



## VALIDATION REPORT

RIALMA COMPANHIA ENERGÉTICA I S/A. – SANTA  
EDWIGES I SMALL HYDRO POWER PLANT – SMALL  
SCALE CDM PROJECT.

BUREAU VERITAS QUALITY INTERNATIONAL

**REPORT No. BVQI/BRA/2006-003**

REVISION No. 05



## VALIDATION REPORT

Date of first issue: <b>April 13<sup>th</sup>, 2006</b>	Project No.: <b>61937</b>
Approved by:  <b>Dr Ashok Mammen</b>	Organisational unit:  <b>BVQI Holdings</b>
Client: <b>RIALMA COMPANHIA ENERGÉTICA I S/A</b>	Client ref.: <b>Bruno Macedo</b>

## Summary:

Bureau Veritas Quality International (BVQI) has made a validation of the Rialma Companhia Energética I S/A. – Santa Edwiges I Small Hydro Power Plant (hereafter called “the project”) located in municipalities of Buritinópolis and Mambaí, State of Goiás, Brazil, 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 rules and modalities and the subsequent decisions by the CDM Executive Board, as well as the host country criteria.

The validation scope is defined as an independent and objective review of the project design document, the project's baseline study, monitoring plan and other relevant documents, and consisted of the following three phases: i) desk review of the project design and the baseline and monitoring plan (April 2006); ii) follow-up interviews with project stakeholders (March 2006); iii) resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final validation report and opinion (April 2006); iv) resolution of outstanding issues raised by the Designated National Authority (August 2006); v) new validation due to the presentation of a new version of the PDD by the project participants (October 2006). The overall validation, from Contract Review to Validation Report & Opinion, was conducted using internal procedures (BMS, September 2003), which were audited by the UN CDM Accreditation Team in December 2004.

The first output of the validation process is a list of Clarification and Corrective Actions Requests (CR and CAR), presented in Appendix A. Taking into account this output, the project proponent revised its project design document (March 2006).

In summary, it is BVQI's opinion that the project correctly applies the Clean Development Mechanism Project Design Document Form (CDM-PDD) – Version 02; the Guidelines for Completing the Simplified Project Design Document (cdm-ssc-pdd) and the Form for Submissions on Methodologies for Small-Scale CDM Project Activities (F-CDM-SSC-subm) Version 01, the Approved Baseline Methodology AMS-I.D “Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for selected small-scale CDM project activity categories” - Version 08; the Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality – Version 02; and meets the

Report No.: <b>BVQI/BRA/2006-003</b>	Subject Group: <b>GHG/CDM</b>
Report title: <b>Santa Edwiges I small hydro power plant project</b>	
Work carried out by: <b>Claudia Freitas, Sergio Carvalho</b>	
Work verified by: <b>Ashok Mammen</b>	
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	Number of pages: <b>45</b>

## Indexing terms

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**Abbreviations**

ACM	Approved Consolidated Methodology
AGMA	Agência Goiana de Meio Ambiente
AMS	Approved Methodology Simplified
BMS	BVQI Management System
BVQI	Bureau Veritas Quality International
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reductions
CR	Clarification Request
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
DIS	Draft of International Standard
DNA	Designated National Authority
DOE	Designated Operational Entity
DR	Document Review
GHG	Green House Gas(es)
I	Interview
IETA	International Emissions Trading Association
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
LI	Installation Licence
LO	Operation Licence
LP	Preliminary Licence
MoV	Means of Verification
MP	Monitoring Plan
NGO	Non Government Organisation
OM	Operating Margin
ONS	Operador Nacional do Sistema Elétrico (Brazilian National Dispatch Center)
PCF	Prototype Carbon Fund
PDD	Project Design Document
SELIC	Sistema Especial de Liquidação e Custódia (SELIC rate is na economic reference index established by the Brazilian Cental Bank)
S-SE-CO	South-Southeast-Midwest
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change

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Appendix A: Validation Protocol

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

Rialma Companhia Energética I S/A– (hereafter called “the client”) has commissioned Bureau Veritas Quality International (BVQI) to validate its renewable energy project activity Rialma Companhia Energética I S/A. – Santa Edwiges I Small Hydro Power Plant – Small Scale CDM Project. (hereafter called “the project”) at Mambai and Buritinópolis municipalities, State of Goiás, Brazil.

This report summarises the findings of the validation of the project, performed on the basis of UNFCCC criteria, as well as criteria given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting.

### **1.1 Objective**

The validation serves as a project design verification and is a requirement of all Client projects. The validation is an independent third party assessment of the project design. In particular, the project's baseline, the monitoring plan (MP), and the project's compliance with relevant UNFCCC and host country criteria are validated in order to confirm that the project design, as documented, is sound and reasonable, and meets the stated requirements and identified criteria. Validation is a requirement for all CDM projects and is seen as necessary to provide assurance to stakeholders of the quality of the project and its intended generation of certified emission reductions (CERs).

UNFCCC criteria refer to Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, the CDM rules and modalities and the subsequent decisions by the CDM Executive Board, as well as the host country criteria.

### **1.2 Scope**

The validation scope is defined as an independent and objective review of the project design document, the project's baseline study and monitoring plan and other relevant documents. The information in these documents is reviewed against Kyoto Protocol requirements, UNFCCC rules and associated interpretations. BVQI has, based on the recommendations in the Validation and Verification Manual (IETA/PCF, v. 3.3, 2004), employed a risk-based approach in the validation, focusing on the identification of significant risks for project implementation and the generation of CERs.

The validation is not meant to provide any consulting towards the Client. However, stated requests for clarifications and/or corrective actions may provide input for improvement of the project design.

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### 1.3 GHG Project Description

The primary objective of Santa Edwiges I Small Hydro Power Plant is to help meet Brazil's rising demand for energy due to economic growth and to improve the supply of electricity, while contributing to the environmental, social and economic sustainability by increasing renewable energy's share of the total Brazilian (and the Latin America and the Caribbean region's) electricity consumption.

Santa Edwiges I Small Hydro Power Plant consists of a run-of-river small-hydro power plant (10.1 MW), that has a small reservoir (2.52 km<sup>2</sup>) with minor environmental impact.

The region where the small hydro power plant is located is at the end of a grid, The plant will contribute with an already existing grid , relieving it.

Rialma Companhia Energética I S/A is the owner of Santa Edwiges I. The company was originated from a split in Rialma S/A Centrais Elétricas Rio das Almas, in order to specifically administrate Santa Edwiges I activities.

The project is located in the Midwest of Brazil. It is located in the Piracanjuba River, between Mambáí, Buritinópolis and Posse, state of Goiás, at the intersection of longitude 46°12'55" W and latitude 14°18' 46"S, about 300 Km from Brasília (Federal District).

### 1.4 Validation team

The validation team consists of the following personnel:

MSc Sergio Carvalho	BVQI Brazil	Team Leader GHG Auditor
Eng Claudia Freitas	BVQI Brazil	GHG Auditor
Dr Ashok Mammen	BVQI India	Internal Reviewer

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## **2 METHODOLOGY**

The overall validation, from Contract Review to Validation Report & Opinion, was conducted using internal procedures (BMS, September 2003) which were audited by the CDM Accreditation Team in December 2004.

In order to ensure transparency, a validation protocol was customised for the project, according to the Validation and Verification Manual (IETA/PCF, v. 3.3, 2004). The protocol shows, in a transparent manner, criteria (requirements), means of verification and the results from validating the identified criteria. The validation protocol serves the following purposes:

- It organises, details and clarifies the requirements a CDM project is expected to meet;
- It ensures a transparent validation process where the validator will document how a particular requirement has been validated and the result of the validation.

The validation protocol consists of five tables. The different columns in these tables are described in Figure 1.

