

PART I. Programme of activities (PoA)

SECTION A. Description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of PoA

- a) The purpose of the CPA is to reduce the demand for wood and charcoal and to contribute to a sustainable development.
- b) The CME will have the formal responsibility for all aspects of the PoA and will be directly responsible for collecting baseline information, and the monitoring survey process and all dialog with DOE, DNA and UNFCCC.
- c) The PoA is a voluntary action by the CME.
- d) The goal of the project is to provide solutions that will reduce GHG emissions, and other negative effects of the use of dirty non-renewable fuel from cooking at a household level.

Implementation of ethanol stoves, biogas stoves and water purification systems will be done through local partners.

General operating and implementation framework of SSC-PoA

The purpose and goal of the Small Scale Programme of Activities ("SSC-PoA") is to reduce emissions from household cooking stoves. The use of non-renewable fuel such as wood and charcoal for cooking, leads to the emission of greenhouses gasses, deforestation and poor indoor climate. The programme will use a number of different technologies to reach this goal.

The solutions are based on two concepts that fall under the same CDM methodology:

1. Reduce the need for boiling water for drinking and thus reduce the need for non-renewable fuel for boiling water. This is achieved by providing clean and safe drinking water to participating households. The purified water is provided either through:
 - a. Water purification system provided at the household level or
 - b. Community based water purification system where the households will get the purified water at water stations.
2. Provide clean renewable fuel for cooking and thus eliminate the need for non-renewable fuel consumption for cooking. This is done through providing highly efficient stoves that are using renewable fuel. The renewable fuel can either be:
 - a. Denatured alcohol or
 - b. Biogas.

Each project (CPA) under the proposed SSC-PoA will be implemented in a limited geographical areas such as a country, county or a district. The emission reduction from each CPA will be within the limits of 45 MW thermal capacity according to General Guidelines to SSC CDM Methodologies version 17, EB 61, Annex 21.

The Coordinating/Managing Entity (CME) aims to set up at least one project (CPA) in each of the countries included in the SSC-PoA. The success and benefits from these projects (CPAs) will then facilitate for replication of the solutions in other areas where new CPAs could be implemented either by the CME or by its partners. The program partners might or might not be a Local Project Implementation Partner (LPIP) with responsibility for a CPA.

Each CPA will include one or several of the technologies included in the PoA depending on the local conditions. Each household may use one single solution or a combination of solutions depending on its needs and local conditions. There will be no cross over effects between the various solutions as all solutions only contribute with its part to the reduction of non-renewable fuel.

In a case where the project is deploying one or both technologies for renewable energy for cooking (Denatured alcohol and/or Biogas) and the project is deploying technologies for water purification (community / household based water purification), both solutions will result in a reduction in the use of woody biomass for cooking without reducing the use from the other technology. If no water purification technology is deployed, the water would have to be boiled, and this could then be boiled with the renewable energy (biogas or denatured alcohol) and hence no additional emission would occur from boiling of the water. The volume of renewable energy (biogas or denatured alcohol) would however be higher as a result of the need to boil water in addition to other cooking needs. The increase in the thermal energy used to boil the water with renewable energy would be equal to the thermal energy used to boil the water with woody biomass in the baseline. Hence there is no crossover effect.

The goal of the project is to provide solutions that will reduce GHG emissions, and other negative effects of the use of dirty non-renewable fuel from cooking at a household level. The significant reduction of smoke from cooking stoves will improve the indoor air quality and greatly improve the health of the participating households. In addition, time will be saved on collecting and carrying non-renewable fuels such as wood and charcoal and on carrying water to the household. Furthermore the project will reduce the rate of deforestation, which is a major problem in all the countries included in this PoA.

The Coordinating/Managing Entity (CME) will cooperate with LPIP to implement the SSC-PoA and the CPAs under this PoA. In some cases, particularly in the initial CPAs, CME will be responsible for the implementation of the CPAs, while it is the goal of the program to have partners to take on the role as LPIP at a later stage. Hence it is essential for the program to develop partnerships with trusted institutions that seek to assist with the project implementation. Such partnerships have been made with the World Bank, UNDP, the Lutheran Church and a number of NGOs with experience in these type of projects.

An association has been established to coordinate the activities of the program and act as a common platform to secure the interests of all the stakeholders involved. This includes ensuring that the program does not lead to negative effects on the environment or society. This includes ensuring that biogas and denatured alcohol is produced according to the guidelines set forth by the association, to ensure that the process of producing denatured alcohol or biogas for the program does not lead to extensive GHG emissions or deforestation, or use land that would otherwise be used for food production.

CME aims at registering 100 CPAs, each with an emission reduction of at least 50 000 tCO₂ annually. When this goal is achieved, the program of activity will result in the reduction of 5 000 000 tCO₂ annually.

None of the projects has been started prior to the application of the SSC-PoA.