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# Examples and Prospects of CDM Projects in the PICs Atul Raturi



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# Post 2012 CDM Potential

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## POTENTIAL DEMAND FOR INTERNATIONAL OFFSETS

Country	Percentage reduction on 2005 levels	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -e 2013-2020
European Union	14	1,696
United States	17 (power sector only)	1,111
Australia	10	332
Japan	25	879
Canada	17	73
New Zealand	28	65
South Korea	4	98
Other	—	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,280</b>

Source: Turner, 2010.

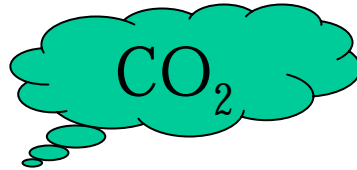
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# Biofuels and CDM



Approximately 500 litres of biodiesel or 800 litres of ethanol used in developing country/economy in transition

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Emissions reductions of 1 tonne CO<sub>2</sub>

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**1 CER for biofuel producer**

# Biofuel Methodologies

**ACM0017**

**Production of biodiesel for use as fuel.**

Valid from 17<sup>th</sup> September 2010

Type : Large scale -consolidated

# Plant oil- Biofuel CDM (Small Scale)

## Methodology : AMS- IIIT

- Deals with production of plant oils and their use for transport applications in diesel vehicles.
- In case of blending, plant oil must be mixed with pure diesel not biodiesel.
- Plant oil must fulfill quality standards specified.
- Double counting of CERS not allowed ( among producers , retailers and users)
- Only the CO<sub>2</sub> displaced by non-usage of diesel are considered.
- Project participants must demonstrate that area used for biofuel plants is not a forested area or has not been deforested in the last 10 years.
- Any biomass or waste produced during the oil production process should not be stored so as to generate methane through anaerobic digestion.
- This is a small-scale project methodology applied to projects that reduce less than or equal to 60 kT of CO<sub>2</sub> .

# Plant oil production and use for transportation-A CDM Project

- Paraguay: Cultivation of 3 types of oil seeds- Castor, Crambe and Oilseed radish. All non-edible
- Cold pressed and filtered plant oil –blended or pure in captive vehicles /farm machinery. No public sale.
- Expected CERs -17,188 annually.
- Registration date ; 17<sup>th</sup> December 2010.

# Biofuel CDM Proposals

Meth. No.	Title / Description	GHG reduction	Host country	Remark
69	30 TPD Biodiesel project using oil seeds from jatropha and pongamia in Andra Pradesh, India	26 ktCO2	India	C
82	Baseline methodology for the production of sugar cane based anhydrous bio-ethanol for transportation using LCA	53 ktCO2	Thailand	C
108	Biodiesel production and switching fossil fuels from petro-diesel to biodiesel in transport sector	26 ktCO2	India	C
109	Sunflower Methyl-Ester Biodiesel Project in	33 ktCO2	Thailand	C
129	Generalized baseline methodology for transportation biofuel production project with LCA	33 ktCO2	Thailand	C
142	Palm Methyl Ester – Biodiesel Fuel (PME-BDF) production and use for transportation	218 ktCO2	Thailand	C
180	BIOLUX Benji Biodiesel Beijing Project production of waste cooking oil based biodiesel for use as fuel	123 ktCO2	China	A
185	Khon Kaen Ethanol Project	40 ktCO2	Thailand	B
223	Biodiesel Project	205 ktCO2	South Africa	C
224	Manufacturing of Biodiesel from Crude Palm Oil and Jatropha Oil	60 ktCO2	India	C
228	AGRENCO Biodiesel project in Alta Araguala	335 ktCO2	Brazil	WIP
233	Palm Methyl Ester – Biodiesel Fuel (PME-BDF) production and use for transportation in	143 ktCO2	Thailand	WIP

Note: A = Approved by the Executive Board (EB); B = Project participants / EB must make some changes; C = Rejected / new Project Design Document (PDD) must be submitted; WIP = work in progress

