

CHINA-GHANA SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ON RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FOR SOUTHERN GHANA (DOMESTIC COOKSTOVES AND MOBILE CHARCOAL KILNS)

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Outline

- Objectives
- Criteria of shortlisting project/site selection
- Shortlisted projects and their characteristics
- Financials investment, operation and revenue
- Cost benefit analysis
- Business models- options



Introduction

 Under the sponsorship of the Danish Government, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Energy Commission are spearheading a cooperation between China and Ghana on Renewable Energy Technology Transfer (RETT) to expedite the transfer and diffusion of Renewable Energy Technologies (RET) from China to Ghana within the framework of the UN's Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative.





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Introduction

 The CSIR-IIR was commissioned to undertake research and review a catalogue of RET for adaptation in Southern Ghana (Improved Domestic Biomass Cookstoves for Greater Accra, Western, Central and Volta regions and Mobile Charcoal Production Kilns for Eastern region).

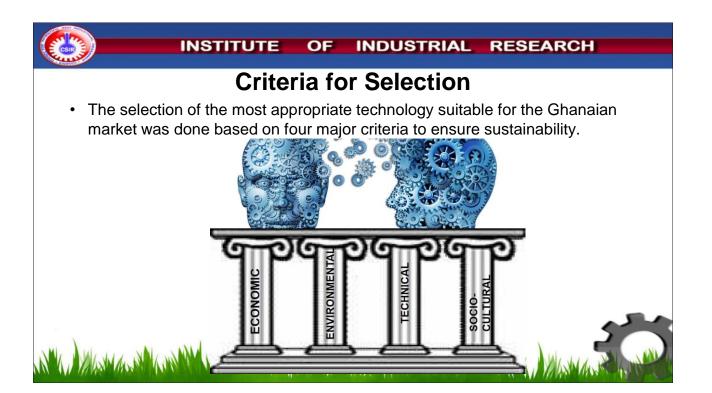


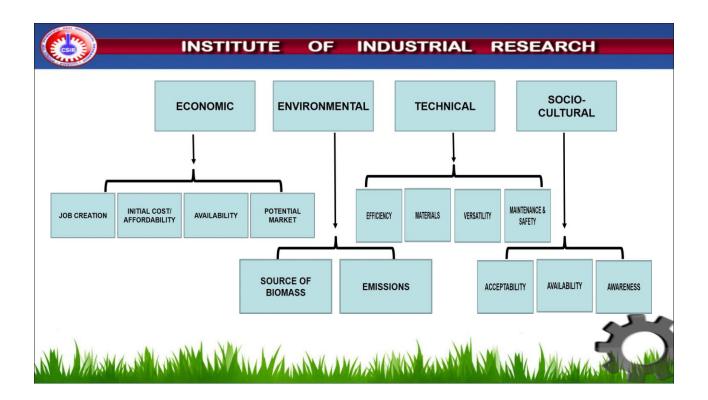


Objectives

- Develop criteria and standards for selecting clean cookstoves/mobile charcoal kiln technologies that are appropriate for transfer.
- Conduct situational analysis of readily available clean cookstove/mobile charcoal kiln technologies in China potentially suitable for transfer to Ghana.
- Conduct prefeasibility study on proposed demonstration sites.









- Economic Indicators include;
 - Job creation, CIF, Cost of maintenance and operation, IPR, taxes duties and subsidies and potential market size etc
- Environmental Indicators include;
 - Emissions, source of fuel etc.
- Technical Indicators
 - Yield, durability, specific materials for construction, ease of construction by the average artisan skill, mobility etc.
- Socio-Cultural indicators;
 - · Operation matching Ghanaian processes
 - Reducing drudgery
 - · User friendly and promotability.



