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Public input, Solar cookers

You will have below some answers of your questions:

a. Solar cooker technologies to be included:

we know that very few households currently use solar cooking equipment, it would be interesting to include in the methodology all cooking equipment based on solar energy with the end service is the same as those they replace and that require wood or charcoal or other fossil fuels.

b. Long-term use of solar cookers:

The issue is not only to guide the program to users of solar cooking equipment. but in addition to the sustainability of this use depends largely on the incentives provided by the cooking equipment compared to older technologies (reducing energy costs of cooking equipment quality, reliability and the adaptability of new equipment). Therefore the methodology should put an emphasis on particle quality of service to be rendered by the solar cooking equipment;

c. Lifetime of solar cooker technologies:

The lifetime of solar cookers depends both on use and of its quality too. It would be important to include the maintenance costs into the end price of the solar cookers with a guaranty (minimum x years) to let the manufacturers/suppliers ensure the maintenance in the period of guaranties. Secondly, it is important for manufacturers/suppliers to introduce and respect the label of the production to maintain the almost the same quality of the solar cookers.

d. Baseline fuels:

I propose to take in account the electricity like a baseline technologies only for area where the electricity is used as source of cooking fuels. However, there are some areas with improved cooking stoves with 35 to 45% of efficiency comparing with traditional cooking stoves with less of 10% to 15% of efficiency. I propose to take these cooking stoves (improved and traditional) as the baseline technologies.

e. Approaches for determining emissions reductions:

I don't propose any other option. You can base the calculation of the emissions reductions on the two options proposed.

f. Monitoring for option 1:

It will not have a big change for the monitoring methodology between the urban and rural areas. In rural area you have to take the name of the solar cooking users, the name of the villages and also use the GPS to locate for each solar cooker its location in a household.

g. Monitoring for option 2:

The most realistic option is to let the solar cooking users to collect the data during the cooking. However, this work will not be easy and require availability and a lot of time. That's why the project proponent should consider an incentive for households to be able to do this work and encourage other users of the solar cookers. At this condition, it will be possible to collect from solar cooking users reliable data for the monitoring.

h. Usage studies and default factors:

No. but I am developing an improved cooking stove program of activities in Senegal.

i. Cross-effects:

If there was this cross-effect, it would be of minimal order and could not really change the expected results.