

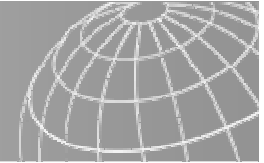
Carbon Markets for Improved Cooking Stoves

AGRECOL Herbsttreffen, Stuttgart, 14. – 16. Oktober 2011

Marlis Kees

Poverty-oriented basic energy services (HERA)

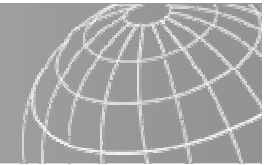
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Basic facts solid biomass based cooking energy

- **2.5 billion** depend on biomass for their daily cooking, 2,7 billion in 2030
- The **demand for biomass resources** – leading to deforestation, land degradation, desertification
- **Indoor air pollution** from solid fuel use is responsible for 1.9 million deaths every year (WHO, 2010)





Clean Cook Stove Technologies are more efficient and nearly smokeless



HH rocket stove



rocket stove for canteines



Industrially produced rocket stove

Clean burning biomass stoves

Clean fuel (LPG, ethanol, plantoil, biogas, electricity)

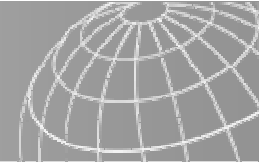
Improved Kitchen and Fuel Management



HH rocket



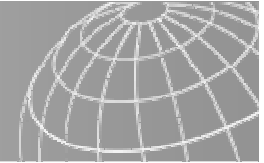
Plant oil cooker



Interventions needed for developing local stove markets

- **R&D** for stove adaptation and development
- **Training of stove producers** in technical and business skills
- Support in product **marketing**
- **Quality** control
- Long term and cross sector **awareness raising**
- **GIZ Experience** (based on approx 2 Mio stoves since 2005) **Costs per person: 5€**

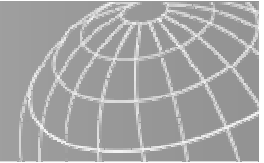




Current stove market

- Global need: 500-600 Mio households
- GIZ: since 2005 approx 2 Mio stoves,
- Major European implementer (BSH, GERES, GIZ, PA, SNV, SF): 5.2 Mio
- **Goal of “Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves”:**
An additional 100 Mio homes use clean cookstoves by 2020
(www.cleancookstoves.org)

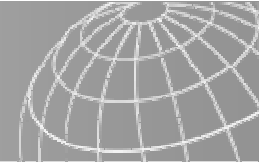




Why dealing with carbon finance?

- **Carbon funding calls for very efficient stoves**
 - **Increased investments and attention to stove technologies and stove testing**
- **Carbon funding requires intensive monitoring of stove use**
 - **Intensive attention to users which helps changing cooking habits**
- **Carbon funding requests long term monitoring (>7years)**
 - **Long-term project perspective**



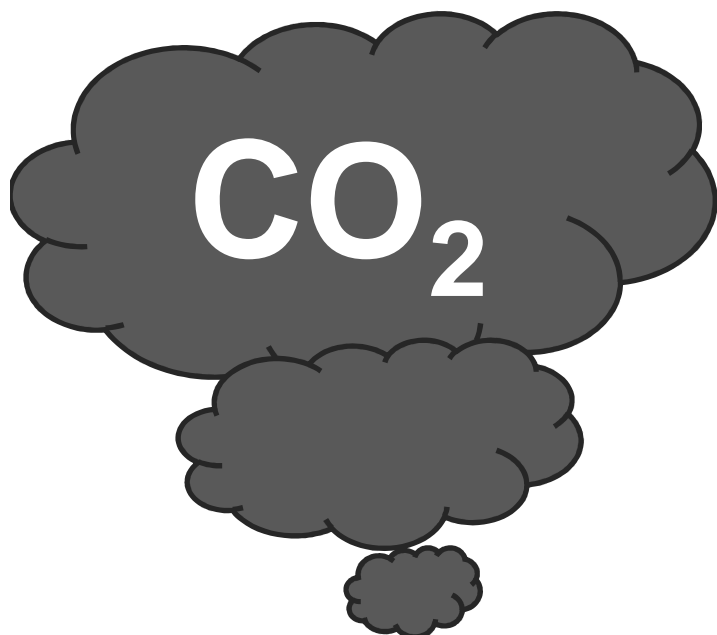


Why dealing with carbon finance?

