

# **Activities Implemented Jointly: Fourth Report to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**



**Accomplishments and Descriptions  
of Projects Accepted Under the  
U.S. Initiative on Joint Implementation**

**Volume 2**



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Fourth Report to the  
Secretariat of the United Nations  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change**



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of Projects Accepted Under the  
U.S. Initiative on Joint Implementation  
Volume 2**

To help inform international discussion on the issue of joint implementation, the United States submits this fourth report on the accomplishments of the U.S. Initiative on Joint Implementation (USIJI) to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This report follows the recommendations of the Conference of the Parties on activities implemented jointly as set forth in Decision 5/CP.1 of the UNFCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1, and as elaborated on in the “Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on the work of its Fifth Session, Bonn, 25-28 February 1997” [FCCC/SBSTA/ 1997/4].

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Territorial and Financial Consolidation of Costa Rican National Parks and Biological Reserves	
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Bilsa Biological Reserve

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RUSAGAS: Fugitive Gas Capture Project  
Zelenograd District Heating System Improvements

South Africa  
Guguletu Eco-Homes Project

Sri Lanka  
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### **Part Three: USIJI National Program Report**

Uniform Reporting Format: National Program on Activities Implemented Jointly  
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**Part Two:**  
**USIJI Project Reports**



## I. Project Reporting Status

Each of the projects accepted into the USIJI Program has received host country government acceptance. The Parties (i.e., host country governments) involved in USIJI projects have agreed to submit one joint annual report per project to the FCCC Secretariat, and have designated the USIJI Secretariat as the authority responsible for submitting this joint annual report.

The information in the joint annual project reports presented in this section was obtained largely from the project developers in the form of the original proposal materials, subsequent progress reports, and personal communications. The lead project developers had the opportunity to review the 1999 USIJI Reporting Documents for their projects.

In the case of joint reporting, the FCCC Secretariat requires the provision of a letter of concurrence with the annual AIJ Reporting Document from the “Designated National Authority” or “National Focal Point on AIJ” of the other Party(ies) involved in each AIJ project. In accordance with instructions from the FCCC Secretariat, if the appropriate authority of the host country Party concurred with the previous years AIJ Reporting Document and this document has not changed since then, a new letter of host country concurrence is not required. Of the 36 USIJI Projects, 19 have not changed since last year because the lead developer provided no new project information. Therefore, for these 19 USIJI Reporting Documents, the previously reported host country concurrence has been to demonstrate host country approval. For the remaining 17 USIJI projects, the USIJI Secretariat has submitted the 1999 USIJI Reporting Document to the host countries for concurrence. However, due to time constraints, some host country governments have not completed their review of the specific details contained in these reports. The final report process is underway and the USIJI Secretariat expects to obtain host country concurrence with these reports before the final printing of this document.

The following table presents the status of host country concurrence with the project reports as of this printing.

### Host Country Concurrence with Project Reports

Project Title	Host Country Concurrence (Y or N) <sup>(a)</sup>	Notes
<i>Argentina</i>		
CAPE X, SA Electric Generation Project	N	(d)
Landfill Gas Management in Greater Buenos Aires	N	(d)
<i>Belize</i>		
BEL/Maya Biomass Power Generation Project	N	(b)
Rio Bravo Carbon Sequestration Pilot Project	Y	(c)
<i>Bolivia</i>		
Noel Kempff Mercado Climate Action Project	N	(b, c)
Rural Solar Electrification in Bolivia: Pilot Phase	N	(b, c)
<i>Chile</i>		
Wind Energy Project	Y	(d)
<i>Costa Rica</i>		
Aeroenergía S.A. Wind Facility	Y	(c)
Doña Julia Hydroelectric Project	Y	(c)
ECOLAND: Piedras Blancas National Park	Y	(b, c)
Klinki Forestry Project	Y	(b, c)
Plantas Eólicas S.R.L. Wind Facility	Y	(b, c)
Territorial and Financial Consolidation of Costa Rican National Parks and Biological Reserves	Y	(c)
Tierras Morenas Windfarm Project	Y	(c)
<i>Czech Republic</i>		
City of Decin: Fuel-Switching for District Heating	N	(c)
<i>Ecuador</i>		
Bilsa Biological Reserve	N	(c)
<i>Guatemala</i>		
Matanzas Hydroelectric Project	Y	(c, d)
Santa Teresa Hydroelectric Project	Y	(c, d)
<i>Honduras</i>		
Bio-Gen Biomass Power Generation Project, Phase I	Y	(b, c)
Bio-Gen Biomass Power Generation Project, Phase II	Y	(b, c)
Solar-Based Rural Electrification	Y	(b, c)
<i>Indonesia</i>		
Reduced Impact Logging for Carbon Sequestration in East Kalimantan	Y	(b, c)