# Biofuel vs. Solid Biomass:CO<sub>2</sub> reduction

## Sweet Sorghum Study

- bioethanol from sweet sorghum to substitute fossil fuels could reduce ~ 65-94 mil t CO<sub>2</sub>/y
- could reach to ~ 300 mil t CO<sub>2</sub>/y if solid biomass would be used for power generation

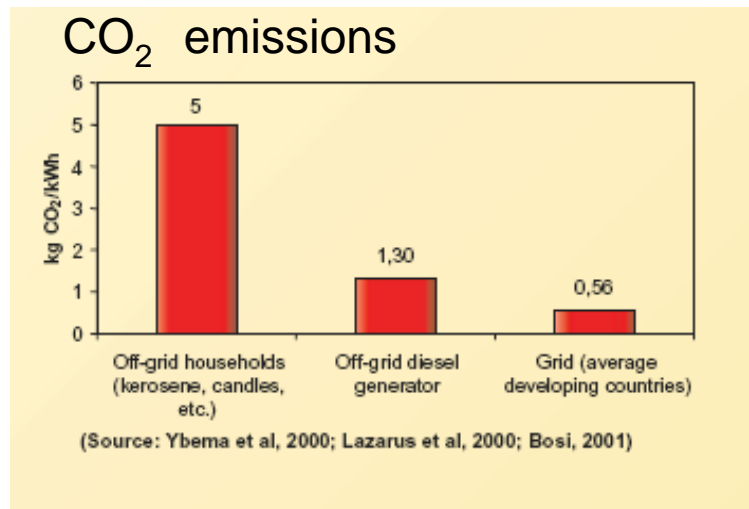
**Therefore, utilizing solid biomass (bagasse) for power generation is 3 times more effective in reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and generating CERs than converting ethanol to fuel.**

LAMNET Brochure

For other crops ?



# Solar Home Systems CDM potential



A standardized reduction factor can be developed for SHS CDM projects

One average 250 Kg CO<sub>2</sub> per system per year

Example : 2000 SHS = 500 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> = 500 CER annually

# A Small scale dispersed project ( India)

## **Rural Education For development Society (REDS)** CDM Photovoltaic Lighting Project

- The project activity: Installation of 300,000 solar PV based CFL or LED lamps in 60,000 rural household in the Karnataka state. 3 W CFL or LED luminaries used.
- The project will reduce 464 840 tonnes CO<sub>2e</sub> over 10 years by displacing kerosene.
- CDM registration: March 2009

# REDS project: baseline calculations

- Project capacity 0.9 MW : Type I Small scale project
- Baseline: kerosene consumption per lamp per hour in 98 households: 0.16 l /lamp per day
- Baseline emissions : CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor: 2.68 kg CO<sub>2</sub> per litre kerosene (IPCC values)
- 59.45 litres/ lamp/year corresponding to 46,484 tCO<sub>2</sub> per year (60,000 households)

# LULUCF

## Uganda CDM Project

small-scale A/R CDM project activity

Registration: 21 Aug 2009

Crediting period: Nov 08- Nov 28 ( renewable)

A cluster of 5 projects – Timber Plantation , **29,795 tCO<sub>2e</sub>** by 2012