The completed validation protocol is enclosed in Appendix A to this report.

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Validation Protocol Table 1: Mandatory Requirements			
Requirement	Reference	Conclusion	Cross reference
The requirements the project must meet.	Gives reference to the legislation or agreement where the requirement is found.	This is either acceptable based on evidence provided (OK), a <b>Corrective Action Request (CAR)</b> or a <b>Clarification Request (CR)</b> of risk or non-compliance with stated requirements. The CAR's and CR's are numbered and presented to the client in the Validation Report.	Used to refer to the relevant protocol questions in Table 2 to show how the specific requirement is validated. This is to ensure a transparent validation process.

Validation Protocol Table 2: Requirement checklist				
Checklist Question	Reference	Means of verification (MoV)	Comment	Draft and/or Final Conclusion
The various requirements in Table 1 are linked to checklist questions the project should meet. The checklist is organised in several sections. Each section is then further subdivided. The lowest level constitutes a checklist question.	Gives reference to documents where the checklist question or item is found.	Explains how conformance with the checklist question is investigated. Examples of means of verification are document review (DR) or interview (I). N/A means not applicable.	The section is used to elaborate and discuss the checklist question and/or the conformance to the question. It is further used to explain the conclusions reached.	This is either acceptable based on evidence provided (OK), or a <b>Corrective Action Request (CAR)</b> due to non-compliance with the checklist question. (See below). <b>Clarification Request (CL)</b> is used when the validation team has identified a need for further clarification.

Validation Protocol Table 3: Methodology checklist				
Checklist Question	Reference	Means of verification (MoV)	Comment	Draft and/or Final Conclusion
The various requirements of the baseline and monitoring methodologies are specified in this checklist. The checklist is organised in several sections. Each section is then further subdivided. The lowest level constitutes a checklist question.	Baseline and monitoring methodologies	Explains how conformance with the checklist question is investigated. Examples of means of verification are document review (DR) or interview (I). N/A means not applicable.	The section is used to elaborate and discuss the checklist question and/or the conformance to the question. It is further used to explain the conclusions reached.	This is either acceptable based on evidence provided (OK), or a <b>Corrective Action Request (CAR)</b> due to non-compliance with the checklist question. (See below). <b>Clarification Request (CL)</b> is used when the validation team has identified a need for further clarification.



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Validation Protocol Table 4: Legal requirements				
Checklist Question	Reference	Means of verification (MoV)	Comment	Draft and/or Final Conclusion
The national legal requirements the project must meet.	National Sustainable Policies.	Explains how conformance with the checklist question is investigated. Examples of means of verification are document review (DR) or interview (I). N/A means not applicable.	The section is used to elaborate and discuss the checklist question and/or the conformance to the question. It is further used to explain the conclusions reached.	This is either acceptable based on evidence provided ( <b>OK</b> ), or a <b>Corrective Action Request (CAR)</b> due to non-compliance with the checklist question. (See below). <b>Clarification Request (CL)</b> is used when the validation team has identified a need for further clarification.

Validation Protocol Table 5: Resolution of Corrective Action and Clarification Requests			
Report clarifications and corrective action requests	Ref. to checklist question in tables 2, 3 and 4	Summary of project owner response	Validation conclusion
If the conclusions from the Validation are either a Corrective Action Request or a Clarification Request, these should be listed in this section.	Reference to the checklist question number in Tables 2, 3 and 4 where the Corrective Action Request or Clarification Request is explained.	The responses given by the Client or other project participants during the communications with the validation team should be summarised in this section.	This section should summarise the validation team's responses and final conclusions. The conclusions should also be included in Tables 2,3 and 4, under "Final Conclusion".

Figure 1 Validation protocol tables

## 2.1 Review of Documents

The Project Design Document (PDD) submitted by RIALMA COMPANHIA ENERGÉTICA I S/A – Santa Edwiges I Small Hydro Power Plant and additional background documents related to the project design and baseline, i.e., Resolução Interministerial 01/03 , Resolução Interministerial 02/05 , Clean Development Mechanism Project Design Document Form (CDM-PDD) – Version 02, Guidelines for completing CDM-SSC-PDD and F-CDM-SSC– Version 01, Approved Consolidated Baseline Methodology AMS-I.D “Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for selecting small-scale CDM project activity categories - version 09, Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality – Version 02, Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change , Clarifications on Validation Requirements to be Checked by a Designated Operational Entity

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,Approved Consolidated Methodology ACM-0002/06 Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources-version 05 were reviewed.

The following documents were used as references to the validation work, in addition to internal BVQI procedures: IETA/PCF – Validation and Verification Manual (v. 3.3, Mar 2004) ; ISO/ FDIS 14064-3 - Greenhouse gases —Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions ; ISO/ FDIS 14064-2 - Greenhouse gases — Part 2: Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements

To address BVQI corrective action and clarification requests RIALMA COMPANHIA ENERGÉTICA I S/A revised the PDD and resubmitted it on October 2006. The validation findings presented in this report relate to the project as described in the PDD on October 2006 Follow-up Interviews

On March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2006 BVQI performed interviews with project stakeholders to confirm selected information and to resolve issues identified in the document review. Representatives of the client were interviewed (see References). The main topics of the interviews are summarised in Table 1.

**Table 1 Interview topics**

Interviewed organisation	Interview topics
RIALMA COMPANHIA ENERGÉTICA I S/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Environmental legal requirements related to the project</li> <li>➤ Technical characteristics of the project</li> </ul>
ECOINVEST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Project category</li> <li>➤ Actual reduction of tons of GHG</li> <li>➤ Barriers to the project</li> <li>➤ Methodology</li> <li>➤ Origin of data</li> <li>➤ Invitation of stakeholders for comments</li> </ul>

## 2.2 Resolution of Clarification and Corrective Action Requests

The objective of this phase of the validation was to raise the requests for corrective actions and clarification and any other outstanding issues that needed to be clarified for BVQI positive conclusion on the project design.

To guarantee the transparency of the validation process, the concerns raised are documented in more detail in the validation protocol in Appendix A.

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### 3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

In the following sections the findings of the validation are stated. The validation findings for each validation subject are presented as follows:

- 1) The findings from the desk review of the original project design documents and the findings from interviews during the follow up visit are summarised. A more detailed record of these findings can be found in the Validation Protocol in Appendix A.
- 2) Where BVQI had identified issues that needed clarification or that represented a risk to the fulfilment of the project objectives, a Clarification or Corrective Action Request, respectively, have been issued. The Clarification and Corrective Action Requests are stated, where applicable, in the following sections and are further documented in the Validation Protocol in Appendix A. The validation of the Project resulted in one Corrective Action Request and nine Clarification Requests.
- 3) The conclusions of the validation process are presented.

#### 3.1 Project Design

The primary objective of Santa Edwiges I Small Hydro Power Plant is to help meet Brazil's rising demand for energy due to economic growth and to improve the supply of electricity by increasing renewable energy's share of the total Brazilian electricity consumption.

The Santa Edwiges I Small Hydro Power Plant project uses water from the Piracanjuba River to generate electricity, with a 10.1 MW (below the eligibility limit of 15 MW for small-scale project) installed capacity. SHPP Santa Edwiges I facility contains a small dam (reservoir area 2.52 km<sup>2</sup>), which stores water in order to generate electricity for short periods of time. The plant is in construction and will the operation scheduled for November 2006.

Run-of-river projects do not include significant water storage, and must therefore make complete use of the water flow. A typical run-of-river scheme involves a low-level diversion dam and is usually located on swift flowing streams.

Santa Edwiges I , a greenhouse gas (GHG) free power generation project, will result in GHG emissions reductions as the result of the displacement of generation from fossil-fuel thermal plants that would have otherwise delivered to the interconnected grid.

