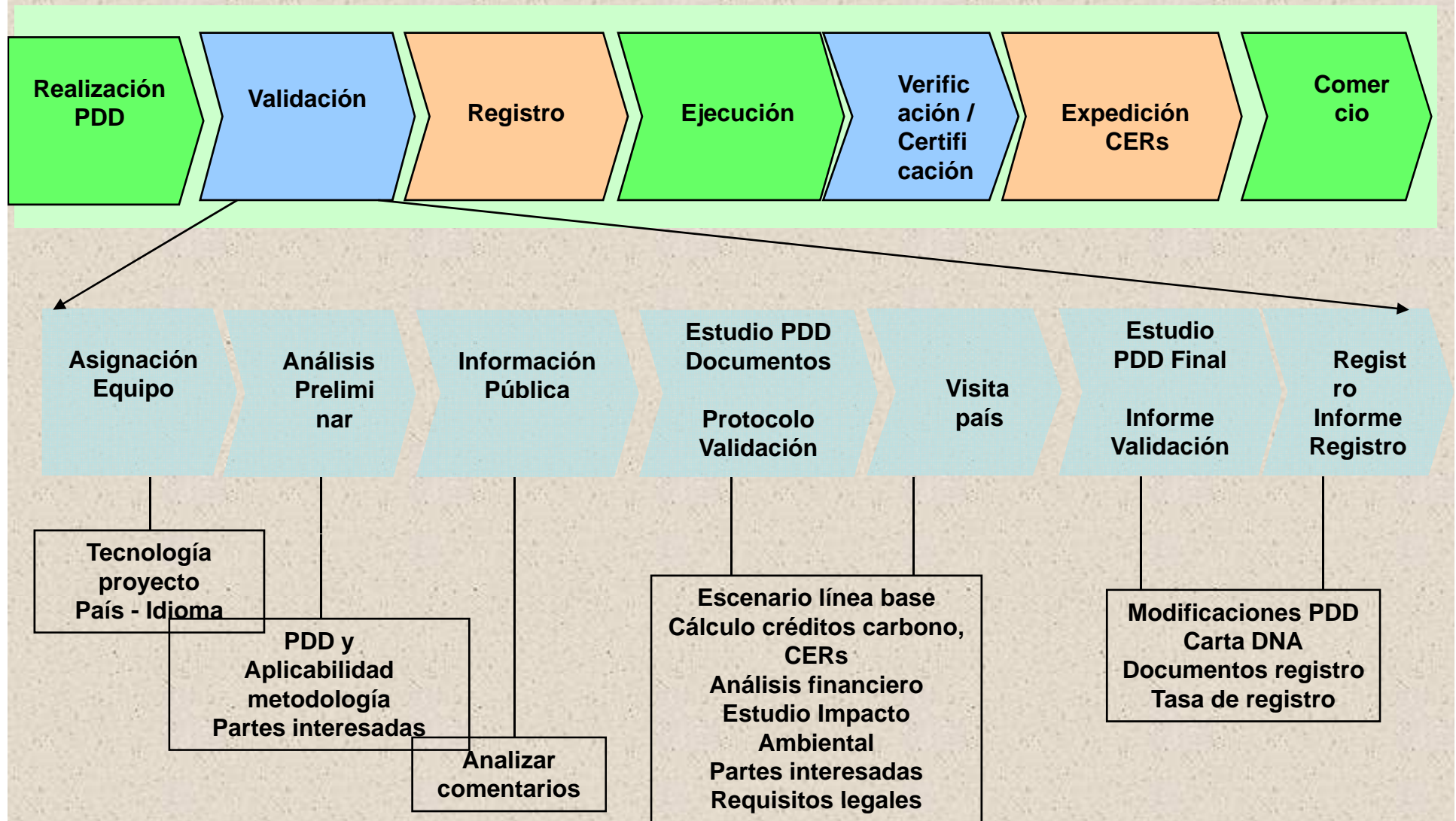
- Revisión de documentos
- Acciones de seguimiento (visita de campo, entrevistas)
- Referenciación a proyectos similares
- Revisión en base a metodología aplicada