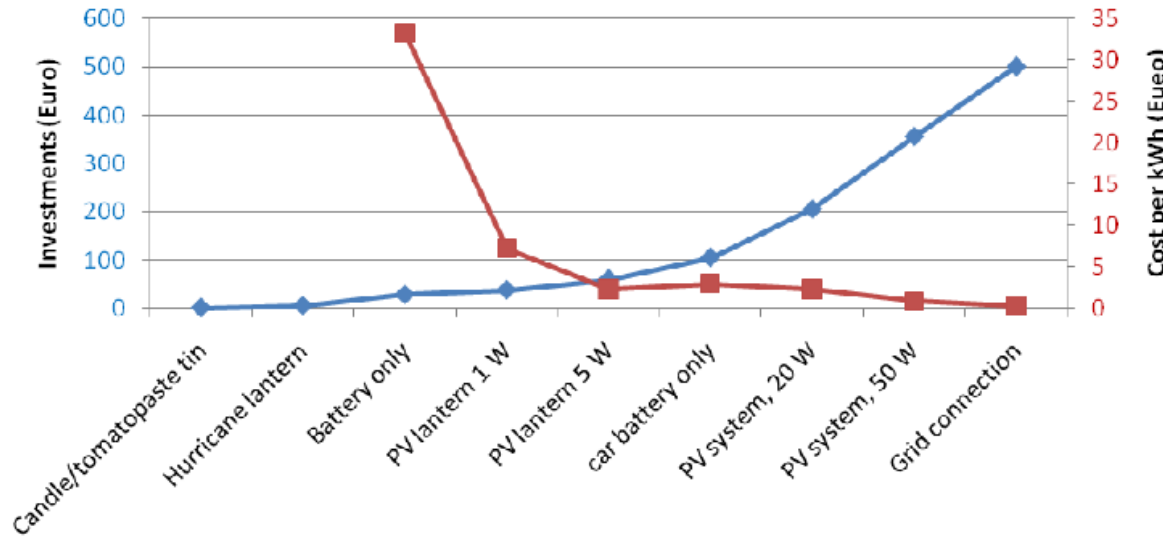
Private and community based tree planting ( reforestation)

Project site : Degraded grassland

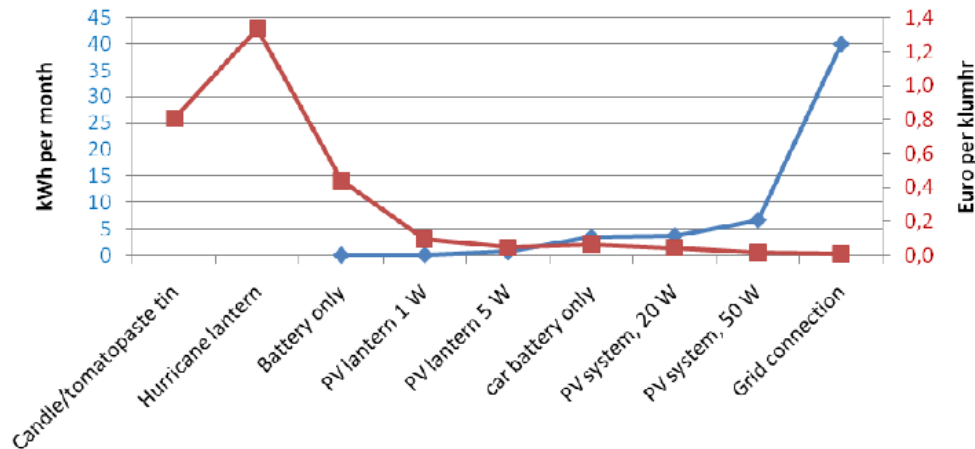
Similar projects in the PICs

# Cost Of Lighting-Poor pay more

## Investments and kWh costs



## Cost of Lighting ( Euro/klmh) and kWh Usage



# LED Lighting CDM project

New Methodology , AMS III .AR

Substituting fossil fuel based lighting with LED based lighting.

Can be applied if the batteries are charged :

- by a renewable energy system ( solar, wind etc.)
- by a standalone ( diesel ) system or mini grid
- by a grid connected to regional/national grid

# LED Lighting

## **LED standards**

- Minimum lamp life 5,000 hours
- Minimum one year warranty
- Illumination level: Task light –20lux , Ambient light-4 lux @ 1 m
- No more than 5 lamps per house or business
- GHG reduction – less than 60 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> annually

## **Baseline Lamp**

Should directly consume fossil fuel ( e.g. kerosene lamps)

# LED lighting

## **Default annual baseline emission factor**

Fuel use rate = 0.025 liter/hour

Utilization rate = 3.5 hours/day

Days/year = 365

Fuel emission factor = 2.4 kgCO<sub>2</sub> per liter.