#### 3.2 Baseline

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The project falls under approved methodology AMS I.D fulfils the “additionality” prerequisites.

ACM0002 is applicable to grid-connected run-of-river hydroelectric power plants without significant reservoir size like the hydroelectric power plant Santa Edwiges I of Rialma..

According to AMS I.D the baseline is the kWh produced by the renewable generating unit multiplied by an emission coefficient (measured in kg CO<sub>2</sub>equ/kWh) calculated in a transparent and conservative manner. It was chosen by the project proponent the option a) A combined margin (CM), consisting of the combination of operating margin (OM) and build margin (BM) according to the procedures prescribed in the approved methodology ACM 0002.

The project fulfils the requirements of Category I.D –Renewable electricity generation for a grid because it is a renewable energy generation with a maximum output capacity of 10.1 MW, which will not increase beyond 15 MW.

To determine the baseline the project participants follows the requirements of ACM 0002

To define the alternatives to the project activity there are two-sided analysis, taking into consideration owner and the perspective of the host country.

From the project owner’s perspective, the alternative to the project activity is the continuation of the current situation, the investment of surplus capital in the financial market.

The baseline scenario is the continuation of the current situation of electricity supplied by large hydro and thermal power stations.

No evidences concerning that national policies and circumstances relevant to the baseline of the proposed project activity were considered.

The project was set up with an expected financial IRR (Internal Rate of Return) of approximately 16.38% per year, without the benefit of the CER revenues. The inclusion of the revenues from CERs makes the project’s IRR increase from 16.38% to 17.46%.

The additionality of the project is demonstrated by applying the “Tool for demonstration and assessment of additionality” as required by ACM0002 as follows:

Step 0. Preliminary screening based on the starting date of the project activity:

Not applicable.

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Step 1. Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulation

The possible baseline scenarios considered are: a) the continuation of the current situation with the national electricity grid being supplied by large hydro projects and by fossil fuel power plants and b) to invest in and install a new electricity generator as a run-of-river facility in order to supply electricity to the grid. Both scenarios are in compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Step 2. Investment analysis

Not applicable

Step 3. Barrier analysis

Investment Barrier (Long-term funding)

The project activity is under development on a project finance basis structure. To finance construction, the project sponsor contracted the financing line of FCO (Fundo Constitucional do Centro-Oeste - Constitutional Fund of Brazilian Midwest). The project was set up with an expected financial IRR (Internal Rate of Return) of approximately 16.38% per year, without the benefit of the CER revenues and 17.46% considering the CERs revenues.

The project's IRR is very similar to the SELIC rate in effect at the time of financing, although the project is a riskier investment as compared to Brazilian government bonds. The SELIC Rate has been very volatile ranging from a minimum of 15% p.a. in January 2001 to a maximum of 45% p.a. in March 1999. Hence, it is demonstrated that project is not financially attractive and thus faces investment barriers.

Lack of Infrastructure

The regions where the projects are located are isolated and undeveloped. There is a lack of infrastructure, such as roads, reliable electricity supply, communication and transports. In addition, there were no qualified personnel available in the regions due to the lack of schools and universities. Although the mentioned lack of infrastructure will increase the cost of the project, this barrier is to be considered when calculating the IRR and developing the project

Institutional Barrier

The validation team can confirm that the regulatory environment for the electricity sector in Brazil undergoes frequent changes, which causes uncertainties for investors and developers of similar projects, which could be evidenced by the low number of small hydroelectric power plants implemented in the electric market of Brazil.

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### Common practice analysis:

From the energy generation point of view the business as usual on the Brazilian electricity market is to continue with large hydro and thermal power projects, which represent the majority of the installed capacity. From the financial point of view the project sponsor could invest their resources in different financial market investments

### Step 5. Impact of CDM Registration

It is demonstrated that the sale of CERs will provide the incentives for the project to overcome the presented barriers.

Given the above and in particular the investment and institutional barriers that the project faces, it is sufficiently demonstrated that the project is not a likely baseline scenario.

To complete the additionality analysis is required the presentation of the attractive rate of the project.

The implementation of Santa Edwiges I project connected to the Brazilian interconnected power grid will generate an estimated emission annual reduction of 19,907tCO<sub>2</sub>e, and a total emission reduction of 139,347 tCO<sub>2</sub>e over 7 years, up to and including 2013. It is required justification for the of calculation of the emission factor.

## 3.3 Monitoring Plan

The chosen monitoring methodology is applicable to grid connected renewable energy projects. The methodology consists of metering the electricity generated by the renewable technology. This fits of the operation at Santa Edwiges I project, so the choice of methodology is justified.

The monitoring plan based on monitoring the amount of electricity supplied to the grid. The reliability of this monitoring parameter is assured through two-party verification of the amount of electricity sold to the S-SE-CO grid. The baseline emission factor is determined ex-ante and will only be updated at renewal of the crediting period.

Details of the data to be collected, the frequency of data recording, its certainty, and format and storage location are described. The recording frequency of the data seems

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appropriate for the project. Algorithms and formulas used have also been clearly established as well as the period for which data will be archived.

All the requirements of the applicable methodology AMS I.D version 9 are fulfilled by the project activity.

### 3.4 Calculation of GHG Emissions

Based on the renewable source of technology, the project emissions are nil. Therefore, no calculation of estimate of GHG emissions is necessary.

No leakage was identified. Therefore, no calculation of estimate of GHG emissions is necessary.

The baseline emissions are proportional to the electricity delivered to the grid throughout the project's lifetime. Baseline emissions due to displacement of electricity are calculated by multiplying the electricity baseline emissions factor with the electricity generation of the project activity.

The emission reductions by the project activity ( $ER_y$ ) during a given year  $y$  are the product of the baseline emissions factor ( $EF_y$ , in tCO<sub>2</sub>e/MWh) times the electricity supplied by the project to the grid ( $EG_y$ , in MWh), as follows:

$$ER_y = EF_y \times EG_y$$

The full implementation of the Santa Edwiges I project connected to the Brazilian electricity interconnected grid will avoid an average estimated yearly emission of around 39,543 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, and a total reduction of about 276,798 tCO<sub>2</sub>e over 7 years crediting period (up to and including 2013, see Table 5 of the PDD).

### 3.5 Sustainable Development Impacts

As for the regulatory permits, Santa Edwiges I Small Hydro Power Plant has the authorization issued by ANEEL (ANEEL Resolution n° 116, issued on April 5th, 2001) to operate as an independent power producer, which gives the right to operate the Santa Edwiges I Small Hydro Power Plant.

As for the environmental permits, the proponent of any project that involves the construction, installation, expansion, and operation of any polluting or potentially polluting activity or any activity capable of causing environmental degradation is



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required to secure a series of permits from the respective state environmental agency. In addition, any such activity requires the preparation of an environmental assessment report, prior to obtaining construction and operation permits. Three types of permits are required. The first is the preliminary permit (*Licença Prévia* or L.P.) issued during the planning phase of the project and which contains basic requirements to be complied with during the construction, and operating stages. The second is the construction permit (*Licença de Instalação* or L.I.) and, the final one is the operating permit (*Licença de Operação* or L.O.).

The preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment is compulsory to obtain the construction and the operation licenses. In the process a report containing an investigation of the following aspects was prepared:

- Impacts to climate and air quality.
- Geological and soil impacts.
- Hydrological impacts (surface and groundwater).
- Impacts to the flora and animal life.
- Socio-economical (necessary infra-structure, legal and institutional, etc.).

