Promoting the Development Benefits of the CDM: An African Case Study

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Presentation

- ♦ Introduction
 - The Kenyan overview....development indictors
 - Potential CDM renewable energy areas
- The PIAD/ECM Centre Small CDM Projects Facility....Using CDM to bring sustainable energy to rural communities
 - Successful capacity building models
 - Increased "development dividends" of marketable projects
 - Leveraging CDM financing for local benefits and national development objectives
- Results
 - Sustainable development benefits
 - Investor interests
 - Current status of project & challenges in moving forward
 - Level of GHG emission reductions for each project
 - High cost of participation (transaction & administration fees) & impact on IRR
 - Next steps for the project in Kenya & the East African Region
- ♦ The Way Forward-Required Changes to the CDM
 - Required changes to the CDM
 - Additional capacity building
 - Participation cost (transaction and administration)

Location



Base 801061 (B00446) 1-88

Statistics

Area: 593,000 km²
Population: 33.6 million
GDP growth: 4.3% (2004)
Per capita income : US\$ 360 (2003)
Poverty level: 56% (2003)
Life expectancy: 47years
Infant mortality rate: 78 per 1,000

80% of Kenya's population live in the rural areas

More than 40% live below the poverty line

More than 80% are off-grid

Priority: Sustainable Development







Kenyan Energy Scenario

- High dependence on imported petroleum products: Represents 30% of Kenya's total import bill.
- Shortfall in hydro electricity generation resulting in increased thermal generation-Large commercial & industrial consumption (60% of electricity generated)
- 68% of the national energy used is from biomass-80% of Kenya's population live in rural areas where there is no electricity; firewood is main source of energy

Source of Energy	% age	Comments
Wood fuel	68	Mainly rural communities
Fossil fuel based	20	Transportation, industrial, electricity generation
Electricity	10	
Others	2	Includes most renewable energy
Total	100	

Kenyan Energy Scenario

Petroleum 2.5 million tonnes, annual consumption

- Represents about 30% of Kenya's total import bill.
- Industrial & commercial sector consumes 19% of oil imports
 - The manufacturing sector accounts for 13% of GDP
- National electricity demand is 831 MW, effective capacity is 1,123 MW
 - Large commercial & industrial consume 60%.
- Total electric energy consumption in 2002 was 4,700GWh

Table 1: Commercial PowerGeneration in Kenya in 2003

Source of Power	MW	% age	Comments
Hydro-based	707	57.3	Includes 30 MW from Uganda
Geothermal	121	9.8	
Fossil fuel	398	32.2	173 MW of this total is from Independent Power Producers (IPPs)
Others	9	0.7	
Total	1,235	100	

Kenyan Energy Scenario

Wastage of energy ranges between 10-30% of primary energy input

Savings of up to 40% energy bills have been registered by industries

Green House Gas emissions cause of Global Warming and Climate Change

- ♦ Solar energy: thermal & electric
- Wind energy: mechanical & electric
- Geothermal: Kenya can meet 100% of its energy demand from geothermal power; thermal & electric
- Hydro power: mechanical & electric
- Energy efficiency improvement: Commercial, industrial & domestic
- Cogeneration by sugar companies: potential for thermal & electric power. Electric energy potential up to 150 MW
- Biodiesel
- Power alcohol



Countries Generating Electricity with Geothermal Resources

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other countries

- Kenya is among the countries with vast geothermal resources
- Most of the hot springs are located within the rift valley in the rural areas without electricity













Technicians Installing a Domestic Solar System in Rural Kenya







Introducing Domestic Solar Systems in Rural Kenya







Classrooms Lit by Solar Power-Ngoto School





A School Lit by Solar Power-Lemek





The PIAD/ECM Centre Small CDM Facility Project

The PIAD introduced the concept of CDM Small Projects Facility in Kenya in June 2004
A similar project had been successfully piloted in India by PIAD and SRA

The Purpose of the PIAD Project

To provide assistance to communities, NGOs and SMEs in developing small CDM projects

- •Develop up to six small scale CDM projects in Kenya
- •Building the capacity of the ECM Centre Limited
- •Training 6 local graduate interns on CDM projects development
- •Facility focused on assisting project developers with:
 - The development of baseline and monitoring plans
 Financial analysis of the projects with CDM financing
 Preparation of the Business Plans, CDM Project
 Design Document (PDD) & Project Identification Note (PIN's)