## **Leakage**



# Bagasse based Co-generation

Fiji – 1.5 Million tonnes of bagasse annually

Methodology : ACM 0006 version .04

Grid connected and biomass residue fired electricity generation

The calculation of the emission reductions from the HCM project activity is as follows:

$$ER_y = ER_{heat,y} + ER_{electricity,y} + BE_{biomass,y} - PE_y - L_y$$

where:

$ER_y$  are the emissions reductions of the project activity during the year y in tons of CO<sub>2</sub>,

$ER_{heat,y}$  are the emission reductions due to displacement of heat during the year y in tons of CO<sub>2</sub>,

$ER_{electricity,y}$  are the emission reductions due to displacement of electricity during the year y in tons of CO<sub>2</sub>,

$BE_{biomass,y}$  are the baseline emissions due to natural decay or burning of anthropogenic sources of biomass during the year y in tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents,

$PE_y$  are the project emissions during the year y in tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, and

$L_y$  are the leakage emissions during the year y in tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.

# 8 MW Bagasse Power Project (India)

- Small scale CDM project
- Methodology-AM I.D. Grid connected renewable energy project (Type I)
- Bagasse requirement 81 tonnes/hr
- CERs ( 7 years) = 152,068

	Without CDM	With CDM
<b>Project IRR</b>	10.54%	16.59%
<b>NPV (USD)</b>	46,872	998,659

# Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Based Power project

Methodology: AMS III. E. and AMS I.D.

Production of electricity using RDF ( Refuse Derived Fuel)  
from the land fill.

RDF in pallet/fluff form

Use in power boilers to generate electricity

# Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Based Power project

Methodology : AMS-III.G., AMS I.D.( $<15$  MW)

Methane from the Landfill

250 m<sup>3</sup> gas per tonne of waste

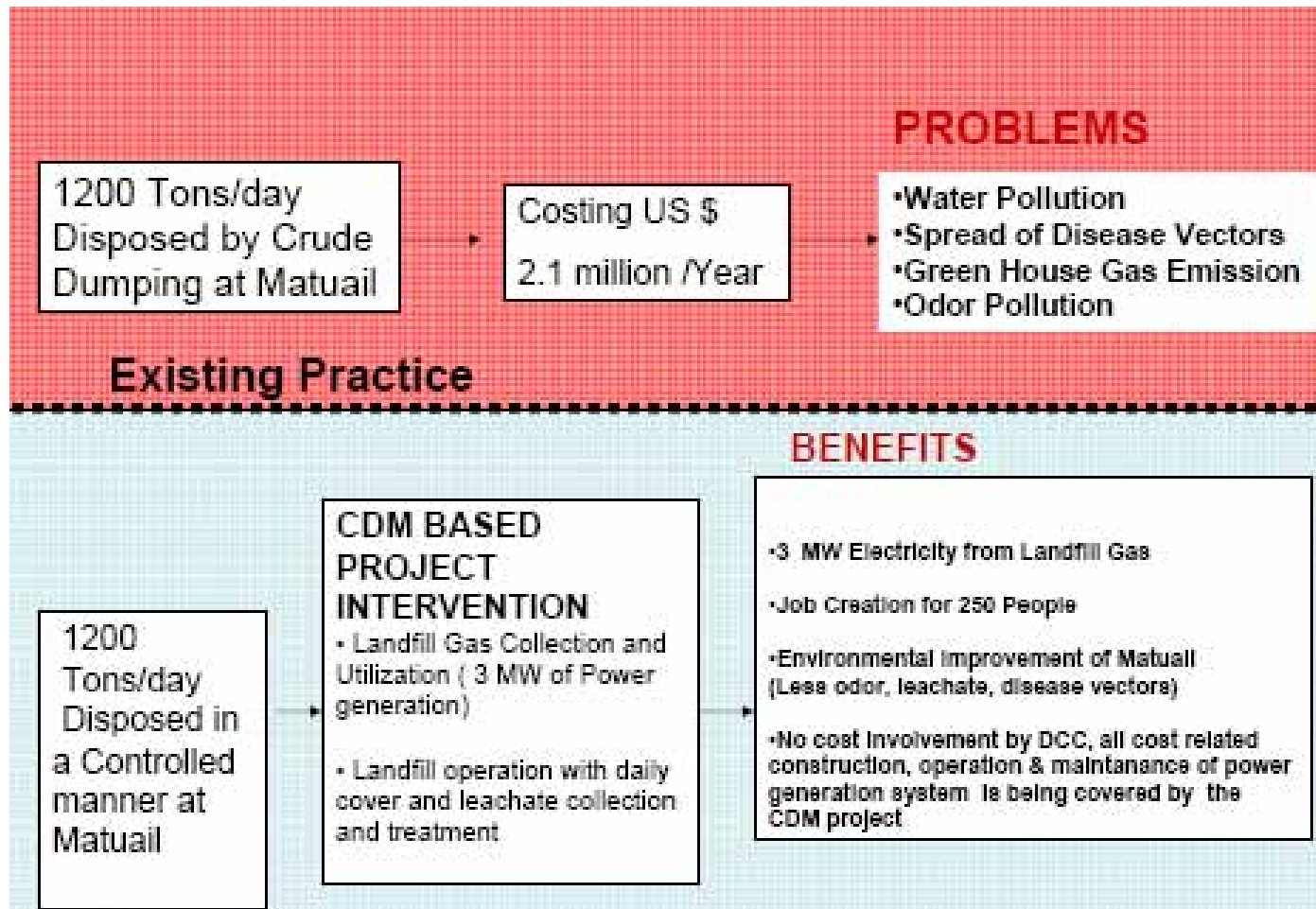
One tonne of waste = Gas production 100 times its  
volume

