

Measuring development impacts of household level climate projects

Earlier research has focused on analysing sustainable development benefits of CDM projects with various indicator sets

Voluntary carbon projects have received less attention

Household level projects also overlooked

We looked at five household energy technology projects in Laos and Cambodia (ICS, CWP, biodigesters)



Findings

Existing indicator sets and measurement approaches are designed for point-source projects → do not capture what goes on in decentralised household energy projects

Co-benefits has been a key questions in CDM and in voluntary carbon markets

With household energy efficiency and renewable energy projects emission reductions are the co-benefit for both households and project developers

Core benefits would often be the more appropriate term



Questions:

What you measure is what you get? (Results based finance)

What should be measured?

What's the role of (voluntary) carbon markets in green growth?