- Each improved stove saves at least 1 ton of CO₂
- ODA budget needs:
 - A project disseminating 10.000 stoves costs
 $10.000 * 5 \text{ persons} * 5 \text{ €} = 250.000 \text{ €}$
- Carbon Funding possibilities (CER or VER):
 - assuming a price of 7 € per ton of CO₂,
 - a project disseminating 10.000 stoves
would earn 70.000€ per year for at least 7 years
(Total 490.000€)

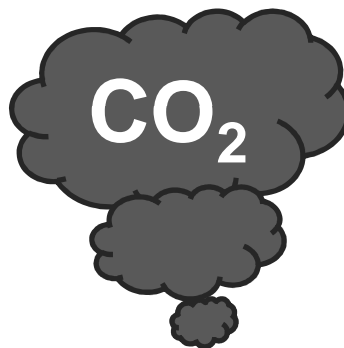
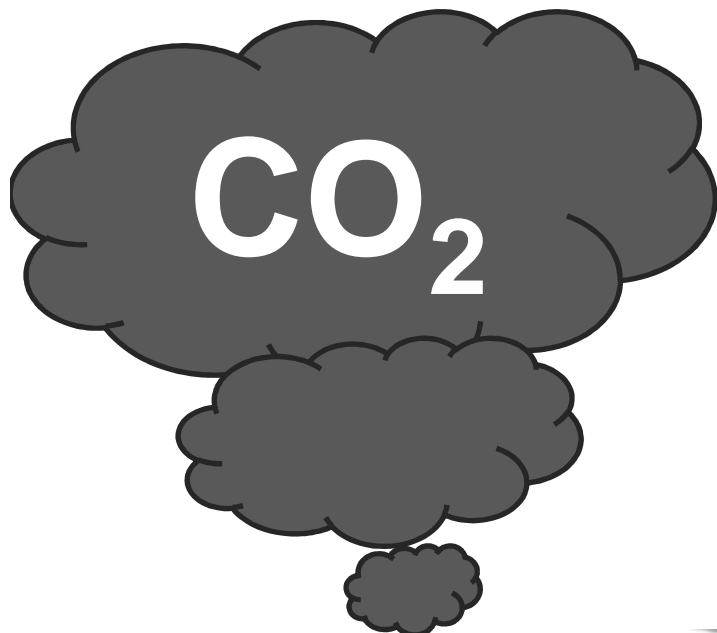
CF offers enormous Potential for upscaling existing projects well beyond ODA-funding





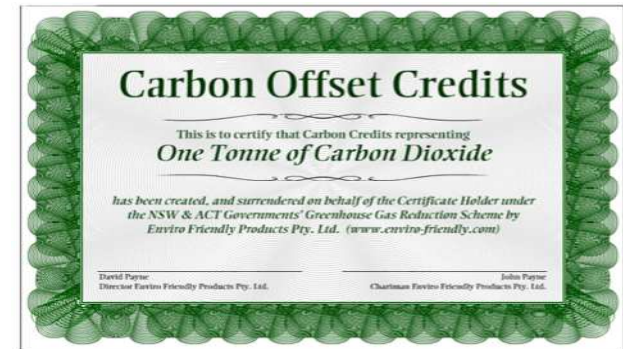
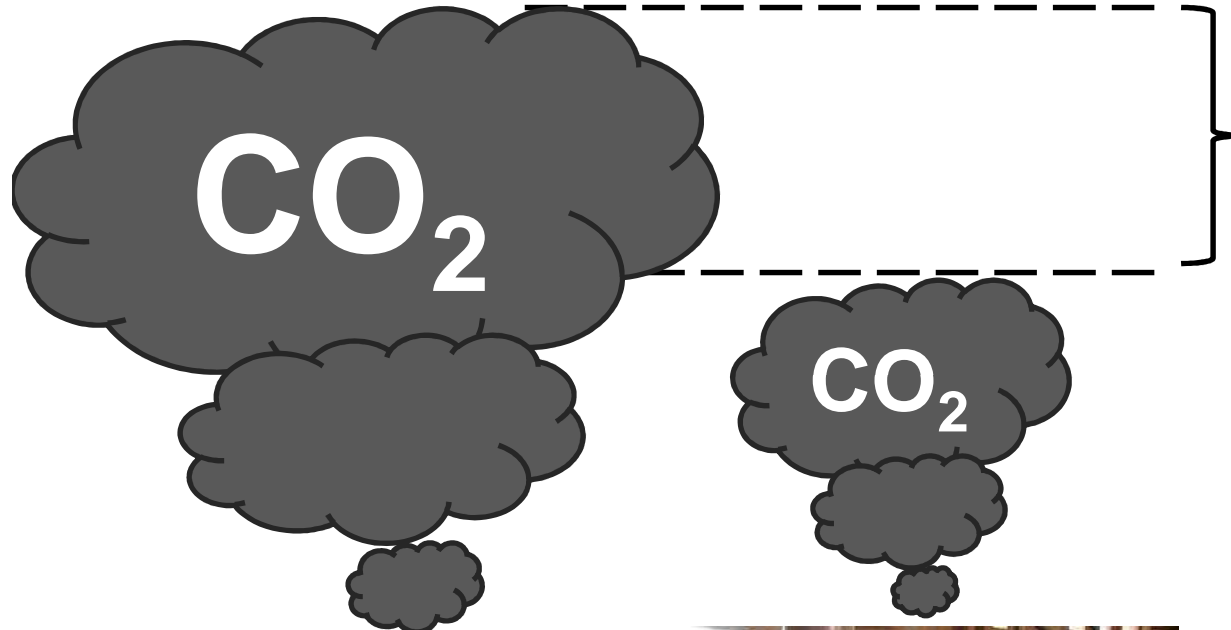
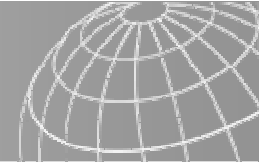
Project eligibility criteria

