

CONCERN ON CLIMATE CHANGE FOR THE COMMUNITY INITIATIVE (FOURCi)

CLIMATE CRISIS AND CLEAN COOKING ENERGY IN THE BAY STATES

by

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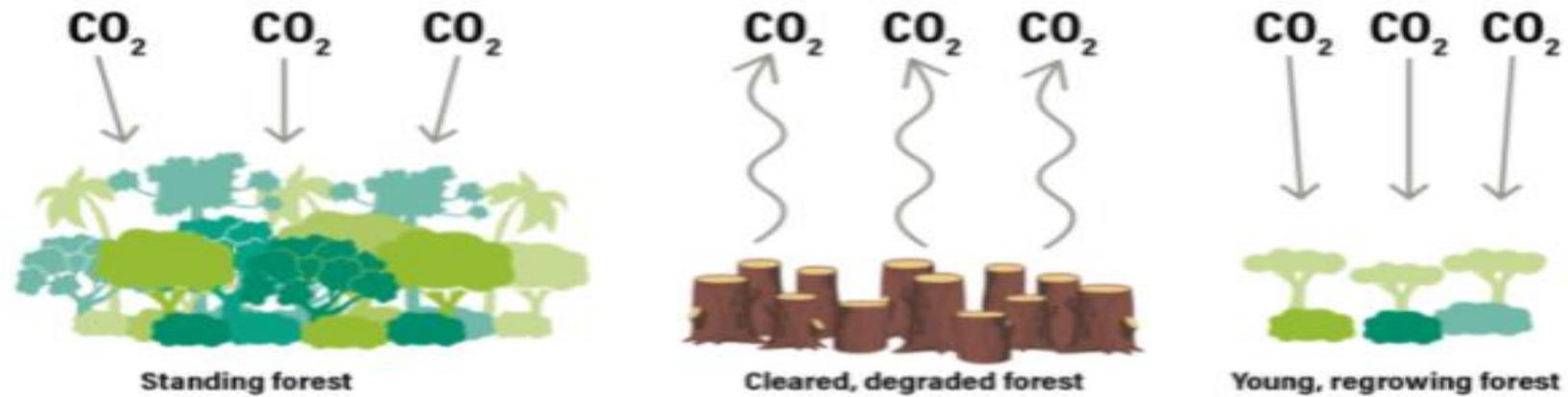


# *You don't know what you've got until it's gone.*

- This is a common refrain that suits efforts to protect the world's forests well.
- While urbanised people generally only think about forests as shady refuges from the stresses of modern life, many of those living in and around forests rely on them to maintain their livelihoods. Ultimately though, wherever we live, we all have a stake in the future of forests as they serve a critical role in preventing the whole planet heating to dangerous levels.
- This is because forests can act as both sinks storing carbon dioxide, thereby reducing greenhouse gas concentrations, and as greenhouse gas emitters, if they are cut down or burnt on a large scale. Their survival is critical in dealing with climate change. Forests [currently absorb](#) 2.6 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide each year, equivalent to about a third of the amount released annually by burning fossil fuels. At the same time, deforestation contributes to the nearly 24 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions from land use activities — more than that emitted by the world's entire transport sector.

# IS A SOURCE AND AT THE SAME TIME A SINK

Forests Act As Both a Source and Sink For Carbon



Source: Global Forest Watch  
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WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

## Linking emissions from wood-fuel use and REDD+

**REDD MEANS:** Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation.

The aim of REDD+ is to encourage developing countries to contribute to climate change mitigation efforts by: i) reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by slowing, halting and reversing forest loss and degradation; and ii) increasing removal of GHGs from the earth's atmosphere through the conservation, management and expansion of forests.

- Annual GHG emissions from wood-fuel consumption are equivalent to roughly a quarter of gross GHG emissions from deforestation in the tropics.
- In the 1970s it was widely feared that a growing gap between wood-fuel consumption and the rate of supply from forest land would lead to an energy shortfall and mass deforestation in developing countries within a few decades (the “fuelwood gap” theory).
- This theory proved unfounded due to a number of factors including higher regenerative capacity of forest land than initially thought, the harvesting of wood-fuel by communities from non-forest areas, the availability of other fuels, and the fact that wood-fuel demand decreases with scarcity.
- Over the last forty years, however, the global population has doubled, and Africa's population has increased four-fold. At the same time, forest cover has been depleted in many developing countries and wood-fuel consumption is now 1.3 billion tonnes per year compared with just 242 million tonnes per year in 1978.

CAN YOU IMANGINE HOW MUCH CO2 WAS RELEASED AFTER THESE TREES WERE CUT DOWN  
???

OR CAN YOU IMAGINE HOW MANY HOUSEHOLD BENEFITED FROM THESE WOOD-FUEL ???

I THINK WE HAVE A CONUNDRUM HERE.



# *How then can we solve this conundrum. ???*

Mitigation potential from clean technologies.....

- Since we have already established that wood-fuel use for cooking leads to considerable CO<sub>2</sub> emissions with impacts on rates of deforestation and forest degradation in most developing countries, it is necessary we look at some possible mitigation option.
- A range of mitigation options including fuel efficient cooking stove, energy switching and improved supply can reduce emissions from wood-fuel use. In total these approaches could reduce emissions by 238 - 948 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>/yr (30 - 119%) depending on the adoption rates of these solutions.

To address the impact that wood-fuel use has on deforestation and forest degradation, wood-fuel mitigation interventions can be divided into two broad categories:

- **Demand-side options:**

- Fuel-efficient stoves (a more efficient wood-fuel and charcoal stove, Energy switching

- **Supply-side options:**

- Afforesting or reforesting degraded lands

- Improved and sustainable forest management. (Projects like the Great Green Wall Initiative by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification has a target to restore 100 million hectares of degraded land by 2030.

- efficiency improvements of the wood-fuel. E.g. production and processing of

wood for energy, e.g. green charcoal production, pelletization, and briquetting are a way to reduce the impact of wood-fuel use.

# THESE PICTURES SPEAKS ALOT.

**DESERT WITH JUST FEW TREES**



**A DESERT COMPLETELY CHANGED AFTER 7 YEARS**



*THE DESERT ON THE RIGHT CAN BE TURN INTO A FOREST WITH A PROJECT ON THE LEFT*



FOURCi TEAM HAS VOWED TO CONTRIBUTE TO RESTORING OUR ECOSYSTEM FROM DESTRUCTION BY PLANTING AS MUCH TREES AS WE CAN.  
SO FAR, WE HAVE PLANTED OVER 200 TREE SEEDLINGS WITHIN MMC AND JERE.



# IN SUMMARY, LETS ALL CONTRIBUTE TO DOING THE FOLLOWING:

- PLANT MORE TREES THAT COULD SERVE AS CARBON SINK AND AS WOODFUEL
- LETS US PATRONIZE EFFICIENT WOOD-FUEL STOVE AS MUCH AS WE CAN.

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING.....