# Procedimiento de la validación



# Componentes de una validación



# Aspectos a validar

La EOD seleccionada por los PP para validar una actividad de proyecto, estando bajo un arreglo contractual con ellos, revisará el PDD y cualquier documentación de apoyo para confirmar que se reúnen los siguientes requerimientos. [CMP/2005/8/Ad1, p14 para37]

- ☞ Se satisfacen los siguientes requisitos de participación;
  - ⇒ La participación en una actividad de proyecto MDL es voluntaria. Las partes participantes en el MDL designan una autoridad nacional (AND) para el MDL. Una Parte no Anexo I puede participar en una actividad de proyecto MDL si es parte del Protocolo de Kioto.
- ☞ Se han solicitado opiniones del público local interesado y afectado, se aporta un resumen con los comentarios recibidos y un reporte a la EOD de cómo se han tomado en consideración dichos comentarios recibidos;
- ☞ Los PP han sometido a la consideración de la EOD documentación relacionada con el análisis de los impactos ambientales de la actividad de proyecto o un estudio de impacto ambiental de acuerdo con los procedimientos requeridos por la Parte anfitriona;
- ☞ Se espera que la actividad de proyecto resulte en una reducción de GEI adicional a cualquiera que se hubiera dado en la ausencia de la actividad de proyecto propuesta;
- ☞ Las metodologías de línea base y monitoreo cumplen con los requerimientos establecidos para metodologías previamente aprobadas por la JE, o con las modalidades y procedimientos para el establecimiento de una nueva metodología;
- ☞ Las previsiones para el monitoreo, verificación y reporte están de acuerdo con las M&P MDL y con decisiones relevantes de la COP/MOP;
- ☞ La actividad de proyecto está conforme con todos los otros requerimientos para actividades de proyectos MDL contenidos en las M&P MDL y decisiones relevantes de la COP/MOP y la JE.



# Tipos de acciones solicitadas por el EOD

- **Acciones correctivas (CAR):** errores / requerimientos no alcanzados / riesgos de que emisiones no se monitoreen o calculen correctamente
- **Acciones aclarativas (CL):** información insuficiente o poco clara
- **Acciones futuras requeridas (FAR):** realzar temas de implementación de proyecto que deben revisarse en la primera verificación

# ¿Cómo actúa el EOD?

## Protocolo de Validación

Permite sistematizar preguntas a diferentes temas sobre los cuales debe reportar en sus valoraciones, es una buena guía de lo que le gusta y como enfoca su trabajo el EOD

Implementación depende de los equipos de trabajo en campo, así como en oficina y de control de calidad del EOD

Checklist Question

**A. General Description of Project Activity**

*The project design is assessed.*

**A.1. Project Boundaries**

*Project Boundaries are the limits and borders defining the GHG emission reduction project.*

A.1.1. Are the project's spatial (geographical) boundaries clearly defined?

A.1.2. Are the project's system (components and facilities used to mitigate GHGs) boundaries clearly defined?

**A.2. Technology to be employed**

*Validation of project technology focuses on the project engineering, choice of technology and competence/ maintenance needs. The validator should ensure that environmentally safe and sound technology and know-how is used.*

A.2.1. Does the project design engineering reflect current good practices?

A.2.2. Does the project use state of the art technology or would the technology result in a significantly



Checklist Question	
	better performance than any commonly used technologies in the host country?
A.2.3.	Is the project technology likely to be substituted by other or more efficient technologies within the project period?
A.2.4.	Does the project require extensive initial training and maintenance efforts in order to work as presumed during the project period?
A.2.5.	Does the project make provisions for meeting training and maintenance needs?
<b>A.3.</b>	<b>Contribution to Sustainable Development</b> <i>The project's contribution to sustainable development is assessed.</i>
A.3.1.	Is the project in line with relevant legislation and plans in the host country?
A.3.2.	Is the project in line with host-country specific CDM requirements?
A.3.3.	Is the project in line with sustainable development policies of the host country?
A.3.4.	Will the project create other environmental or social benefits than GHG emission reductions?