Suva: 24,500 tonnes MSW annually

Nadi : 8176 tonnes MSW annually

Lautoka : 17,556 tonnes MSW annually

# MSW Power project-Bangladesh



# Methane Recovery in Waste Water treatment



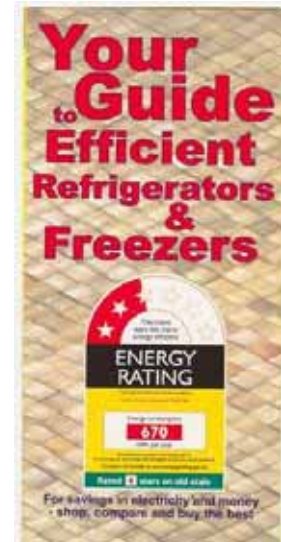
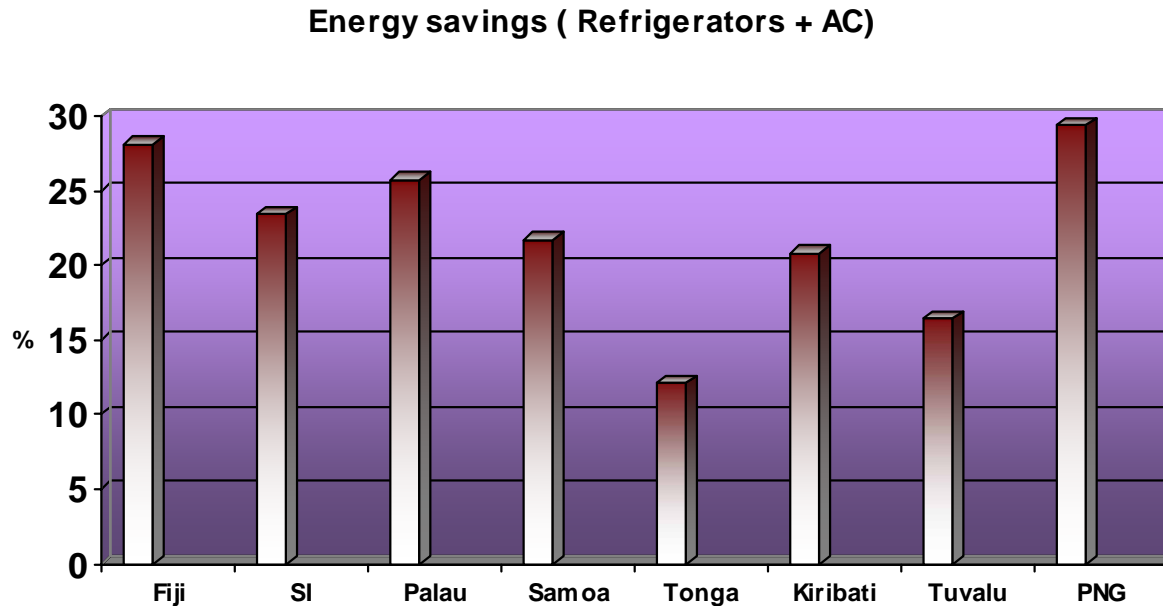
Kinoya STP CDM  
project