<i>Mexico</i>		
APS/CFE Renewable Energy Mini Grid Project	N	(c)
Community Silviculture in the Sierra Norte of Oaxaca	Y	(b, c)
Project Salicornia: Halophyte Cultivation in Sonora	Y	(b, c)
Scoel Té: Carbon Sequestration and Sustainable Forest Management in Chiapas	Y	(b, c)
<i>Nicaragua</i>		
El Hoyo-Monte Galan Geothermal Project	Y	(b, c)
<i>Panama</i>		
Commercial Reforestation in the Chiriquí Province	Y	(b, c)
<i>Russian Federation</i>		
District Heating Renovation in Lytkarino	N	(d)
Improving District Heating Efficiency in Metallurgichesky District of Cheliabinsk	N	(d)
Reforestation in Vologda	N	(b, c)
RUSAFOR–Saratov Afforestation Project	N	(b, c)
RUSAGAS: Fugitive Gas Capture Project	N	(b, c)
Zelenograd District Heating System Improvements	N	(b, c)
<i>South Africa</i>		
Guguletu Eco-Homes Project	N	(d)
<i>Sri Lanka</i>		
SELCO-Rural Solar Electrification Project	N	(c, d)
<p>(a) “Y” indicates that the USIJI Secretariat has received a letter or form indicating host country concurrence with the USIJI Reporting Document, and a copy of this letter or form is attached to the USIJI Reporting Document. “N” indicates that the USIJI Secretariat has not yet received the host country concurrence form.</p> <p>(b) The host country concurred with the previously reported USIJI Reporting Document. In accordance with instructions from the FCCC Secretariat, a new letter of host country concurrence is not required for the 1999 USIJI Reporting Document for this project because the lead developer reported no new information this year and the Reporting Document has not changed.</p> <p>(c) Project is also listed on the UNFCCC AIJ website as a project that has been accepted, approved, or endorsed by the designated national authorities for AIJ of the parties concerned (see <a href="http://www.unfccc.de/program/aij/aijproj.html">http://www.unfccc.de/program/aij/aijproj.html</a>).</p> <p>(d) Denotes new project from last report.</p>		



## II. Projects Reporting Document Detail

In 1997, the USIJI Program adopted a new format, the USIJI Uniform Reporting Document, for reporting the summary descriptions, objectives, and results of USIJI projects to the FCCC Secretariat. USIJI's Uniform Reporting Document is consistent with the draft Uniform Reporting Format developed by the FCCC Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and issued on 7 April 1997 [FCCC/SBSTA/1997/4]. Because the FCCC format is in draft form and includes several elements that are still in development, the USIJI Secretariat has adapted this format to reflect the USIJI project criteria and the scope of information reported by project participants.

The completed USIJI Uniform Reporting Documents in this report are based on input from project developers and often include information that has been added, updated, or revised since the original proposals and/or since the U.S.'s first and second reports on Activities Implemented Jointly to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change were submitted (July 1996 and July 1997). The emissions reduction estimates and other information contained in these summaries have been provided by the project developers and other project participants. This information should be considered preliminary, and its inclusion in this report does not signify its validation by the USIJI Program.

The following list of key terms may prove useful for understanding the information presented in the Uniform Reporting Documents. These terms are ordered as they are presented in the Uniform Reporting Document.

<b>Organization of the USIJI Uniform Reporting Document</b>	
A.	Description of the AIJ project
1.	Title of project
2.	Host country
3.	Brief project description
4.	Participants
5.	Description of AIJ project activities
6.	Cost
7.	Monitoring and verification of AIJ project activities and results
B.	Governmental approval
C.	Compatibility with, and supportiveness of, national economic development and socioeconomic and environmental priorities and strategies
D.	Environmental, social/cultural, and economic impacts of the AIJ project
E.	Greenhouse gas impacts of the AIJ project
1.	Scenario descriptions
2.	GHG emission/sequestration calculation methodology
3.	GHG emission/sequestration data
F.	Funding of the AIJ project
1.	Identification of funding sources
2.	Assessment of additional funding needs
G.	Contribution to capacity building and technology transfer
H.	Recent developments, technical difficulties, and obstacles encountered
I.	Additional information
J.	Annex
1.	Host country acceptance of the AIJ project
2.	Letters of approval of this AIJ project report

#### Section A.4.

**Organization:** Organizations can include, but are not restricted to, institutions, ministries, government agencies, companies, non-governmental organizations, universities, research institutes, and financing organizations.

