



NON-RENEWABLE BIOMASS FRACTION

As of: August 2019

OBJECTIVE AND ACTIVITIES

One of the most important drivers of deforestation and desertification in African countries south of the Sahara is the burning of biomass in households. The objective of the project was to promote projects in this region aimed at sustainable cooking stoves, ovens and dryers within the scope of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to increase the efficiency with which available resources are managed. For this purpose, the project supported local actors in developing and applying standardised baselines (SBLs) for emissions that result from the use of the fraction of non-renewable biomass (fNRB).

STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION/RESULTS

- Project completed
- In a status report, the project assessed existing approaches for determining the fraction of non-renewable biomass in a standardised way. Criteria for multi-project data collection in this context were developed together with the Secretariat of the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Here, the focus was on the region of sub-Saharan Africa. In this regard, a standardised approach in similar project types serves to simplify what was previously a procedure specific to individual cases.
- Within this context, training measures were implemented in Senegal and Rwanda, and training modules were developed for the entire region. These training modules have enabled designated national authorities (DNAs) to independently develop and apply methods for relevant CDM projects.
- The primary focus in this regard was on disseminating knowledge about

PROJECT DATA

Country:

Ruanda, Senegal

Implementing organisation:

Perspectives Climate Group GmbH

Partner institution(s):

- Diverse climate change relevant institutions in the respective partner countries/Diverse klimarelevante Institutionen in den entsprechenden Partnerländern
- Diverse climate change relevant institutions in the respective partner countries, The Gold Standard Foundation

BMU grant:

€ 215,451

Duration:

11/2011 till 06/2014

Website(s):

<http://www.perspectives.cc>

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standardised baselines for reducing emissions through clearly defined CDM project types (sustainable cooking stoves, ovens and dryers). Ultimately, the SBLs will help further reduce the administrative costs associated with the technology transfer. In parallel, the institutions were also familiarised with the necessary quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) requirements as well as the procedures for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) associated with these kinds of projects. By taking these steps, it is possible, despite the methodological simplification, to continue to ensure the environmental integrity of CDM projects designed along such lines.

- Finally, the activities led to feasibility studies for usable SBLs in Rwanda and Senegal, which can also be used for other climate change mitigation instruments, such as nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs).

