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# POWER FOR ALL FACT SHEET

## Decentralized Renewables: Powering a Climate-Friendly Future

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# POWER FOR ALL

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# 1Gt

CO<sub>2</sub>e COULD BE  
AVOIDED EACH YEAR

# 300

EQUIVALENT NUMBER OF  
COAL PLANTS OFFLINE

# \$4.5 billion

POTENTIAL CARBON SAVING

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By 2030, replacing toxic kerosene and diesel off-grid generation with decentralized renewable energy (DRE) could save almost a gigaton of CO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (e)<sup>1</sup> each year: the same as the annual CO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of Germany.<sup>2</sup> Given the unprecedented opportunity DRE also presents to drive a sustainable development path and lift 1+ billion people from fuel poverty, it has been dubbed the “low-hanging fruit” of the climate-world.<sup>3</sup>

### Decentralized renewables can combat climate change

- » Eliminating black carbon from kerosene lamps globally can reduce emissions by 240 million tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per year<sup>5</sup>—the same as taking 80 coal power plants offline<sup>6</sup>
- » 4 million solar home systems in Bangladesh already save 1.5 million tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per year due to a reduction in kerosene use<sup>7</sup>—equivalent to taking passenger cars off the road for 3.5 billion miles<sup>8</sup>
- » Eliminating CO<sub>2</sub> and black carbon from diesel mini-grids can reduce emissions by 115 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year<sup>9</sup>—the same as taking 38 coal-fired power stations offline<sup>10</sup>
- » Millions more tons of CO<sub>2</sub> and black carbon will also be eliminated by replacing standalone diesel generators.<sup>11</sup> Per kWh, small diesel generators create 2x the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of coal power plants<sup>12</sup>
- » The potential avoided emissions per year globally by 2030 due to distributed renewables is estimated as 0.8–0.9 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>13</sup>—the same as taking 270–300 coal power plants offline<sup>14</sup>
- » Using a common \$15/tCO<sub>2</sub>e carbon price to put a cost on emissions (a low but commonly used valuation) avoiding 0.8–0.9Gt Gt CO<sub>2</sub>e is equal to an avoided carbon cost of \$4–4.5 billion each year<sup>15</sup>
- » Smaller, easily deployable and locally maintained distributed renewables are boosting climate-resilience. A month after the devastation of Hurricane Matthew, the grid was still down in areas of Southern Haiti. Solar mini-grids were running in 55 hours<sup>16</sup>

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### By the Numbers:

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### Share the Message

DRE enhances climate security by providing a safe sustainable alternative to the toxic kerosene and diesel used in hundreds of millions of unelectrified households. Switching to DRE will rapidly reduce emissions, improve lives, and set emerging economies on a critical low-carbon path to energy access. Share these messages with key stakeholders:

- » Switching to decentralized renewables from polluting energy such as kerosene lamps will save almost a Gt CO<sub>2</sub>e each year by 2030—equal to the annual emissions of Germany
- » Due to the extraordinary benefits to the lives of those living in some of the world's poorest communities, replacing toxic kerosene with decentralized renewables has been termed the “low-hanging fruit” of the climate world
- » The energy that will rapidly increase energy access, is the same clean energy that will combat climate change—we must support a radical shift to decentralized renewables

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5. Lam et al (2012) Household Light Makes Global Heat: High Black Carbon Emissions From Kerosene Wick Lamps. Environ. Sci. Technol., 2012, 46 (24), pp 13531–13538
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7. PEAK analysis - calculated using Asaduzzaman et al. analysis of usage of different types of kerosene lamps in Bangladesh and emissions figures for kerosene lamps; Asaduzzaman et al. (2010) Restoring Balance: Bangladesh's Rural Energy Realities
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11. Using Nigeria as just one example, estimates for the number of stand alone diesel generators range from 9 million to 100 million (9 million is noted as a low estimate). 9 million diesel generators have been calculated to produce 29 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, 100 million would create 320 million tonnes. Millions more generators are found in other countries around the world.
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14. PEAK analysis - calculated using CO<sub>2</sub>e figures and Koomey et al metric for emissions from an average coal plant; Koomey, J. et al (2010) Defining a standard metric for electricity savings. Environ. Res. Lett. 5, 014017
15. Analysis by PEAK team at UC Berkeley - calculated using conservative carbon cost of \$15/tCO<sub>2</sub>e and a median value IPCC discount rate (8%)
16. Sigora International (2016)