The result of a successful submission of those assessments is the preliminary license (LP), which reflects the environmental local agency positive understanding about the environmental project concepts. To get the construction license (LI) it will be necessary to present either: (a) additional information into previous assessment; or (b) a new more detailed simplified assessment; or (c) the “Environmental Basic Project”, according environmental local agency decision at the LP issued. The operation license (LO) number 373/2006 was issued on 27 July 2006.

The project has the necessary environmental licenses. The operating permit/licenses were issued by the state environmental agency, AGMA (*Agência Goiana de Meio Ambiente*), LO no. 731/2005, issued on October 21th, 2005. LI was issued on May 14 th, 2004 and LP on April 27th, 2001. All documents related to operational and environmental licensing are public and can be obtained at the state environmental agency (AGMA-GO).

### 3.6 Comments by Local Stakeholders

Public discussion with local stakeholders is compulsory for obtaining the environmental construction and operating licenses. The legislation also requests the announcement of the issuance of the licenses (LP, LI and LO) in the official journal (*Diário Oficial do Estado*) and in the regional newspaper to make the process public and allow public information and opinion.

Besides the stakeholders comments for the environmental licenses, the Brazilian Designated Authority, “Comissão Interministerial de Mudanças Globais do Clima” requires comments from local stakeholders according



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to the Resolution no 1, issued on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2003, in order to provide the letter of approval.

The Resolution determines that copies of the invitations for comments sent by the project proponents at least to the following agents involved in and affected by project activities:

- Municipal governments and City Councils;
- State and Municipal Environmental Agencies;
- Brazilian Forum of NGOs and Social Movements for Environment and Development;
- Community associations;
- State Attorney for the Public Interest;

Invitation letters were sent to the following stakeholders

- Prefeitura Municipal de Buritinópolis (Buritinópolis City Hall)
- Prefeitura Municipal de Mambaí (Mambaí City Hall)
- Prefeitura Municipal de Posse (Posse City Hall)
- Câmara Municipal de Buritinópolis (Municipal Assembly of Buritinópolis)
- Câmara Municipal de Mambaí (Municipal Assembly of Mambaí)
- Câmara Municipal de Posse (Municipal Assembly of Posse)
- Agência Ambiental de Goiás (State of Goiás Environmental Agency)
- Secretaria do Meio Ambiente de Buritinópolis (Buritinópolis Environmental Agency)
- Secretaria do Meio Ambiente de Mambaí (Mambaí Environmental Agency)
- Secretaria do Meio Ambiente de Posse (Posse Environmental Agency)
- Ministério Público do Estado de Goiás (State Attorney for the Public Interests of the State of Goiás)
- FBOMS – Fórum Brasileiro de ONGs e Movimentos Sociais para o Desenvolvimento e Meio Ambiente (Brazilian Forum of NGOs and Social Movements for the Development and Environment)
- Associação dos Pequenos Agricultores do Gerais (Gerais Peasants Association)
- Associação Comunitária dos Pequenos Produtores Agrícolas do Médio Nordeste Goiano (Médio Nordeste Goiano Peasants Association)
- Associação dos Moradores do Setor dos Funcionários de Posse

The way used to get the the comments from stakeholders is considered adequate once the invitation letters were sent directly to the persons and



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organizations required by the Brazilian DNA. Besides there were sufficient time for the response.

All comments were favorable to the project..

#### **4 COMMENTS BY PARTIES, STAKEHOLDERS AND NGOS**

According to the modalities for the Validation of CDM projects, the validator shall make publicly available the project design document and receive, within 30 days, comments from Parties, stakeholders and UNFCCC accredited non-governmental organisations and make them publicly available.

BVQI published the project documents on the UNFCCC CDM website (<http://cdm.unfccc.int>) on 2006-04-12 and invited comments until 2006-05-11 by Parties, stakeholders and non-governmental organisations. No comments were received.

#### **5 VALIDATION OPINION**

BVQI has performed a validation of the SANTA EDWIGES I Project in Brazil. The validation was performed on the basis of UNFCCC criteria and

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host country criteria, also on the criteria given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting.

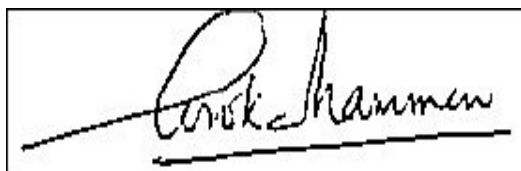
The validation consisted of the following three phases: i) a desk review of the project design and the baseline and monitoring plan (April 2006); ii) follow-up interviews with project stakeholders (March 2006); iii) the resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final validation report and opinion (from May to October 2006).

Santa Edwiges I is a run-of-river small hydro power plant generating renewable energy. The capacity of the proposed project activity is the maximum output of 10.1 MW.

The review of the project design documentation (March 2006 version) and the subsequent follow-up interviews have provided BVQI with sufficient evidence to determine the fulfilment of stated criteria. In our opinion, the project correctly applies the Clean Development Mechanism Project Design Document Form (CDM-PDD) – Version 02; the Guidelines for completing CDM-SSC-PDD – Version 01; the Approved Consolidated Baseline Methodology AMS-I.D “Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for selected small-scale CDM project activity categories” - Version 08, the Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality – Version 02, and meets the relevant UNFCCC requirements for the CDM and the relevant host country criteria.

The validation is based on the information made available to us and the engagement conditions detailed in this report.

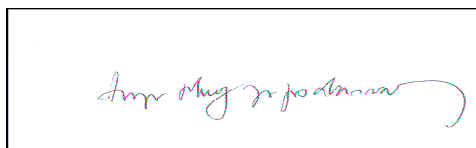
Date: 6 October 2006



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Ashok Mammen  
Internal Reviewer

Date: 6 October 2006



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Sergio Carvalho  
Team Leader

VALIDATION REPORT

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## 6 REFERENCES

### Category 1 Documents:

Documents provided by RIALMA SANTA EDWIGES I SA that relate directly to the GHG components of the project.

- /1/ **Clean development mechanism – Project design document (CDM-PDD) – Rialma Companhia Energética I S/A -Santa Edwiges I – Small Hydro Power Plant Small Scale CDM PROJECT.** Version 1, Mar 2006
- /2/ **Clean development mechanism – Project design document (CDM-PDD) – Rialma Companhia Energética I S/A -Santa Edwiges I – Small Hydro Power Plant Small Scale CDM PROJECT.** Version 2, Apr 2006
- /3/ **Clean development mechanism – Project design document (CDM-PDD) – Rialma Companhia Energética I S/A -Santa Edwiges I – Small Hydro Power Plant Small Scale CDM PROJECT.** Version 3, Ago 2006
- /4/ **Clean development mechanism – Project design document (CDM-PDD) – Rialma Companhia Energética I S/A -Santa Edwiges I – Small Hydro Power Plant Small Scale CDM PROJECT.** Version 4, September 2006
- /5/ **Clean development mechanism – Project design document (CDM-PDD) – Rialma Companhia Energética I S/A -Santa Edwiges I – Small Hydro Power Plant Small Scale CDM PROJECT.** Version 5, October 2006
- /6/ **Resolução Interministerial 01.** Comissão Interministerial de Mudança Global do Clima, Sep, 2003

### Category 2 Documents:

Background documents related to the design and/or methodologies employed in the design or other reference documents.