1. reduce greenhouse gas emissions (measurable and verifiable)
2. contribute to the sustainable development of the host country
3. emission reductions are additional to any that would occur in the absence of the project activity

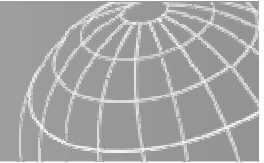


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- Project eligibility criteria**
1. reduce greenhouse gas emissions (measurable and verifiable)
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Carbon Market Baseline Methodologies

| | | Methodology Name | Issues covered |
|-------------------|-----|---|---|
| AMS-I.E. | CDM | Switch from Non-Renewable Biomass for Thermal Applications by the User | Displacing the use of non-renewable biomass by introducing new renewable energy end-user technologies. Examples: biogas stoves and solar cookers. |
| AMS-II.G | | Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass | Efficiency improvements in the thermal applications of non-renewable biomass. Examples: high efficiency biomass fired cook stoves and/or improvement of energy efficiency of existing biomass fired cook stoves. |
| Gold Standard VER | VER | Indicative Programme, Baseline, and Monitoring Methodology for Improved Cook-Stoves and Kitchen Regimes | Switch from cook-stoves and kitchen regimes having significant green-house gas emissions to those having considerably less or zero emissions. The baseline may involve the use of more than one fuel type and more than one stove type, and the switch to low emission regimes may involve a shift in the apportionment of fuel types and/or adoption of new fuels and cook-stoves. |



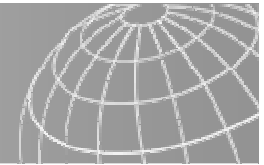
The Carbon Market (09/2011) for cookstoves

CDM Projects (AMS II.G)

- Selling credits: 1 Nigeria
- Registered: 5
- In Validation: 5
- In pipeline; 31

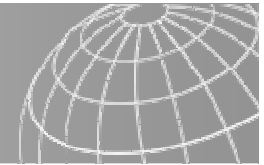
Gold Standard Voluntary Market Projects

- Registered: 3
- Validated: 5
- Listed: 70!!!



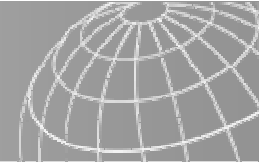
Large scale interventions are easier plan, implement and monitor than





many small scale interventions.





Funding needed for ICS introduction via ODA or CF

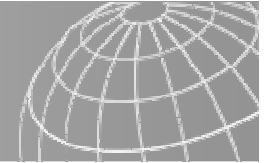
ODA project

- Training and mobilisation
- Coordination of stove dissemination
- Awareness
- Promotion
- Technology development
- Monitoring

Carbon project

- CPA Identification
- Baseline information collection
- Stove efficiency testing
- Maintenance and quality assurance
- CDM Monitoring and reporting
- Design Documents preparation
- CPA inclusion fee
- Annual programme costs

- Training and mobilisation
- Coordination of stove dissemination
- Awareness
- Promotion
- Technology development
- monitoring



Case Study I (Data from 2009)

