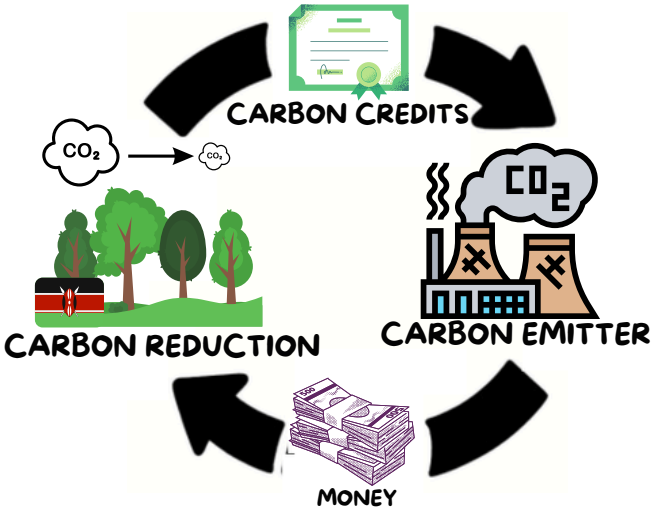
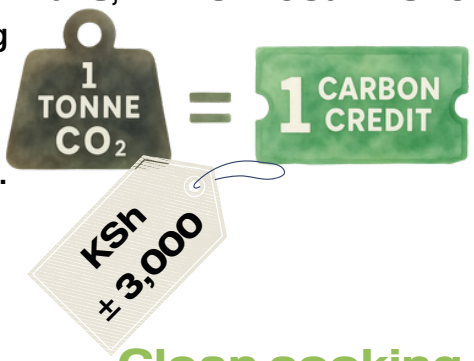
Why Some Clean Cooking Fuels are Cheap?

Global Carbon Markets Impacts Affordability of Clean Cooking in Mathare



CARBON FINANCE

To tackle climate change, carbon emitters pay for projects that reduce carbon (CO_2) . Through the "Carbon Market", they receive a Carbon Credit for this, which act like a certificate showing they are helping to keep our air clean and protect nature.



KENYAN CARBON MARKET

- *Valued* ***±KSh 80 Billion***
- NEMA ensures integrity
- Sold Internationally to companies (emitters) in US, Europe and Asia.

Carbon Reduction through:

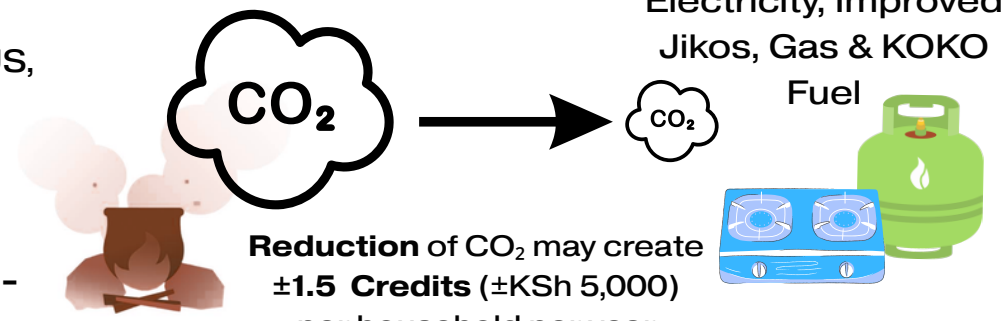
- Tree planting **(KACP)**
- Renewables **(KenGen)**
- Clean Cooking **(BURN, M-Gas, EcoSafi, KOKO)**

Unclean cooking

Firewood & Charcoal

Clean cooking

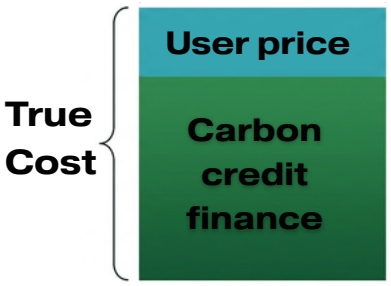
Electricity, Improved Jikos, Gas & KOKO Fuel



Reduction of CO_2 may create **±1.5 Credits** (±KSh 5,000) per household per year

RISK OF OVERDEPENDENCY

Consumers are **not paying the true costs.** A dependency on carbon finance keep the prices **artificially low.**





THE TALE OF KOKO NETWORKS' COLLAPSE

After some time KOKO couldn't access carbon markets no more. Without it, the 'true cost' of KOKO fuel became **unaffordable**. A study among former KOKO users in Mathare, Nairobi found that the majority **switch back to unclean fuels**. 70% kept their KOKO stove, more than half didn't know why KOKO collapsed. Without KOKO, nearly 50% had to travel longer distances to find fuel and find cooking more unsafe now. Despite KOKO's withdrawal, 70% still keep the stove, indicating hopes of their return.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

- Who is really responsible when a carbon-financed solution stops working?
- Is there a way for us to fully control our own energy future, so that we aren't left behind when the global system fails?

QUESTIONS?
tegaadu@gmail.com