Checklist Question
<b>B.2. Baseline Determination</b> <i>The choice of baseline will be validated with focus on whether the baseline is a likely scenario, whether the project itself is not a likely baseline scenario, and whether the baseline is complete and transparent.</i>
B.2.1. Is the application of the methodology and the discussion and determination of the chosen baseline transparent?
B.2.2. Has the baseline been determined using conservative assumptions where possible?
B.2.3. Has the baseline been established on a project-specific basis?
B.2.4. Does the baseline scenario sufficiently take into account relevant national and/or sectoral policies, macro-economic trends and political aspirations?

Checklist Question
B.2.5. Is the baseline determination compatible with the available data?
B.2.6. Does the selected baseline represent the most likely scenario among other possible and/or discussed scenarios?
B.2.7. Is it demonstrated/justified that the project activity itself is not a likely baseline scenario?



B.2.8. Have the major risks to the baseline been identified?

B.2.9. Is all literature and sources clearly referenced?

**C. Duration of the Project/ Crediting Period**

*It is assessed whether the temporary boundaries of the project are clearly defined.*

C.1.1. Are the project's starting date and operational lifetime clearly defined and reasonable?

C.1.2. Is the assumed crediting time clearly defined (renewable crediting period of seven years with two possible renewals or fixed crediting period of 10 years with no renewal)?

## Checklist Question

### **D. Monitoring Plan**

*The monitoring plan review aims to establish whether all relevant project aspects deemed necessary to monitor and report reliable emission reductions are properly addressed ((Blue text contains requirements to be assessed for optional review of monitoring methodology prior to submission and approval by CDM EB).*

#### **D.1. Monitoring Methodology**

*It is assessed whether the project applies an appropriate baseline methodology.*

D.1.1. Is the monitoring methodology previously approved by the CDM Executive Board?

D.1.2. Is the monitoring methodology applicable for this project and is the appropriateness justified?

D.1.3. Does the monitoring methodology reflect good monitoring and reporting practices?

D.1.4. Is the discussion and selection of the monitoring

**Checklist Question**

methodology transparent?

**D.2. Monitoring of Project Emissions**

*It is established whether the monitoring plan provides for reliable and complete project emission data over time.*

D.2.1. Does the monitoring plan provide for the collection and archiving of all relevant data necessary for estimation or measuring the greenhouse gas emissions within the project boundary during the crediting period?

D.2.2. Are the choices of project GHG indicators reasonable?

D.2.3. Will it be possible to monitor / measure the specified project GHG indicators?

D.2.4. Will the indicators give opportunity for real



**Checklist Question**

measurements of project emissions?

D.2.5. Will the indicators enable comparison of project data and performance over time?

**D.3. Monitoring of Leakage**

*It is assessed whether the monitoring plan provides for reliable and complete leakage data over time.*

D.3.1. Does the monitoring plan provide for the collection and archiving of all relevant data necessary for determining leakage?

**D.4. Monitoring of Baseline Emissions**

*It is established whether the monitoring plan provides for reliable and complete project emission data over time.*

D.4.1. Does the monitoring plan provide for the collection and archiving of all relevant data necessary for determining baseline emissions during the crediting period?

Checklist Question
D.4.2. Is the choice of baseline indicators, in particular for baseline emissions, reasonable?
D.4.3. Will it be possible to monitor / measure the specified baseline indicators?
D.4.4. Will the indicators give opportunity for real measurements of baseline emissions?
<p><b>D.5. Monitoring of Sustainable Development Indicators/ Environmental Impacts</b></p> <p><i>It is checked that choices of indicators are reasonable and complete to monitor sustainable performance over time.</i></p>
D.5.1. Does the monitoring plan provide the collection and archiving of relevant data concerning environmental, social and economic impacts?
<p><b>D.6. Project Management Planning</b></p> <p><i>It is checked that project implementation is properly prepared for and that critical arrangements are addressed.</i></p>
D.6.1. Is the authority and responsibility of project management clearly described?
D.6.2. Is the authority and responsibility for

Checklist Question
registration, monitoring, measurement and reporting clearly described?
D.6.3. Are procedures identified for training of monitoring personnel?
D.6.4. Are procedures identified for emergency preparedness for cases where emergencies can cause unintended emissions?
D.6.5. Are procedures identified for calibration of monitoring equipment?
D.6.6. Are procedures identified for maintenance of monitoring equipment and installations?
D.6.7. Are procedures identified for monitoring, measurements and reporting?
D.6.8. Are procedures identified for day-to-day records handling (including what records to keep, storage area of records and how to process performance documentation)
D.6.9. Are procedures identified for dealing with possible monitoring data adjustments and uncertainties?
D.6.10. Are procedures identified for review of reported results/data?
D.6.11. Are procedures identified for internal audits of GHG project compliance with operational