Project Description

- Capacity building for the ECM Centre & the internship program to assist project developers with:
 - The development of baseline and monitoring plans.
 - Financial analysis of the project with CDM financing
 - Preparation of the CDM Project Design Document (PDD).
- □ Recent business graduates (interns) were backstopped by CDM experts
- □ One-on-one assistance provided to the project developers by interns
- Hosting a National CDM information session in Nairobi with funding from Pembina Institute, the CDM/JI Office (on March 22, 2005)
 - Inform local stakeholders of the programming by the CDM Small Projects Facility-Kenya;
 - Present details of the project opportunities identified by the Facility and the completed CDM Project Design Documents (PDD);
 - Showcase the CDM PDDs
 - Initiate discussions between local stakeholders, CDM experts, and project developers on future CDM activities in Kenya.
- The university information sessions presented by each of the interns to students and faculty of three Kenyan universities

Project Development

- Estimate real emission reductions
- Develop emissions monitoring & verification protocol
- Prepare investment plan & undertake financial analysis
- Draft BPs, PINs & PDDs

Outputs

- Five PDD's, PIN's and Business plans
 - Only 4 technologies profiled but with different learning points (methodologies and procedures)
- Financial analysis with different CER prices (US \$ 5-7 per ton CER)
- Demonstrated interest of Japan Carbon Fund and Pact International
- We have since developed 3 additional PINs for other project developers, including one LULUCF for a Tanzanian Developer (from 1st principles)

Sustainable Development Benefits

- Alleviation of poverty through increase in disposable income
- Increase in forest cover
- Reduction of GHG emissions
- Breakthrough in new renewable source of energy
- · Forex saving on fossil fuel importation
- Improved health; Malaria control & reduced bronchial problems
- Secure domestic source of energy
- Technology transfer
- Use of marginal land

Levels of GHG Reductions

Project	GHG Emission Reductions (Tons)	CER Value US \$	IRR Without CERs (%)	IRR With CERs (%)
Jatropha/Vanilla	931,913	4,609,566 (10 years)	27.2	30.9
Chemelil Sugar	525,200	3,676,400 (20 years)	14.1	15.2
ApproTec Treadle Pumps	80,268	401,340 (20 years)	10	14
Biodiesel	359,100	1,745,500 (21 years)	5	7
Solarnet STEP Project	8,094	40,469 (10 years)	12.3	16.6

Current Status of Projects

- The Solarnet and Treadle pump projects have progressed and under full implemented....no one so far interested in the CERs which are small
- Jatropha Vanilla project is progressing slowly due to lack of funds to develop seed nursery & buy seedlings...revolving fund missing. JCF interested if implementation speeded up.
- Chemelil Sugar Company cogen project...looking for capital but JCF interested.
- Other projects we are working on for JCF include geothermal, Mumias Sugar cogen, biogass from slaughter house and charcoal briquetting projects

Acknowledgements

Project Developers

ApproTEC

- Chemelil Sugar Company
- High Value Crops (K) Ltd
 Victoria Vanilla (K) Ltd
- Solar Energy Network (SolarNet)
- BioFuel Company of Kenya

Graduate Interns

- Soseph Kilongosi Mutei
- Nobert Ochieng Owino
- Wilson Kyalo Mbola
- ♦ Joash Masira Obare
- Kenneth Mwangi Kamau
- Sohn Mutua Muinde

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BEA International (Patrick Karani & Staff)

Next Steps

- ECM Centre to develop a permanent CDM secretariat
 - To concretise the learning
 - Move Kenya into a lead position in East Africa on CDM
- ECM Centre has vigorously marketed CDM
 - One half day open presentation on CDM in Nairobi
 - Several private visits as follow up to identify more potential projects
 - One workshop proposed in February/March 06 with GTZ agrobased industries project...sectoral approach
- ECM Centre has vigorously marketed CDM
 - A contract with Japan Carbon Bank to provide 5 PINs by end 2006 (above 30,000 tonnes CERs per year)
 - Pact International expressed Interest on some PINs & in working with ECM Centre....negotiations on
- ECM Centre recognised nationally & internationally
 - Invited to join the National Action Committee on Climate Change
 - Invited to the membership of Development Dividends Task Force (IISD)