- /7/ **Resolução Interministerial 02.** Comissão Interministerial de Mudança Global do Clima, Aug, 2005.
- /8/ **Clean Development Mechanism Project Design Document Form (CDM-PDD) – Version 02**
- /9/ **Guidelines for completing CDM-SSC-PDD and F-CDM-SSC–** Version 01 /5/, Approved Consolidated Baseline Methodology AMS-I.D “Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for selecting small-scale CDM project activity categories - version 08 /6/
- /10/ **Approved Consolidated Baseline Methodology AMS-I.D** “Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for selecting small-scale CDM project activity categories - version 09

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- /11/ **Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality – Version 02**
- /12/ **Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Dec, 1997**
- /13/ **Clarifications on validation requirements to be checked by a Designated Operational Entity. UNFCCC/CCNUCC, Sep, 2004**
- /14/ **Approved Consolidated Methodology ACM-0002/06** Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources-version 06
- /15/ **IETA/PCF – Validation and Verification Manual (v. 3.3, Mar 2004)**
- /16/ **ISO 14064-3 - Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions**
- /17/ **ISO 14064-2 - Greenhouse gases — Part 2: Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements**

**Records reviewed:**

The following records were reviewed during validation process.

- /18/ Santa Edwiges I cash flow
- /19/ Copies of the letters sent to stakeholders and post office confirmation of receipt communication
- /20/ Water impounding permit

**Persons interviewed:**

List persons interviewed during the validation, or persons that contributed with other information that are not included in the documents listed above.

- /21/ RIALMA SANTA EDWIGES I
  - Emival Ramos Caiado Filho
  - Frederick Lins e Silva
- /22/ ECOINVEST
  - Melissa Hirschheimer

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## RIALMA COMPANHIA ENERGÉTICA I S/A – SANTA EDWIGES I SMALL HYDRO POWER PLANT

### CDM PROJECT VALIDATION PROTOCOL

**Table 1 Mandatory Requirements for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Project Activities**

REQUIREMENT	REFERENCE	CONCLUSION	Cross Reference to this protocol
1. The project shall assist Parties included in Annex I in achieving compliance with part of their emission reduction commitment under Art. 3.	Kyoto Protocol Art.12.2	The project will result in GHG emissions reductions as the result of the displacement of generation from fossil fuel thermal plants.	Table 2 and question E.2.1
2. The project shall assist non-Annex I Parties in achieving sustainable development and shall have obtained confirmation by the host country thereof.	Kyoto Protocol Art. 12.2, Marrakesh Accords, CDM Modalities §40a	The final decision from the DNA will be available only after its first meeting after the receiving of the all documents necessary for evaluation, including this validation report, according to Article 6 <sup>th</sup> of Resolução Interministerial 01/03.	--
3. The project shall assist non-Annex I Parties in contributing to the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC.	Kyoto Protocol Art.12.2.	The project will result in GHG emissions reductions as the result of the displacement of generation from fossil fuel	Table 2 and question E.2.1

## VALIDATION REPORT

REQUIREMENT	REFERENCE	CONCLUSION	Cross Reference to this protocol
		thermal plants.	
4. The project shall have the written approval of voluntary participation from the designated national authorities of each party involved.	Kyoto Protocol Art. 12.5a, Marrakesh Accords, CDM Modalities §40a	According to Resolução interministerial 01/03, the confirmation by Brazil government is the final step, after PDD and validation report submission.	-
5. The emission reductions shall be real, measurable and give long-term benefits related to the mitigation of climate change	Kyoto Protocol Art. 12.5b	OK	Table 2, question D.3.1
6. Reduction in GHG emissions shall be additional to any that would occur in absence of the project activity, i.e. a CDM project activity is additional if anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered CDM project activity.	Kyoto Protocol Art. 12.5c, Marrakesh Accords, CDM Modalities §43 and §44	Data with the estimated emissions reduction is presented	Question E.2.1
7. Potential public funding for the project from Parties in Annex I shall not be a diversion of official development assistance.	Marrakech Accords	The project will not receive any public funding from Parties included in Annex I.	-
8. Parties participating in the CDM shall designate a national authority for the CDM.	Marrakech Accords, CDM Modalities §29	Comissão Interministerial de Mudança Global do Clima is the Host Party Designated National Authority	-
9. The host country shall be a Party to the Kyoto Protocol.	Marrakech Accords, CDM Modalities §30	Comissão Interministerial de Mudança Global do Clima	-
10. Comments by local stakeholders shall be invited, a summary of these provided and how due account was taken of any	Marrakech Accords, CDM	Stakeholders were been invited for comments as	Table 2, question G.1.2

## VALIDATION REPORT

REQUIREMENT	REFERENCE	CONCLUSION	Cross Reference to this protocol
comments received.	Modalities §37b	required by DNA.	
<b>11.</b> Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts of the project activity, including transboundary impacts, shall be submitted, and, if those impacts are considered significant by the project participants or the Host Party, an environmental impact assessment in accordance with procedures as required by the Host Party shall be carried out.	Marrakech Accords, CDM Modalities §37c	OK	Table 2, question F.1
<b>12.</b> Baseline and monitoring methodology shall be previously approved by the CDM Methodology Panel.	Marrakech Accords, CDM Modalities §37e	Appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities – Version 05 – 25/02/2005; Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for selected small-scale CDM project activity categories AMS I.D/ Version 9	Table 2, questions B.1.1 and D.1.1
<b>13.</b> Provisions for monitoring, verification and reporting shall be in accordance with the modalities described in the Marrakech Accords and relevant decisions of the COP/MOP.	Marrakech Accords, CDM Modalities §37f	OK	Table 2, question D.3.1
<b>14.</b> Parties, stakeholders and UNFCCC accredited NGOs shall have been invited to comment on the validation requirements for minimum 30 days, and the project design document and comments have been made publicly available.	Marrakech Accords, CDM Modalities, §40	PDD had been available for comments from 12 April 2006 to 11 May 2006 on UNFCCC website.  No comments were received so far.	-





## VALIDATION REPORT

REQUIREMENT	REFERENCE	CONCLUSION	Cross Reference to this protocol
15. A baseline shall be established on a project-specific basis, in a transparent manner and taking into account relevant national and/or sectorial policies and circumstances.	Marrakech Accords, CDM Modalities, §45c,d	The baseline scenario chosen for this project is in accordance to approved small-scale project activity.	Table 2, question B.1.1
16. The baseline methodology shall exclude to earn CERs for decreases in activity levels outside the project activity or due to force major.	Marrakech Accords, CDM Modalities, §47	OK	-
17. The project design document shall be in conformance with the UNFCCC CDM-PDD format.	Marrakech Accords, CDM Modalities, Appendix B, EB Decisions	OK	-

## VALIDATION REPORT

**Table 2 Requirements Checklist**

CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV*	COMMENTS	Draft Concl	Final Concl
<b>A. General Description of the small-scale Project Activity</b>					
<b>A.1 Title of the small-scale Project Activity</b>					
A.1.1. Is the title of the project activity presented?		DR	Rialma Companhia Energética I S/A – Santa Edwiges I Small Hidro Power Plant – Small Scale CDM Project	OK	OK
<b>A.2. Description of the small-scale project activity</b>					
A.2.1. Is the purpose of the project activity included?		DR	The project consists of a run-of-river small-hydro power plant (10.1 MW) and its objective is to help Brazil to meet rising demand for energy due to economic grow and to improve the supply of electricity.	OK	OK
A.2.2. Is the view of the project participants on the contribution of the project activity to sustainable development included?		DR	It is stated in the PDD that the region where the small hydro power plant is located is at the end of a grid, consequently more susceptible to blackouts. The plant will contribute with an already existing grid relieving it. In addition new industries will be able to come to the region where the project is located, contributing to the development of the area.	OK	OK