Checklist Question
requirements where applicable?
D.6.12. Are procedures identified for project performance reviews before data is submitted for verification, internally or externally?
D.6.13. Are procedures identified for corrective actions in order to provide for more accurate future monitoring and reporting?
<b>E. Calculation of GHG Emissions by Source</b> <i>It is assessed whether all material GHG emission sources are addressed and how sensitivities and data uncertainties have been addressed to arrive at conservative estimates of projected emission reductions.</i>
<b>E.1. Project GHG Emissions</b> <i>The validation of ex-ante estimated project GHG emissions focuses on transparency and completeness of calculations.</i>
E.1.1. Are all aspects related to direct and indirect GHG emissions captured in the project design?
E.1.2. Are the GHG calculations documented in a complete and transparent manner?
E.1.3. Have conservative assumptions been used to calculate project GHG emissions?

## Checklist Question

E.1.4. Are uncertainties in the GHG emissions estimates properly addressed in the documentation?

E.1.5. Have all relevant greenhouse gases and source categories listed in Kyoto Protocol Annex A been evaluated?

### **E.2. Leakage**

*It is assessed whether there leakage effects, i.e. change of emissions which occurs outside the project boundary and which are measurable and attributable to the project, have been properly assessed and estimated ex-ante.*

E.2.1. Are potential leakage effects beyond the chosen project boundaries properly identified?

## Checklist Question

### **E.3. Baseline Emissions**

*The validation of ex-ante estimated baseline GHG emissions focuses on transparency and completeness of calculations.*

- E.3.1. Have the most relevant and likely operational characteristics and baseline indicators been chosen as reference for baseline emissions?
- E.3.2. Are the baseline boundaries clearly defined and do they sufficiently cover sources and sinks for baseline emissions?
- E.3.3. Are the GHG calculations documented in a complete and transparent manner?
- E.3.4. Have conservative assumptions been used when calculating baseline emissions?
- E.3.5. Are uncertainties in the GHG emission estimates properly addressed in the

Checklist Question
documentation?
E.3.6. Have the project baseline(s) and the project emissions been determined using the same appropriate methodology and conservative assumptions?
<b>E.4. Emission Reductions</b> <i>Validation of ex-ante estimated emission reductions.</i>
E.4.1. Will the project result in fewer GHG emissions than the baseline scenario?
<b>F. Environmental Impacts</b> <i>Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts will be assessed, and if deemed significant, an EIA should be provided to the validator.</i>
F.1.1. Has an analysis of the environmental impacts of the project activity been sufficiently described?
F.1.2. Are there any Host Party requirements for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and if yes, is an EIA approved?
F.1.3. Will the project create any adverse environmental effects?
F.1.4. Are transboundary environmental impacts



Checklist Question
considered in the analysis?
F.1.5. Have identified environmental impacts been addressed in the project design?
F.1.6. Does the project comply with environmental legislation in the host country?
<b>G. Stakeholder Comments</b> <i>The validator should ensure that a stakeholder comments have been invited and that due account has been taken of any comments received.</i>
G.1.1. Have relevant stakeholders been consulted?
G.1.2. Have appropriate media been used to invite comments by local stakeholders?
G.1.3. If a stakeholder consultation process is required by regulations/laws in the host country, has the stakeholder consultation process been carried out in accordance with such regulations/laws?
G.1.4. Is a summary of the stakeholder comments received provided?
G.1.5. Has due account been taken of any stakeholder comments received?