Lessons Learnt

- There are several potential CDM projects in Kenya, and the whole East African region
- Barriers to their development include
 - Capital investment, most buyers have so far expressed interest on not less than 30,000 tons CERs per year (commercial decision, transaction costs), no upfront funds
 - Awareness among stakeholders
 - Most community based CDM projects require seed capital which can usually be traced to ODA...acrobatics required
 - Most community sustainable development projects have low CERs but high social value
 - Most buyers consider community projects high risk
 - Transaction costs cannot be met by most small CDM projects with high social & development value....simplify process, more DOEs
 - Potential investors on CDM projects are apprehensive...an abstract concept, "selling air & who has earned from CERs so far in Kenya"



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Productivity, Quality, Environment

Five Pilot CDM Projects

Jatropha Vanilla

Cogeneration at Chemelil Sugar Company

- Biodiesel Production in Kwale
- **Treadle Pump Promotion**
- Solar Technology for Electricity Provision (STEP)

Simplified small scale CDM methodologies used for the projects

Presenter: Tom Owino Oduol

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Centre



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Small Scale CDM Project:

Jatropha Vanilla project



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Location: Malindi and Migori Districts in Coast and Nyanza Provinces Respectively

Project Proponent:

High Value Crops (K) Limited, Victoria Vanilla (K) Limited & The Poverty Eradication Commission (PEC)

Contact Person:

Mr. Pierre van Engelen and Alnoor Amlani



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Project Location

Migori DistrictHigh Value Crops (K) Limited100 acres nucleus plantation

Malindi DistrictVictoria Vanilla (K) Limited100 acres nucleus plantation

Total Farmers •4,000 in 2005 •100,000 in 2014





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Project Purpose

Replacement of:

- Kerosene with Jatropha oil for lighting and some cooking
- Diesel with bio-diesel for transport & power generation in stationery engines

Nationally,

•93% of the poor use Kerosene for lighting & some cooking...... the mean monthly expenditure on Kerosene is US\$. 0.9 per poor family



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Project Description

- Growing Jatropha trees as:
 - Shade and tutors for Vanilla vines
 - Fencing for Vanilla farms
- Jatropha seeds from farmers & nucleus plantation pressed for oil extracted
- Oil sold to farmers at subsidized prices, cake used as fertilizer in the nucleus plantation
- Surplus oil converted to biodiesel (transesterification) & sold to local diesel users



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Why CDM ?

- Investment barrier
- Social barriers
- Prevailing practices
- Technological barrier

Baseline Methodology

•Type III. B: Fuel Switching

Additionalities

"Business not as usual"



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Project Benefits

- Alleviation of poverty through increase of disposable income
- Increase in forest cover
- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- Source of renewable energy
- Forex saving on fossil fuel importation
- Improved health...malaria & bronchial problems
- Organic manure with pesticide properties for high quality vanilla
- Raw materials (glycerol) for soap production



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Financial Viability

Total Carbon Emissions Reductions (CERs)-10 years: 931,913 tons Total value of CERs (@ 5 US \$ per CER, net transaction costs: US \$ 4,609,566

Without CDM	With CDM
IRR = 27.22%	IRR =30.85%



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Small Scale CDM Project: Solar Technology for Electricity Provision



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Location: Eastern, Western, Nyanza & Rift Valley Provinces

Project Proponent: Solar Energy Network [Solarnet] Contact person: Mr. Daniel M. Mututa



Project Purpose

The STEP programme encompasses two projects:

- The Energy for Schools Project, and
- Rural Community Solar Home Systems Finance Project

The programme will mobilize financial assistance for the acquisition of Solar lighting Photovoltaic Systems for targeted beneficiaries.



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Why CDM ?

• Investment Barrier

Solar PV systems require a high upfront investment

• Technological Barrier Solar PV systems are more

technologically advanced

- Barrier due to prevailing practices
- Other barriers

Additionalities

"Business not as usual"

Baseline Methodology

•Type I. A: Electricity Generation for the User



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Project Benefits

- Contribution to Sustainable Development
- Economic sustainability
- Ecological sustainability
- Social justice and equity
- Improved health...less respiratory problems
- Facilitated learning & education



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Solar Module



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A Rural Solar System Installation





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Local Technician Have Been Trainec







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Financial Viability

Ratio Analys	is With CDM		Variance		
IRR =	16.56%	12.32%	4.23%		
Carbon Emissions Reductions Generated					
=	CO _{2equ}	@ US 5 =	40,469		

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Conclusion



Let us fix the sustainable development component of the CDM

We owe it to the future generations



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End of presentation. Thank you