Efficient Woodfuel Stoves for Nigeria

Number of stoves in operation, large/small scale
Small scale, up to 11,000 stoves per year

Emission reductions

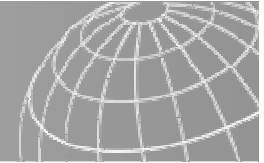
35,000 t CO₂ per year over a period of 10 years

308,198 t CO₂ in total until 2018



all information taken from CDM PDD

URL: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/Validation/DB/23HQ9GTETWW0K8C0A6R4Q0BSMJJBFP/view.html>



Case Study I (Data from 2009)

Efficient Woodfuel Stoves for Nigeria

Methodology

AMS II.G Compliance Market (CDM)

Status in Project Cycle

Validation completed, Registered October 2009, first CERs expected for 2010

Implementing Institutions

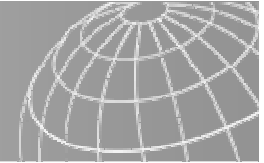
Nigerian Development Association for Renewable Energies (DARE),
Lernen-Helfen-Leben e.V., atmosfair gGmbH

Technology

Save 80 system (efficient woodfuel stove and heat retaining polypropylene box), imported from Germany and assembled in Nigeria (full production in Nigeria planned for later project stages)

all information taken from CDM PDD

URL: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/Validation/DB/23HQ9GTETWW0K8C0A6R4Q0BSMJJBFP/view.html>



Case Study II (Data from 2009)

Fuel-Wood Savings with Improved Cookstoves in Cambodia

Number of stoves in operation, large/small scale

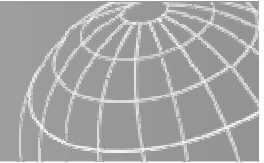
Large scale, number of stoves in use is projected to increase from 116,450 in 2006 to 513,803 in 2012

Emission reductions

- 126,022 t CO₂ **verified** for 2007
- PDD projected average 449,932 t CO₂ per year over a period of 7 years; amount of ER is projected to increase from 175,683 t CO₂ in 2006 to 614,537 t CO₂ in 2010;
- the PDD forecasts a possible market saturation between 2010-2012 and hence emission reductions in these years of 488,533 t CO₂ only
- Projected 3,149,527 t CO₂ in total 2006-2012



Picture taken from <http://www.bioenergylists.org/en/node/470>



Case Study II (Data from 2009)

Fuel-Wood Savings with Improved Cookstoves in Cambodia

Methodology

Derived from AMS II.G with elements of GS V.01 (includes emission reductions during fuel production), Voluntary Market

Status in Project Cycle

Registered under Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS)

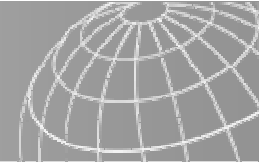
Implementing Institutions

JP Morgan Ventures Energy Corporation (Climate Care), Groupe Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités (GERES) Cambodia, Wood Energy Network of Cambodia (WENETCAM), Development and Appropriate Technology (DATE), Directorate of Energy, Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy

Technology

Lao stove (one size fits households and institutional users)

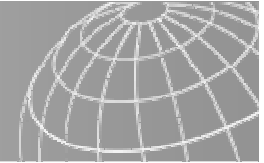
all information on Cambodia Project taken from Verification Report
(URL: http://www.jpmorganclimatecare.com/media/documents/pdf/Verification_0140A_Cambodia_070607.pdf)
and PDD Dec 2006 (URL: http://www.co2solidaire.org/pdf/GERES_ICSPDD.v5.pdf)



Why dealing with carbon finance?

- **Potential** for upscaling existing projects well beyond ODA-funding, enforcing strict monitoring
- **Risk** of market distortion / loss of reputation of stove projects through unsustainable project approaches

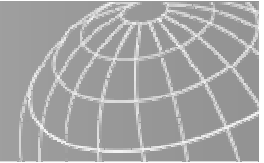




Challenges

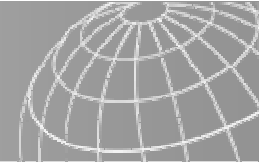
- Lack of **up-front financing**: issuance of first carbon credits can take up to 2 years or longer
- Elaborate administrative and monitoring procedures require good management **capacities** from local stakeholders
- **Little local initiative/ownership** for carbon projects
- **Dubious players** in the market
- Incorporating principles of **sustainability**