**Functions within the AIJ project activities:** These are defined as follows:

**Project development:** Designing/developing the AIJ project and/or the AIJ project proposal.

**Project administration:** Implementing and administering the primary AIJ project activities.

**Government regulation/oversight:** Ensuring compliance of the project with local and national laws and regulations.

**Technical assistance:** Providing scientific or other technical guidance for the purposes of project development and/or administration.

**Financing:** Serving as a source of funding for the AIJ project.

**Monitoring/verification:** Monitoring and/or verifying the environmental and/or socioeconomic results of the project.

#### Section A.5.

**Sector:** This refers to the primary GHG source or sink category of the AIJ project, as defined by the *IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. The sectors are as follows: energy (this sector includes fuel combustion as well as fugitive emissions), industrial processes (this sector excludes GHGs from energy production within industrial processes), solvent and other product use, agriculture, land-use change and forestry, and waste. Note that projects may involve multiple sectors.

**Activity:** This refers to an activity undertaken in the AIJ project that results in the emission or sequestration of GHGs. Note that projects may involve multiple activities.

**Project starting date:** The month/year in which AIJ project activities begin on the project's site(s). Note that the starting date is not necessarily the date on which GHG benefits begin to accrue. GHG benefits may begin to accrue on or after the project starting date. The year of the starting date should correspond to Year 1 throughout the report.

**Project ending date:** The month/year after which no AIJ project activities will take place on the project's site(s). This is the date on which GHG benefits no longer accrue to the project and the date on which monitoring activities cease.

**Project lifetime:** The project's ending date minus the project's starting date.

**Current stage of project:** The project stages are defined as follows:

***Mutually agreed.*** Project participants and activities have been identified and confirmed but no activities have been undertaken on the project's site(s). The project has been accepted into the USIJI Program.

***In progress:*** Project activities are underway on site.

***Completed.*** All planned project activities, including monitoring, have been completed and no further project activities are anticipated. No further GHG benefits will accrue to the project.

***Temporarily suspended:*** Project activities have been temporarily suspended but are expected to be resumed in the future.

***Permanently suspended.*** Project activities have been suspended prior to project completion, and these activities are not expected to be resumed in the future.

### **Section A.6.**

***Cost data:*** To the extent they are available, cost data are presented separately for project development and project implementation. The cost figures and cost calculation methodologies presented in this section are those supplied by the participants and should be considered preliminary. Furthermore, there has been no attempt on the part of USIJI to validate these cost estimates or to assess whether they have been reported on a consistent basis. Therefore, inter-project comparisons on the basis of cost would be misleading at this time. It should be noted that although USIJI participants are requested to provide estimates of the project cost, project cost is not one of the criteria for project acceptance into the USIJI Program. Project costs are defined as follows:

***Projected costs:*** Cost estimates provided by the project developers at the time the project was submitted or soon thereafter.

***Actual costs:*** The costs actually incurred as a result of implementing the project.

***Net project cost:*** The difference between total project costs and project revenues.

***US\$ per avoided tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent:*** This is calculated by dividing the net project cost for each year by the total avoided emissions, or sequestration, of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent (i.e., the GHG benefit) for that year.

### **Section B**

***Governmental approval:*** Bearing in mind that all activities implemented jointly under this pilot phase require prior approval by the Governments of the Parties participating in these activities, governmental approval of each project report shall be shown as follows: (1) in the case of joint reporting, the report is submitted by the designated national authority of one participating Party with the concurrence of the other participating Party(ies) as evidenced by the attached letter(s) issued by the relevant national authority(ies), or (2) in the case of separate reporting, the reports

are submitted separately by the designated national authority of each and every participating Party, and information will only be compiled by the FCCC Secretariat once reports have been received from all participating Parties. All USIJI projects are reported jointly and submitted to the FCCC Secretariat by the USIJI Secretariat, which is the national authority designated to submit USIJI project reports. Host country concurrence with the project report is documented in the form or letter attached to Section J.2. of the reporting document. In accordance with instructions from the FCCC Secretariat, if the appropriate authority of the host country Party concurred with the 1997 AIJ Reporting Document and this document has not changed since then, a new letter of host country concurrence is not required.