\* MoV = Means of Verification, DR= Document Review, I= Interview

## VALIDATION REPORT

A.3. Project Participants					
A.3.1. Are Party(ies) and private and/or public entities involved in the project activity listed?		DR	Rialma Companhia Energética I S/A Ecoinvest Carbon	OK	OK
A.3.2. The data of the project participants are presented in tabular format?		DR	See Table 1 of the PDD	OK	OK
A.3.3. Is contact information provided in annex 1 of the PDD?		DR	Rialma Companhia Energética I S/A - telephone 55 61 3234-4214 Contact Name ; Mr Bruno Macedo Ecoinvest Carbon Telephone: 55 11 3063-9068 Contact: Mr Carlos de Mathias Martins	OK	OK
A.4. Technical description of the small-scale project activity					
A.4.1. Location of the small scale project activity					
A.4.1.1. Host Party(ies)		DR	Brazil	OK	OK
A.4.1.2. Region/State/Province etc.		DR	Midwest region of Brazil, State of Goiás	OK	OK
A.4.1.3. City/Town/Community etc.		DR	Mambai, Buritinópolis and Posse	OK	OK
A.4.1.4. Detailed description of the physical location, including information allowing the unique identification of this project activity		DR	The project is located in the Piracanjuba River, between Mambai and Buritinópolis, at the intersection of longitude 46°12'55" W and latitude 14° 18'46" S. , about 300 km far from Brasilia, (Federal District).	OK	OK
A.4.2. Type and category(ies) and technology of the small-					

## VALIDATION REPORT

scale project activity					
A.4.2.1. Is the type and category of the project activity specified?	2	DR	According to version 07 (Nov, 2005) of the "Appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities" the type and category of the project activity I.D. (Grid connected renewable electricity generation)	OK	OK
A.4.2.2. Is it justified how the proposed project activity conforms to the project type and category selected?	2	DR	It is justified at item A.4.2 of the PDD	OK	OK
A.4.2.3. Is it described that the project is eligible as small-scale category ?		DR	It is justified at item A.4.2 of the PDD	OK	OK
A.4.2.4. Is it described that the project will remain under the limits for small-scale project activities types every year over the credit period?		DR I	There is resolution issued by the Brazilian National Electric Energy Agency – ANEEL authorizing the generation of 10.1 MW.	OK	OK
A.4.2.5. Is it described how the project is environmentally safety the Host Party?		DR I	The construction permit is not available.	CR 1	CR 1
A.4.2.6. Is it described how the sound technology will be transferred to the Host Party?		DR I	There is no evidence that the project will transfer sound technology to the Host Party recommended by Guidelines for Completing the Simplified Project Design Document (CDM-SSC-PDD) and the Form for Submissions on Methodologies for Small-Scale CDM Project Activities (F-CDM-SSC-SUBM). The equipment used in the project was developed and manufactured in Brazil	OK	OK
A.4.2.7. Is it described how know how is transferred to the		DR	It is described at item A.4.2.of the PDD that	OK	OK

## VALIDATION REPORT

Host Party?			all equipments used in the project were manufactured in Brazil		
A.4.3. Brief explanation of how the anthropogenic emissions of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHGs) by sources are to be reduced by the proposed small-scale project activity, including why the emissions reduction would not occur in the absence of the proposed small-scale project activity, taking into account national and/or sectorial policies and circumstances					
A.4.3.1. Is It stated how anthropogenic GHG emission reductions are to be achieved?		DR	There will be reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases throughout the project because of the displacement of generation of electricity from fossil-fuel thermal plants that would have otherwise delivered to the interconnected grid.	OK	OK
A.4.3.2. Is it indicated the chosen crediting period of the project?		DR	The crediting period is presented at Table 3 of PDD. The presented period is from November 2006 to October 2013.	OK	OK
A.4.3.3. Is it provided the total estimation of emission reduction in tCO <sub>2</sub> e ?		DR	The estimation of emission reduction is presented at Table 3 of PDD.	OK	OK
A.4.3.4. Is it provided the estimated annual reduction for the chosen credit period in tCO <sub>2</sub> e?		DR	The estimated annual reduction is presented at Table 3 of PDD.	OK	OK
A.4.3.5. Are the data from questions A.4.3.2 to A.4.3.4 above presented in tabular format?		DR	Yes	OK	OK

\* MoV = Means of Verification, DR= Document Review, I= Interview



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<p>B.2.2. Are the basic assumptions of the baseline methodology in the context of the project activity presented?</p>		<p>DR The baseline scenario is the continuation of the current situation of electricity supplied by large hydro and thermal power stations.</p> <p>According to AMS I.D the baseline is the kWh produced by the renewable generating unit multiplied by an emission coefficient (measured in kg CO<sub>2</sub>equ/kWh) calculated in a transparent and conservative manner. It was chosen by the project proponent the option a) A combined margin (CM), consisting of the combination of operating margin (OM) and build margin (BM) according to the procedures prescribed in the approved methodology ACM 0002</p>	OK	OK
<p>B.2.3. Are presented the key information and data used to determine the baseline scenario in table form?</p>		<p>DR It is declared that the baseline scenario is the continuation of the current situation of electricity supplied by large hydro and thermal power stations.</p> <p>The information is not presented in table form.</p> <p>Version 4 of the PDD ( section E.1.2.4) presents all the information considered by the project participant to determine the baseline scenario, following all the steps required by the methodology ACM 0002. Although the analysis of this version some CRs were raised as follow:</p>	OK	OK



## VALIDATION REPORT

		Figures 11,12 and 13 mentioned in the section E.1.2.4 are not presented in the version 4 of the PDD	CR6	OK
		As defined in ACM 0002 step 2 Calculate the build margin emission factor, the project participants shall choose between one of the following options (Option 1. Calculate the Build Margin emission factor EFBM,y ex-ante) or (Option 2. For the first crediting period, the Build Margin emission factor EFBM,y must be updated annually ex-post for the year in which actual project generation and associated emissions reductions occur). The PDD doesn't specify the option used for the project as required by ACM 0002.	CR7	OK
		According to ACM 0002 note 5, pag 6 "Low operating cost and must run resources typically include hydro, geothermal, wind, low-cost biomass, nuclear and solar generation". The PDD version 4 to calculate. In the last paragraph of section E.1.2.4 is stated that "The Low-cost/Must-run generation was determined as the total generation minus fossil-fuelled thermal plants". Please explain why the others hypothesis of energy generation were not considered .	CR8	OK
		Section E.1.2.4 The statement that "All this	CR9	OK



## VALIDATION REPORT

			information has been provided to the validators, and extensively discussed with them, in order to make all points crystal clear” is not adequate because the new calculation of the emission factor was introduced in the version 4 of the PDD without any previous discussion between the validation team and the project proponent. On the hand the validation team agrees that all the points have to be crystal clear. Please omit the statement in the last paragraph of the section E.1.2.4		
<b>B.3</b>	<b>Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered small-scale CDM project activity</b>				
B.3.1.	Does the proposed project activity qualify to use simplified methodologies?	2	DR	The project will have an installed capacity of 10.1 MW, hence this is a small-scale CDM project. and the Simplified M&P for Small-Scale CDM Project Activity, Category I. D. is applicable.	OK OK
B.3.2.	Is the proposed project activity additional?	2	DR	Please present the attractive rate of project activity and the justification for it.  Please present the cash flow of the project according to the version 4 of the PDD.	CR 3 OK CR10 OK
B.3.3.	Are national policies and circumstances relevant to	2	DR	The national policies and circumstances	OK OK