Methane Flaring

Supported ADB  
APCF

# CDM and Energy Efficiency in PICs

## Energy Savings With Energy labelling and MEPS



Source: SRCI, 1995

Energy savings translate into CERS

# Efficient Lighting (CFL)-CDM Project

(Based on a hypothetical one million CFL program)

<b>PROGRAM INFORMATION</b>		
Number of CFLs Installed	Number	1,000,000
Capacity of CFLs	Watts	15
Rated Lifetime of CFLs	Hours	8,000
Capacity of Incand. Replaced	Watts	60
Cost of CFLs	\$/CFL	1.00
Cost Charged to Customer	\$/CFL	0.00
Distribution Cost	\$/CFL	0.20
Program Management Cost	\$	100,000
Marketing & Promotion Cost	\$	200,000
CDM costs	\$	100,000
Daily Usage	Hours/Day	3.5
Power Factor	%	50%
Coincidence factor	%	85%
Net-to-Gross Ratio	%	90%
<b>CUSTOMER BENEFITS AND COSTS</b>		
Annual Energy Savings	GWH/Year	57.5
Total Energy Cost Savings	Million \$	44.8
Avoided Costs of Incandescents	Million \$	2.1
Total Benefits	Million \$	46.8
NPV of Benefits (Economic Analysis)	Million \$	32.6
Customer costs	Million \$	0.0
NPV of Net benefits	Million \$	32.6
<b>Net Benefits - Costs</b>	<b>Million \$</b>	<b>32.6</b>
<b>Benefit/Cost Ratio</b>	<b>Ratio</b>	<b>N/A</b>



# Efficient Lighting (CFL)-CDM Project

<b>UTILITY BENEFITS AND COSTS</b>		
Capacity Savings - Generation Level	MW	38.9
Annual Energy Savings - Utility	GWH/Year	60.5
Avoided capacity Costs	Million \$	37.9
Avoided Energy Costs	Million \$	31.6
Total Utility Benefits	Million \$	69.5
NPV of Benefits (Economic Analysis)	Million \$	48.4
Program Costs	Million \$	2.0
Revenue Loss	Million \$	44.8
Total Costs	Million \$	46.8
NPV of Total Costs	Million \$	32.9
<b>Net Benefits - Costs</b>	<b>Million \$</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>Benefit/Cost Ratio</b>	<b>Ratio</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>NATIONAL BENEFITS AND COSTS</b>		
Avoided capacity Costs	Million \$	37.9
Avoided Energy Costs	Million \$	31.6
CDM Revenues	Million \$	3.2
Total National Benefits	Million \$	72.7
NPV of Benefits (Economic Analysis)	Million \$	50.6
Total National Costs	Million \$	2.0
NPV of Total Costs	Million \$	1.7
<b>Net Benefits - Costs</b>	<b>Million \$</b>	<b>48.8</b>
<b>Benefit/Cost Ratio</b>	<b>Ratio</b>	<b>29.5</b>
<b>GHG Impacts</b>		
Total GHG reductions	Thousand Tons	316.9
Total CDM Revenues	Million \$	3.2

# RETScreen- A Prefeasibility Tool

**Microsoft Excel - RETScreen4-1**

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help Adobe PDF RETScreen

AnalType Method 2

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