GIZ's involvement


- **Scaling-up** sustainable GIZ approaches through carbon funding: initial support for selected carbon finance projects based on GIZ projects (PIN/PDD), e.g. SADC PoA
- **Advice / Awareness** creation for GIZ project staff & local partner organisations on carbon finance issues
- **Guidebook** „Carbon Markets for Improved Cooking Stoves – A GIZ Guide for Project Operators”
- Emission Reduction **Calculation Tool** (MS Excel)
- Feeding GIZ's experience into the **international discussion**: e.g. participation in the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves Working Group on Carbon Finance
- **End-to-end solutions for credit buyers**, including project development assistance and emission credits trading assistance (GIZ International Services)



Handbook: “Carbon Markets for Improved Cooking Stoves”

- Guide on procedures and methodologies for carbon market activities with improved cooking stoves
- In-Depth guidance for projects using the CDM AMS II.G and Gold Standard V.02 methodology
- Revised Edition 01/2011
- Updated/revised on a regular basis:

www.gtz.de/HERA



Carbon Markets for Improved Cooking Stoves
A GIZ guide for project operators
Revised edition – January 2011

Box 6

Indicators that biomass is non-renewable (AMS II.G Version 2)

- Increase in time spent or distance travelled to gather fuel-wood (by fuel-wood users)
- Increase in transportation distances for the fuel wood transported into the project area
- Increasing trends in fuel-wood prices indicating scarcity
- Change (trends) in type of cooking fuel collected by users, suggesting scarcity of woody biomass

Non-renewable woody biomass (NRB) is the quantity of woody biomass used in the absence of the project activity minus the demonstrably renewable biomass (DRB) component. Non-renewability is considered proven if at least two of the above indicators are proven to exist. (AMS II.G Version 2)

3.1 The CDM methodology AMS II.G

Existing Versions of the Methodology

After introducing AMS II.G Version 1 in February 2008, the CDM EB approved a new version of AMS II.G (Version 2), in December 2009; it came into force on 18 December 2009. The validity period of AMS II.G Version 1 ended in mid August 2010. This guide is based on Version 2 of the methodology.

Project Boundary

The boundary of a CDM project activity needs to be clearly defined. It must encompass all anthropogenic GHG emissions and emission reductions attributable to the project activity. The project boundary is “the physical, geographical site of the efficient system using biomass”.

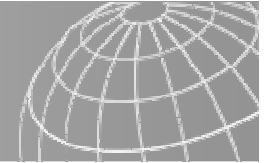
Assessing baseline and calculating emissions

The methodology assumes that in the absence of the project activity, a fossil fuel (kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas, etc.)

Calculations are based on a fossil fuel scenario

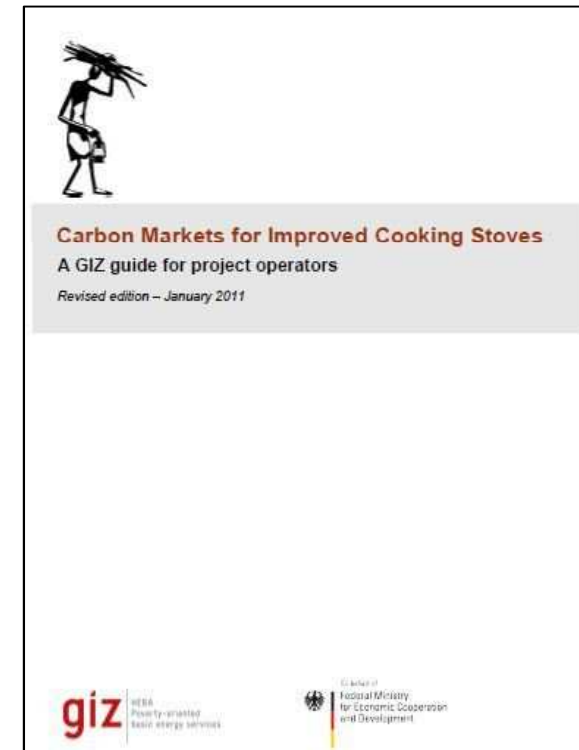
giz HERA Power-optimized basic energy services