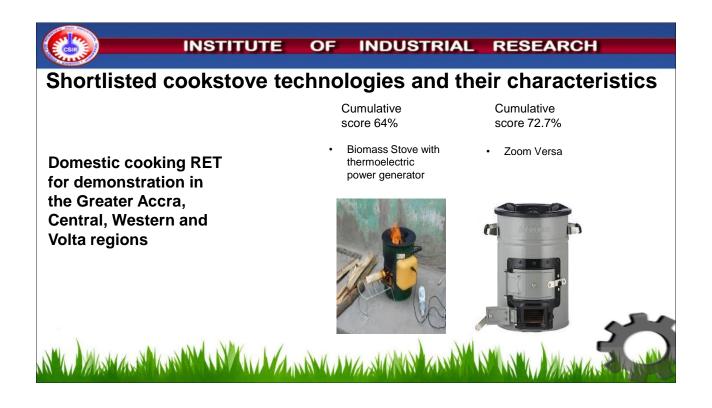
- Technologies were ranked on the indicators on a scale of 0-5 by research scientists of the CSIR-IIR who have substantive years in research and development as well as the transfer of knowledge and technology derived from their research activities to both rural and urban stakeholders in Ghana.
- The cumulative score of the individual indicators was used to weight the different major criteria in order to finally select the most appropriate RET for sustainable transfer and adaptation.
- Five (5) technologies each for Biomass Domestic Cookstoves and Mobile Charcoal Kilns were sampled from a catalogue of Chinese RETs for review and selection.



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- Prioritising the major criteria for selection of a specific technology in the level of importance in decision making relative to choice by the average Ghanaian who are the targeted end users of the technology
- Economic considerations (41%) was the highest, followed by Technical (27%), Socio-Cultural (23%) and Environmental (9%) considerations in decreasing order of importance.





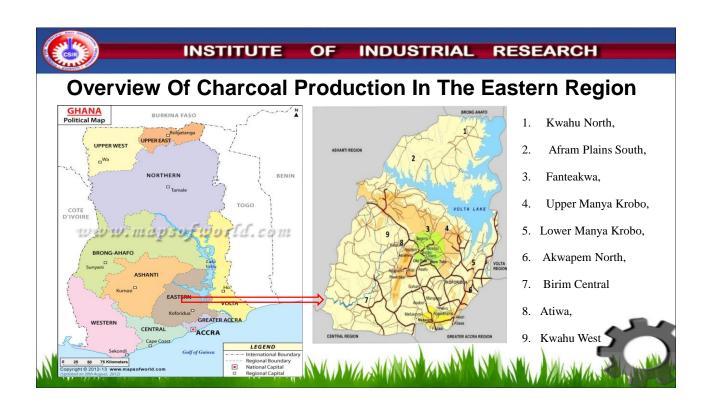






Overview Of Charcoal Production In The Eastern Region

- The Eastern Region is one of the ten (10) administrative regions of Ghana. It shares boundaries with five other regions: Greater Accra and Central Regions to the south, Volta to the east, Ashanti Region to the West and the Brong Ahafo Region to the north. It lies between latitudes 6° and 7° N and longitude 1.30° W and 0.30° E.
- Geographically it is situated in the moist semi deciduous and guinea savannah vegetative region of Ghana. It therefore provides a fertile area for the production of biomass.





Present Charcoal Production Technology









- A mound charcoal production kiln is a dug shallow trench of about 6 feet to 8 feet wide by between 4 feet to about 25 feet long.
- The woody materials are arranged in a pile to a height of about 2-4 feet which allows the trapped air to support the limited combustion needed for the charring process whilst also ensuring heat transfer by conduction through the pile in the mound.