# **Pero...recuerden, ustedes**

- Son los desarrolladores del proyecto
- Deben preparar un PDD adecuado
- Deben estar sensibilizados a los temas de validación
- Cuentan con guías para llenar un PDD así como metodologías y herramientas que deben usarse en el PDD

# Un ejemplo de tabla final de validación: proyecto porcino

**Table 3 Resolution of Corrective Action and Clarification Requests**

Draft report corrective action requests and requests for clarifications	Ref. to Table 2	Summary of project participants' response	Final conclusion
CAR 1 Written approval and confirmation by the DNA of Ecuador that the project assists in achieving sustainable development has not yet been received.	Table 1 and A.3.3	The LoA has been received and translated.	OK  This CAR is therefore closed.
CAR 2 The calculations for the methane and nitrous dioxide emissions in part E need to be performed more step-by-step, clearly indicating all parameters, their units and the source i.e. own or IPCC.	E.1.2	The calculations in part E have been made more explicit.	OK  From the given values and formulas, it is now clear how the resulting emission calculations are arrived at.  This CAR is therefore closed.
CAR 3 The IPCC default EF <sub>4</sub> for N <sub>2</sub> O emissions can not be used by AM0006, contrary to AM0016. The calculations have to be adjusted so as only to apply EF <sub>3</sub> . Alternatively, a request for deviation has to be sent to the CDM EB before this project can be registered as is.	E.1.3	The claim for N <sub>2</sub> O emissions from atmospheric deposition has been deleted.	OK  The calculations have been correctly adjusted. The resulting GHG emission reductions are more conservative.  This CAR is therefore closed.
CL 1 It needs to be confirmed that the project does not lead to a significant increase of electricity consumption.	B.1.2	There is no electricity consumption associated with deep bedding, other than that for illumination, which would be required in the absence of the deep bedding system anyway. Therefore, there is no increase in electricity consumption.	OK.  It has been confirmed that no additional electricity is needed in the project activity.  This CL is therefore closed.
CL 2 It is unclear why the feed intake is so low and	B.2.2	1. The feed intake value is comparable to other high efficient hog operations in	OK The explanations have been verified

Draft report corrective action requests and requests for clarifications	Ref. to Table 2	Summary of project participants' response	Final conclusion
the feed digestibility so high.		<p>North America and is considered an indication of the high level of efficiency achieved at Pronaca facilities in finishing hogs.</p> <p>2. Digestible energy for the Pronaca facilities is a relatively high value compared to the IPCC default values for the region, as Pronaca use a full corn/soybean meal hog ration. Corn-based rations are known to provide a higher level of digestible energy than small grains based rations such as barley or what based diets. As such, this is not a high digestible energy value relative to the majority of corn/soybean meal based diets. Also, this value has been further reduced from 85% to 80.87% to reflect the actual situation at Pronaca.</p>	<p>based on submitted documentary evidence.</p> <p>This CL is therefore closed.</p>
<p>CL 3</p> <p>The transport emissions from transporting the rice husk to the site need to be assessed.</p>	B.2.3	<p>Annually, about 1 300 m<sup>3</sup> of rice husk need to be transported for about 175 km to the site and per year, resulting in about 24 truck loads, consuming about 450 lt diesel. Given a CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor of around 3.2 kg CO<sub>2</sub> per kg, this results in about 1.5 tCO<sub>2</sub> per year.</p>	<p>OK</p> <p>It has been confirmed that the transport emissions are less than 0.1 % of the forecast annual emission reductions and thus can be considered negligible.</p> <p>This CL is therefore closed.</p>
<p>CL 4</p> <p>The availability of rice husk needs to be addressed.</p>	B.2.4	<p>Rice husk is available at least three times the amount that is required by the deep bedding system at all times. In addition, availability is secured on a</p>	<p>OK</p> <p>It has been confirmed that no rice husk</p>



Draft report corrective action requests and requests for clarifications	Ref. to Table 2	Summary of project participants' response	Final conclusion
		long-term basis, since this biomass waste is a residue by Pronaca at its own facilities.	is deferred to the project activity that would have been used for other purposes in the absence of the project.  This CL is therefore closed.
CL 5 Afortunados, Tropicales-Plata and Valentina-San Javier have different numbers of hogs and different starting dates. It needs to be clarified why the economic analyses are equal in all three PDDs.	B.2.7	Using costs provided by Pronaca for the construction, maintenance and operation of facilities which employ liquid slurry, anaerobic lagoon and deep bedding manure management systems, an accurate economic analysis for each system has been conducted for all three PDDs.  The re-analysis of the costs for each manure management system is reflective of the number of animal units involved in each of the three project cases, as they do vary significantly.  The economic/additionality analysis does indeed indicate that the anaerobic lagoon manure management system is the least expensive manure management option and is therefore considered the baseline scenario.	OK  The provided clarifications sufficiently address DNV's request for clarification. The final PDD includes a more project-specific financial analysis.  This CL is therefore closed.
CL 6 It is unclear which value has been taken for MCF and EF <sub>3</sub> in the project scenario.	B.2.9	Project scenario: MCF = 2% EF <sub>3</sub> = 0.02	OK.  These values are in line with IPCC default values and DNV has not come across any data or information that proves that these values are unconservative.