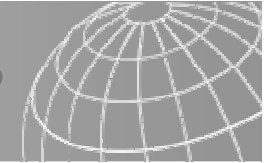
GTZ German Technical Cooperation



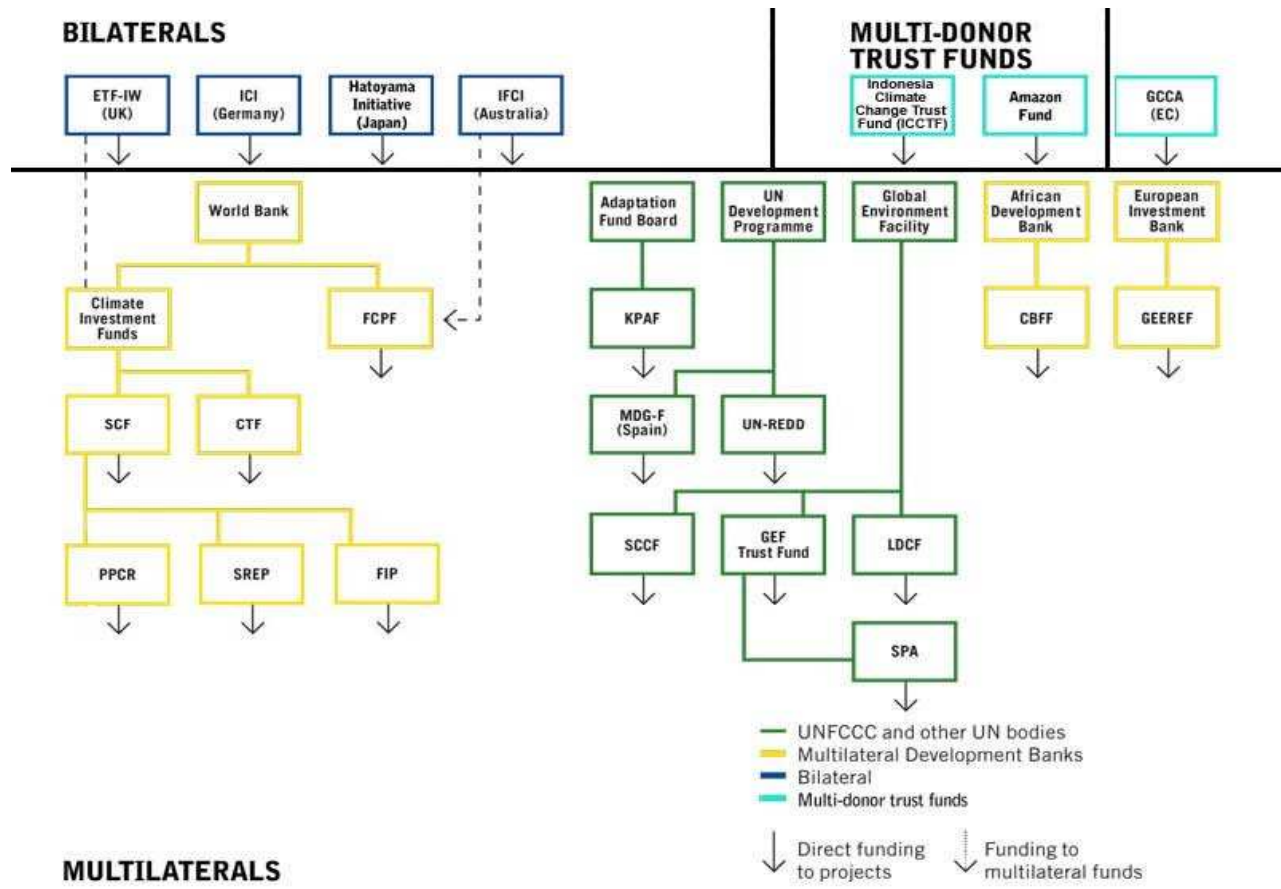
Handbook: “Carbon Markets for Improved Cooking Stoves”

1. Overview and Background
2. Project Cycle
3. Baseline Methodologies
 1. The CDM methodology AMS II.G
 2. The Gold Standard methodology V.02
 3. Which methodology delivers more?
4. Implementation
 1. Roles and responsibilities
 2. CDM Programme of Activities (PoA)
 3. Use of Carbon Revenues
 4. Costs and revenues of stove projects
5. Frequently Asked Questions

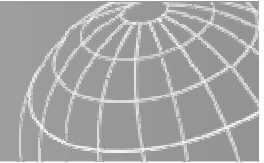




Current situation



- Zunehmende **Heterogenität** der Fonds, Anforderungen, Modalitäten und Zugangsmöglichkeiten, aber auch neue **Chancen** (geplanter Int „Green Fund“: 100Mrd USD/Year)



Thank you for your attention

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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www.giz.de

The handbook and calculation tool are available
at www.gtz.de/HERA (→ further information)

