

Experiences in accessing carbon finance for the poor

Central Asian European International Forum on Climate Change CAEFOCC-II, 11-12 October, 2010, Almaty, Kazakhstan



The New Lao Stove (NLS) Project

- Improved cookstove
- Reduces charcoal/ fuelwood consumption by 22%
- Commercialised dissemination







Why/ how carbon finance?

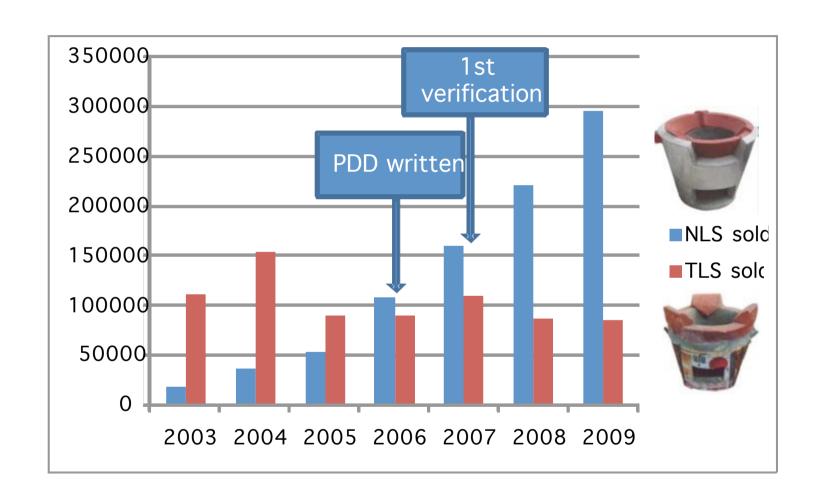
- EU funding ended in 2006.
- Our thoughts:
 - There was untapped market potential for the NLS potential for large scale dissemination.
 - There was a market emerging for the climate change benefits of such projects.
 - Independence from donor funding and longer term source of income.
- Credibility in market demands application of approved methodology.
- Only one cookstove methodology available in 2006 "Voluntary Carbon Standard".
- But NOW:
 - Gold Standard
 - CDM







Achievements/ outcomes: NLS sales





Outcomes: environmental

Number of stoves sold	1.2 million
Stoves currently in operation	500,000
Average annual GHG emissions reductions	180,000tCO2e
Biomass saved (hectares of forest)	3,700







Outcomes: social/ economic







	New Lao Stove (NLS)	Traditional Stove (TLS)
Profit margin for producers	US\$0.5	US\$0.12
Retail price	US\$3	US\$1
Lifetime	3 years	1 year
Fuel consumption for users (per year)	US\$95	US\$121
Payback period	1.5 - 2 months (extra \$2 investment paid back in 1 month)	-
Number of employees at production centre	10-14 (higher wages because more skilled work)	3
Time saved on cooking	1.5 hours per week	-



Project pipeline

GERES Central Asia

- Improved greenhouses
- Passive solar housing
- Improved cookstoves



- Rural improved cookstoves
- Improved palm sugar stoves
- Char briquettes
- Improved charcoal kilns



- Ceramic water filters
- Biogas
- Improved cookstoves











Obstacles

- Methodological suitability
 - No project without approved methodology
 - Methodology approval/ modification can be slow
 - Suppressed demand
 - Non-renewable biomass baselines
- Upfront costs
 - Carbon finance is expensive to access, especially without inhouse expertise

Baseline studies/ testing	US\$5,000-US\$10,000
PDD development	US\$10,000
Validation	US\$15,000-US\$25,000
Monitoring	US\$50,000-US\$100,000
Verification	US\$15,000-US\$25,000



Obstacles

- Monitoring requirements
 - Must follow monitoring plan in PDD
 - ↑ project size = ↑ complication and expense of monitoring
 - Decentralised production/ mobile technologies particularly challenging
- Disconnect between finance and development spheres
 - Difficult to sell offsets without involving a third party
 - Difficult to determine value of offsets without clear picture of the market
 - Market recognition of "quality" offsets (ancillary benefits)



Overcoming obstacles and replicating success: Nexus Carbon for Development

 Born from GERES' experience in accessing carbon finance: ultimately successful but many lessons to share.



- Global alliance of social ventures (nonprofits, nongovernmental organizations and eco-businesses)
- Mission: use carbon finance to reduce climate change and alleviate poverty.
- Created in 2008 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- 9 members and >15 projects in pipeline
- Main objectives/ functions:
 - Replicate successful projects
 - Technical assistance/ capacity building/ knowledge exchange
 - Lobbying and advocacy
 - Offset branding/ retailing



Nexus Carbon for Development



Nexus Alliance

- Non profit
- Peer to Peer platform of services
- Capacity Building
- Transparency

1

- Costs reduction
- Access to resources and information
- Reach scale
- Brand recognition

Nexus Fund

- Ethical Investment Fund
- Pro poor low carbon projects
- Equity or debt



- •Streamline procedures
- Economies of scale
- High quality projects

Nexus Beyond Offsetting

- Non profit
- Fair trade intermediary
- Promote charismatic projects



- Innovation
- Gain bargaining power
- Maximize value of carbon
- •Speak with one voice



Thank you

k.buss@geres.eu

www.geres.eu

http://www.nexus-c4d.org/