### **Section E.1-3.**

**Scenario:** The GHG emission/sequestration assessment process is organized into three scenarios as follows:

**Reference scenario:** An assessment of the activities and GHG emissions/sequestration that would occur in the absence of the AIJ project.

**Project scenario:** An assessment of the activities and GHG emissions/sequestration expected to occur as a result of the USIJI project.

**Actual project :** An assessment of the activities and GHG emissions/sequestration actually resulting from implementation of the USIJI project.

**GHG emission/sequestration data and calculation methodologies:** GHG emission/ sequestration data and calculation methodologies are provided for the following gases to the extent they are associated with the USIJI project and data are available: CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOCs, SO<sub>2</sub>, HFCs, and PFCs. GHG emission/sequestration data are reported as full molecular weights in metric tonnes. GHG emissions are assigned a positive value, and carbon sequestration a negative value. In cases where the project involves multiple types of activities at multiple sites, data and calculation methodologies are provided separately for each site.

**Net and cumulative GHG benefits:** To calculate the net and cumulative GHG emission benefits under the project scenario and the actual project, metric tonnes of GHG emissions under the project scenario and actual project are subtracted from those under the reference scenario. If CO<sub>2</sub> is not the only GHG for which emission benefits are calculated, the emission benefits realized for the non-CO<sub>2</sub> GHGs are then converted to metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent by applying the appropriate global warming potentials (GWPs) as defined by the Second Scientific Assessment Report of the IPCC (1996). Note that because GWPs have not been developed for purely indirect GHGs (e.g., CO and NO<sub>x</sub>, emissions of the indirect GHGs are not included in the calculation of total metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent. Net and cumulative GHG benefits are reported for two cases:

**Projected GHG benefits:** The GHG benefits that were anticipated to result from the USIJI project based on the information submitted in the proposal or soon thereafter.

**Actual GHG benefits:** The GHG benefits that are actually realized as a result of the project.

### **Section F.1.**

***Funding sources:*** The financing of activities implemented jointly shall be additional to financial obligations of Parties included in Annex II to the Convention within the framework of the financial mechanism as well as to current official development assistance flows. To the extent it is available, information is presented separately on funding sources for project development and project implementation.



### III. Project Documents

The USIJI Uniform Reporting Documents for the 36 projects accepted to date are organized by country as follows:

Argentina	CAPE X, SA Electric Generation Project Landfill Gas Management in Greater Buenos Aires
Belize	BEL/Maya Biomass Power Generation Project Rio Bravo Carbon Sequestration Pilot Project
Bolivia	Noel Kempff Mercado Climate Action Project Rural Solar Electrification in Bolivia: Pilot Phase
Chile	Wind Energy Project
Costa Rica	Aeroenergía S.A. Wind Facility Doña Julia Hydroelectric Project ECOLAND: Piedras Blancas National Park Klinki Forestry Project Plantas Eólicas S.R.L. Wind Facility Territorial and Financial Consolidation of Costa Rican National Parks and Biological Reserves Tierras Morenas Windfarm Project
Czech Republic	City of Decin: Fuel-Switching for District Heating
Ecuador	Bilsa Biological Reserve
Guatemala	Matanzas Hydroelectric Project Santa Teresa Hydroelectric Project
Honduras	Bio-Gen Biomass Power Generation Project, Phase I Bio-Gen Biomass Power Generation Project, Phase II Solar-Based Rural Electrification
Indonesia	Reduced Impact Logging for Carbon Sequestration in East Kalimantan
Mexico	APS/CFE Renewable Energy Mini Grid Project Community Silviculture in the Sierra Norte of Oaxaca Project Salicornia: Halophyte Cultivation in Sonora Scolel Té: Carbon Sequestration and Sustainable Forest Management in Chiapas
Nicaragua	El Hoyo-Monte Galan Geothermal Project
Panama	Commercial Reforestation in the Chiriquí Province

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Russian Federation	District Heating Renovation in Lytkarino Improving District Heating Efficiency in Metallurgichesky District of Cheliabinsk Reforestation in Vologda RUSAFOR–Saratov Afforestation Project RUSAGAS: Fugitive Gas Capture Project Zelenograd District Heating System Improvements
South Africa	Guguletu Eco-Homes Project
Sri Lanka	SELCO-Rural Solar Electrification Project

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