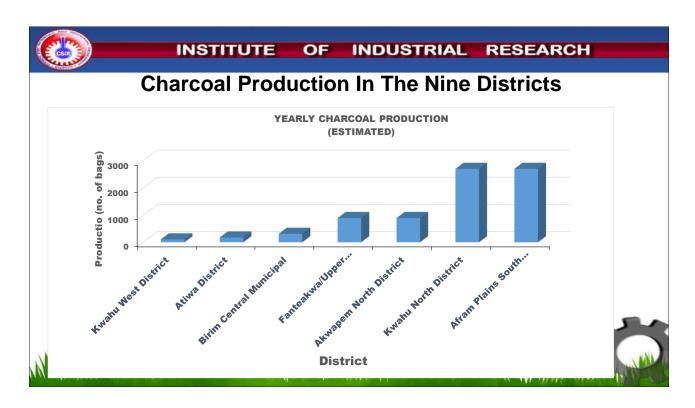


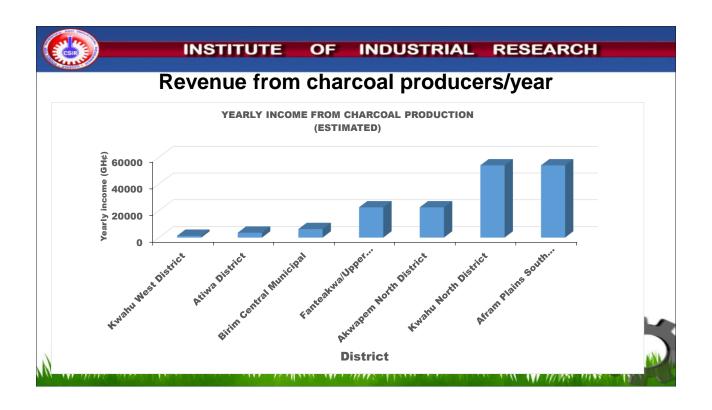
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Sources Of Raw Materials

- In the Kwahu West, Birim Central and Atiwa Districts, charcoal production is a waste processing activity from the wood carving and timber processing industries.
- The tree species used are mainly *Milicia excels* (Odum), *Cola nitida* (Bese), *Albizia zygia* (Okoro) and *Piptadeniastrum africanum* (Dahoma).
- The Fanteakwa, Afram Plains, Kwahu North, Akwapim North and the Upper Manya districts raw materials is from harvested wood (pruning of species like Cassia and felling of other wood tree species in allotted farms)







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Financials (•	otion) – i nd oper		t in infrastructur
DESCRIPTION				PROJECTED COST (\$)
InvestmentInfrastructure (I	and, workshop and equ	ipment)		515,000.00
 Operation Capital for utiliti Maintenance Labour Materials 	ies			206,000.00
Sub Total				721,000.00
Interest Rate (35%)) for 3 years			757,050.00
Grand Total				
		//////////////////////////////////////	ahita sasa a	1,478,050.00

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F	inancials (from scratch option) – investment and operation	t in infrastructure
	DESCRIPTION	PROJECTED COST (\$)
	 Investment Infrastructure (land, workshop and equipment) 	2,415,000.00
	 Operation Capital for utilities Maintenance Labour Materials 	1,156,000.00
	Sub Total • Interest Rate (35%) for 3 years	3,571,000.00 3,749,550.00
A	Grand Total	7,320,550.00

CSIR	INSTI	TUTE (OF INC	DUSTRIAL	RESEARC	Н
		Reven	ue Proj	ections		
Type of Product		Unit Cost (\$)	Quantity Per Month	Revenue/month	Revenue / 3yrs(US\$)	Pay Back Period /yrs
Biomass Stove with thermoelectric power generator		30.00	500	15,000.00	540,000.00	17
Zoom Versa		195.00	500	97,500.00	3,510,000.00	3
Small Scale Retort Kiln		4,000.00	25	100,000.00	3,600,000.00	3
Barrel kiln		200.00	50	10,000.00	360,000.00	25
Total Revenue				222,500.00	8,010,000.00	1.2
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Scenario	Investment (US\$)	Payback Period
Production from scratch	7,320,550.00	33 months
Assembling prefabricated parts	1,478,050.00	14 months √



Business Model Options

1. Subsidiary

 A private company is set-up as a subsidiary of the Chinese Company to produce for Ghana and the West Africa sub-region

2. Joint venture

 Two or more private companies or a public private partnership pooling resources for the purpose of owning and operating the technology





Conclusion

- Based on the cumulative score of the individual indicators weighted in accordance to predicted decision making judgements by the average Ghanaian, the four (4) RETs were selected as appropriate RET for sustainable transfer and adaptation.
- The business is economically viable with payback time of less than 3 years for the most expensive option.