Draft report corrective action requests and requests for clarifications	Ref. to Table 2	Summary of project participants' response	Final conclusion
			This CL is therefore closed.
<p>CL 7 It needs to be clarified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for how long the manure and rice husk is stacked and</li> <li>- what happens eventually to the stacked product?</li> </ul> <p>in order to judge whether CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from the project need to be monitored. Also, it is unclear whether on-site transport emissions are material, compared to the emission reductions.</p>	D.2.2, E.2.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The final product resulting from the composting process (swine manure + rice husk) is stacked for a maximum of three weeks.</li> <li>2. The compost (swine manure + rice husk) is used in the fields as an organic fertilizer.</li> <li>3. CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from the project case scenario are included in the calculations for the total baseline and project case scenarios.</li> <li>4. As any methane emissions that are produced in the project case are included in the calculation methodology, methane emissions are not considered to contribute to project case leakage.</li> </ol>	<p>OK.</p> <p>It has been sufficiently confirmed that there are no significant methane emissions in the project scenario other than the ones being included in the default value of the project manure management system.</p> <p>It is in the project developer's interest to ensure an aerobic decomposition process in order to avoid bad odours and the need for extensive cleaning. In order to cross-verify that sufficient rice husk has been added to the manure, it has been agreed that the amount of rice husk used in the project activity will be monitored. The PDD has been adjusted accordingly.</p> <p>On-site transport emissions from stacking the manure-rice husk mix and dispersing the compost in the adjacent fields have been assessed and found to be less than 0.1% of the forecast annual emission reductions. Thus, it is deemed acceptable, that these emissions are not taken into account in the calculations.</p>

# Temas claves de validación: cuidados al formular el PDD

1. Errónea identificación de la escala MDL del proyecto
2. Poca claridad de identificación de los PP
3. No dar evidencia del estado de situación de los permisos requeridos (EIA, construcción, operación)

4. Carta de aprobación nacional insuficiente o atrasada
5. Descripción insuficiente de la tecnología
6. Vaga explicación de los cumplimientos metodológicos
7. Explicación insuficiente del escenario de línea base



8. Explicación insuficiente de la adicionalidad

9. Falta de soporte y referenciación a información de la línea base

10.No identificación / descripción de riesgos a la línea base o a la actividad de proyecto

11.Ausencia o insuficiencia de datos de la línea base

12. Falta de lógica y consistencia

13. Baja calidad del PDD

14. Diferencias entre lo que dice el PDD y lo que pasa en el campo

15. Inadecuada definición de fronteras de proyecto

16. Temas relacionados a fechas clave: toma de decisión, inicio del proyecto, inicio de operación

17. Información insuficiente de métodos de medición, fuentes de datos, descripción de parámetros en plan de monitoreo

18. Desviaciones metodológicas de monitoreo no explicadas o justificadas

19. Procedimientos de monitoreo y administración de proyecto no definidos

20. Desviaciones en cálculos metodológicos y fórmulas aplicadas incorrectamente



21. Falta de cobertura a tema de cumplimientos legales / normativos locales

22. Falta de información sobre procesos de consulta local

23. Falta de información precisa para la identificación del sitio de proyecto (algunas metodologías requieren de especificar varios puntos dentro del sitio de proyecto)



# Entonces... que hacemos

- Un buen PDD
- Entender de donde viene el validador y su misión en el MDL
- Ser proactivos durante el proceso
- Responder solo lo que nos preguntan
- Gestionar una atmósfera de confianza
- Tratemos de no atrasar el proceso
- Paciencia



**Muchas gracias!**