## VALIDATION REPORT

the baseline of the proposed project activity summarized?			relevant to the baseline of the project are presented in sections B.3, B.4 and B.5 of PDD		
<b>B.4. Description of how the definition of the project boundary related to the baseline methodology selected is applied to the small-scale project activity</b>					
B.4.1. Are the project's spatial (geographical) boundaries clearly defined?	2	DR	The project is located in the Midwest of Brazil, state of Goiás, cities of Mambaí and Buritinópolis (latitude 14°18' 46"S and longitude 46°12'55"W)	OK	OK
<b>B.5. Details of the baseline and its development</b>					
B.5.1. Is the baseline for the proposed project activity specified?	2	DR	It was chosen the option presented at item 7, a) of category I.D of Appendix B	OK	OK
B.5.2. Is the date of completing presented in DD/MM/YYYY?		DR	28/03/2006	OK	OK
B.5.3. Is the contact information provided?		DR	Mr Ricardo Esparta	OK	OK
B.5.4. Is the person/entity also a project participant listed in Annex 1 of PDD?		DR	The person listed in section B.5 of PDD calculated the baseline and is the technical responsible for the project . Annex 1 presents the commercial contact of the project.	OK	OK
<b>C. Duration of the Project Activity and Crediting Period</b>					
<b>C.1. Duration of the small-scale project activity</b>					
<b>C.1. 1. Starting date of the small-scale project activity</b>					
C.1.1.1. Is the project's starting date clearly defined?		DR	01/09/2006	OK	OK

## VALIDATION REPORT

		I			
<b>C.1.2. Expected operational lifetime of the small-scale project activity</b>					
C.1.2.1. Is the project's operational lifetime clearly defined in years and months?		DR	30y-00m	OK	OK
<b>C.2. Choice of the crediting period and related information</b>					
<b>C.2.1 Renewable crediting period</b>					
C.2.1.1 Is the starting data of the first crediting period specified in DD/MM/YYYY?		DR	Starting date of the first crediting period = 01/11/2006	OK	OK
C.2.1.2 Is the length of the first crediting period specified in years and months?		DR	7 years and 0 month	OK	OK
<b>C.2.2 Fixed crediting period</b>					
C.2.2.1 Is it specified the fixed crediting period?		DR	It is specified 7y-0m	OK	OK
C.2.2.2 Is it specified the starting date in the format DD/MM/YYYY?		DR	It is declared an estimative of 01/11/2006	OK	OK
C.2.2.3 Is it presented the length of the crediting period in years and months?		DR	It is specified 7y-0m	OK	OK
<b>D. Application of a Monitoring Methodology and Plan</b>					
<b>D.1. Name and reference of approved monitoring methodology applied to the small-scale project activity</b>					
D.1.1. Is the monitoring methodology defined?	2	DR	Monitoring will consist of metering the electricity generated by the renewable	OK	OK

## VALIDATION REPORT

			technology.		
<b>D.2. Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to the small-scale project activity</b>					
D.2.1. Is the monitoring methodology applicable for this project and is the appropriateness justified?	2	DR	The methodology proposed by UNFCCC for electricity capacity additions from small-scale run-of-river hydro power plant was chosen because of its suitability for the project	OK	OK
<b>D.3. Data to be monitored</b>					
D.3.1. Is the electricity generation by the small-scale project activity considered as a data to be monitored?	4	DR	Data of electricity generation are presented	OK	OK
<b>D.4. Qualitative explanation of how quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) procedures are undertaken</b>					
D.4.1 Are there quality control and quality assurance procedures to be used in the monitoring of the measured data established?		DR	In item D.3 are presented all the data to be monitored (electricity generation) and calculated (CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor). In Item D.4 are presented the uncertainty level of each of this data and QA/QC procedures planned for them.	OK	OK

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<b>D.5. Please describe briefly the operational and management structure that the project participants (s) will implement in order to monitor emission reduction and any leakage effects generated by the project activity</b>					
D.5.1. Is it described briefly the operational and management structure that the project participants (s) will implement in order to monitor emission reduction and any leakage effects generated by the project activity		I	It is considered not applicable because there are no project emissions nor leakage effects to be monitored.	OK	OK
<b>D.6 Name of person/entity determining the monitoring methodology</b>					
D.6.1. Is the contact information provided?		DR	Mr Ricardo Esparta	OK	OK
D.6.2. Is the person/entity also a project participant listed in Annex 1 of PDD?		DR	The person listed in section B.5 of PDD calculated the baseline and is the technical responsible for the project . Annex 1 presents the commercial contact of the project.	OK	OK
<b>E. Estimation of GHG Emission by Source</b>					
<b>E.1. Formulae Used</b>					
E.1.1. Selected formulae as provided in appendix B					
E.1.1.1. Are the formulae used to calculate GHG emissions reduction by source provided?	2	DR I	The formulae presented is in accordance with the approved methodology AMS-1.D. The baseline is the kWh produced by the renewable generating unit multiplied by the emission factor.	OK	OK

## VALIDATION REPORT

E.1.1.2. Is there a description of calculation of GHG reductions in accordance with the formula specified in for the applicable project category contained in Appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activity?	2	DR I	See comments to question E.1.1	OK	OK
<b>E.1.2. Description of formulae when not provided in appendix B</b>					
E.1.2.1. Are described the formulae used to estimate anthropogenic emissions by source of GHGs due the project activity?		DR	Not applicable. GHG emissions by the project activity are zero	OK	OK
E.1.2.2. Are described the formulae used to estimate leakage due to the project activity where required, for the applicable project category in appendix B?		DR	Not applicable. GHG emissions by the project activity are zero	OK	OK
E.1.2.3. Does the sum of E.1.2.1 and E.1.2.2 represent the small-scale project activity emissions?		DR	Not applicable. GHG emissions by the project activity are zero	OK	OK
E.1.2.4. Are described the formulae used to estimate the anthropogenic emissions by source of GHGs in the baseline using the baseline methodology for the applicable project category in Appendix B?		DR	The formulae used to calculate the emission factor are presented. All of them were taken from the approved methodology AMS I.D version 9	OK	OK
E.1.2.5. Does the difference between E.1.2.4 and E.1.2.3 represent the emission reductions due to the project activity during a given period?		DR	The formula is presented.	OK	OK
<b>E.2. Table providing values obtained when applying formulae used to estimate anthropogenic emissions by source of GHG</b>					
E.2.1. Is there a table providing values of total CO <sub>2</sub> abated?		DR	Table with estimated emissions reductions is presented.	OK	OK



## VALIDATION REPORT

<b>F. Environmental Impacts</b>					
F.1.	Has an analysis of the environmental impacts of the project activity been sufficiently described?		DR	Construction and operation permits are not available	CR 1 OK
<b>G. Stakeholder Comments</b>					
<b>G.1. Brief description of how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled</b>					
G.1.1.	Have relevant stakeholders been consulted?		DR I	Invitations letters for comments and post office confirmation of receipt communication are not available.	CR 4 OK
G.1.2.	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?		DR I	See comments to question G.1.1	CR 4 OK
G.1.3.	Is it described the process by which comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled?		DR I	PDD describes the processes to get environmental licenses. Concerning the fulfillment requirements of the Brazilian Designated National Authority see comments to question G.1.1	CR4 OK
<b>G.2. Summary of the comments received</b>					
G.2.1.	Are the stakeholders that have made comments identified?		DR I	It is mentioned that during environmental licensing process all the comments from stakeholders were favorable to the project .	OK OK
G.2.2.	Is a summary of the stakeholder comments received provided?		DR I	See comment to question G.2.1	OK OK



## VALIDATION REPORT

G.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comment received					
G.3.1. Has due account been taken of any stakeholder comments received?		DR I	See comment to question G.2.1	OK	OK



## VALIDATION REPORT

**Table 3 Approved Consolidated Baseline and Monitoring Methodologies for selected small-scale CDM project activity categories AMS ID**

CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV*	COMMENTS	Draft Concl	Final Concl
<b>1. Technology/measure</b>					
1.1. Does the project comprise renewable energy generation units, such as photovoltaics, hydro, tidal/wave, wind, geothermal, and renewable biomass, that supply electricity to and/or displace electricity from an electricity distribution system that is or would have been supplied by at least one fossil fuel fired generating unit.?	4	DR	Yes	OK	OK
<b>2. Boundary</b>					
2.1. Does the project boundary encompass the physical, geographical site of the renewable generation source?	4	DR	Yes	OK	OK
<b>3. Baseline</b>					
3.1. Did the project participants identify the most plausible baseline scenario among all realistic and credible alternatives(s)?	4	DR	Yes	OK	OK
3.2. Was electricity production calculated considering the formula presented at item 10,	4	DR	Yes	OK	OK
<b>4. Monitoring</b>					
4.1. Does the monitoring consist of metering the electricity generated ?	4	DR	It is presented at Table D.3 of the PDD	OK	OK

## VALIDATION REPORT

**Table 4 Legal requirements**

CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV*	COMMENTS	Draft Concl	Final Concl
<b>1. Legal requirements</b>					
1.1. Is the project activity environmentally licensed by the competent authority?		I	Construction License LI nº 536/2001, from AGMA issued on December 26 <sup>th</sup> , 2001, is not available.	CR 1	OK
1.2. Are there conditions of the environmental permit? In case of yes, are they already being met?		I	See comment question 1.1 above	CR 1	OK
1.3. Is the project in line with relevant legislation and plans in the host country? Is the water-impounding permit applied to competent authority?		DR I	The water-impound permit is not available	CR 5	OK
1.4. Are the conditions of the Resolução Interministerial 01/2003 being met?		DR I	See comments to question G.1.1	CR 4	OK




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 VALIDATION REPORT
 

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**Table 5 Resolution of Corrective Action and Clarification Requests**

Draft report clarifications and corrective action requests by validation team	Ref. to checklist question in table 2	Summary of project owner response	Validation team conclusion
<b>CAR.1</b> As defined in ACM 0002 step 2 Calculate the build margin emission factor, the project participants shall choose between one of the following options (Option 1. Calculate the Build Margin emission factor EFBM,y ex-ante) or (Option 2. For the first crediting period, the Build Margin emission factor EFBM,y must be updated annually ex-post for the year in which actual project generation and associated emissions reductions occur). The PDD doesn't specify the option used for the project as required by ACM 0002.	B.2.3	<p>The option 1 (Calculate the Build Margin emission factor EFBM,y ex-ante) was enough specified in section D.3 of the PDD, were is stated that the recording frequency for the CO<sub>2</sub> build margin emission factor of the grid will be recorded at the validation. This option clearly defines that this variable will be calculated <i>ex-ante</i>.</p> <p>Nevertheless, confirm their choice for option 1 in section E.1.2.4 of the 5<sup>th</sup> version of the PDD.</p>	<p>The version 5 of the PDD has the option defined, so the clarification action request is closed.</p>
<b>CR.1</b> Construction and operation permits are not available	A.4.2.5	<p>Construction Permit was issued by the state environmental agency, AGMA, on December 26<sup>th</sup>, 2001, LI number 536/2001. As the SHP is not operating at the moment it does not possesses the operating permit. Rialma already submitted the request for this last permit and all documents were delivered to environmental agency.</p> <p>The Construction permit is attached</p>	<p>As the construction permit was presented to the validation team this CR is closed.</p> <p>The operational license number 373/2006 issued on 27 July 2006 was presented to the validation team.</p>



## VALIDATION REPORT

Draft report clarifications and corrective action requests by validation team	Ref. to checklist question in table 2	Summary of project owner response	Validation team conclusion
<b>CR.2</b> The document used as reference for the demonstration and assessment additionality is not updated	B.2.1	Updated according to page 10.	PDD was revised considering the updated version of the document
<b>CR.3</b> Please present the attractive rate of project activity and the justification for it.	B.3.2	The spreadsheets presenting the attractive rate of the project activity for both scenarios, with and without the CERs, are attached.	With the information received the clarification request is closed
<b>CR.4</b> Please present the invitations letters for comments and post office confirmation of receipt communication .	G.1.1	Invitation letters were sent on April 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2001 to the following stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buritinópolis and Mambaí City Halls</li> <li>- Municipal Assemblies of Buritinópolis and Mambaí</li> <li>- State of Goiás Environmental Agency</li> <li>- Buritinópolis and Mambaí Environmental Agencies</li> <li>- State Attorney for the Public Interests of the State of Goiás</li> <li>- Brazilian Forum of NGOs and Social Movements for the Development and Environment</li> <li>- Gerais Peasants Association - <i>Associação dos Pequenos Agricultores do Gerais</i></li> <li>- Médio Nordeste Goiano Peasants Association - <i>Associação Comunitária dos</i></li> </ul>	Copies of all invitation letters were received by the validation team and the clarification request was closed.



## VALIDATION REPORT

Draft report clarifications and corrective action requests by validation team	Ref. to checklist question in table 2	Summary of project owner response	Validation team conclusion
		<p><i>Pequenos Produtores Agrícolas do Médio Nordeste Goiano</i></p> <p>A copy of these letters is attached.</p>	
<b>CR.5</b> The water-impound permit is not available	Table 4; 1.3	The water-impound permit was issued by SEMARH – State of Goiás Environmental and Hydric Resources Agency, on November 8 <sup>th</sup> , 2005 . This permit is attached.	The water-impound permit was received and this clarification request was closed
<b>CR.6</b> Figures 11,12 and 13 mentioned in the section E.1.2.4 are not presented in the version 4 of the PDD	B.2.3	The mentioned figures were included in the 5 <sup>th</sup> version of the PDD. Please note that their reference number have changed.	The project proponent included the figures in the version 5 of the PDD, therefore the clarification request is closed.
<b>CR.7</b> According to ACM 0002 note 5, pag 6 “Low operating cost and must run resources typically include hydro, geothermal, wind, low-cost biomass, nuclear and solar generation”. The PDD version 4 to calculate. In the last paragraph of section E.1.2.4 is stated that “The Low-cost/Must-run generation was determined as the total generation minus fossil-fuelled thermal plants”. Please explain why the others hypothesis of energy generation were not considered	B.2.3	The statement was improperly formulated. The Low-cost/Must-run generation was determined according to the methodology and the paragraph was amended in the 5 <sup>th</sup> version of the PDD.	The version 5 of the PDD has the correction required. The clarification request is closed.
<b>CR.8</b> Section E.1.2.4 The statement that “All this information has been provided to the	B.2.3	The mentioned paragraph was omitted from the 5 <sup>th</sup> version of the PDD.	The correction was introduced in the version 5 of the PDD,



## VALIDATION REPORT

Draft report clarifications and corrective action requests by validation team	Ref. to checklist question in table 2	Summary of project owner response	Validation team conclusion
<p>validators, and extensively discussed with them, in order to make all points crystal clear" is not adequate because the new calculation of the emission factor was introduced in the version 4 of the PDD without any previous discussion between the validation team and the project proponent. On the hand the validation team agrees that all the points have to be crystal clear. Please omit the statement in the last paragraph of the section E.1.2.4</p>			<p>therefore this clarification request is closed.</p>
<p><b>CR.9</b> Please present the cash flow of the project according to the version 4 of the PDD</p>	<p>B.3.2</p>	<p>The cash flow of the project according to the version 5 will be sent to the DOE.</p>	<p>The cash flow was sent to the validation team with basic data to support the additionality analysis. The clarification request is closed.</p>

## REFERENCES

- 1 – Guidelines for completing CDM-SSC-PDD and F-CDM-SSC- submission – version 01 – March,2006
- 2 - Appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities – Version 05 – 25/02/2005;
- 3 - Appendix C of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures for Small-Scale CDM project activities
- 4 - Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for selected small-scale CDM project activity categories AMS I.D/ Version 8 – 03/03/2006
- 5 - Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality – Version 02
- 6 - Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Dec, 1997



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VALIDATION REPORT

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