Overcoming Energy Poverty

Pathways to Scaling-up Clean(er) Cooking

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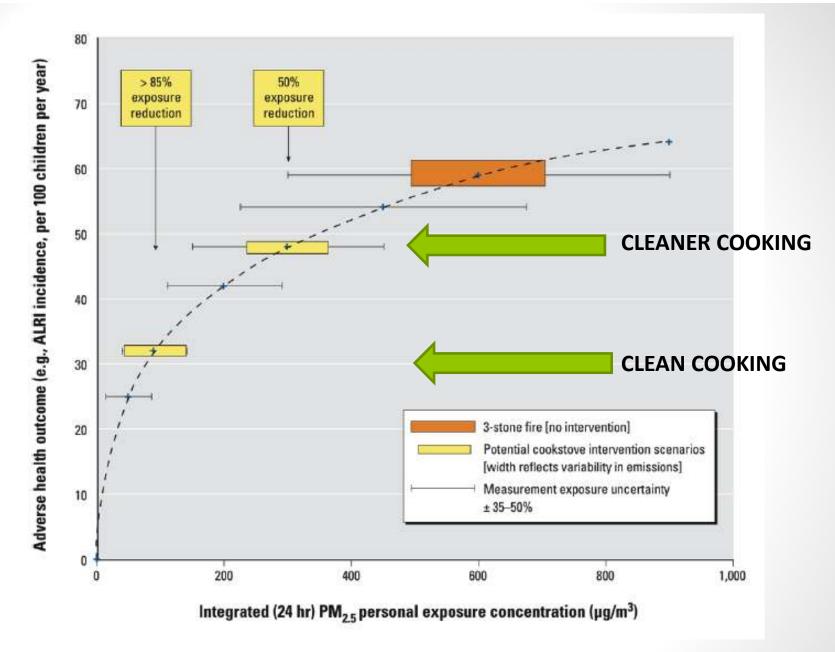
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Pathways to Clean Cooking Wexford, Ireland

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Need large HAP reductions to realize health benefits (Clarketal. 2013)

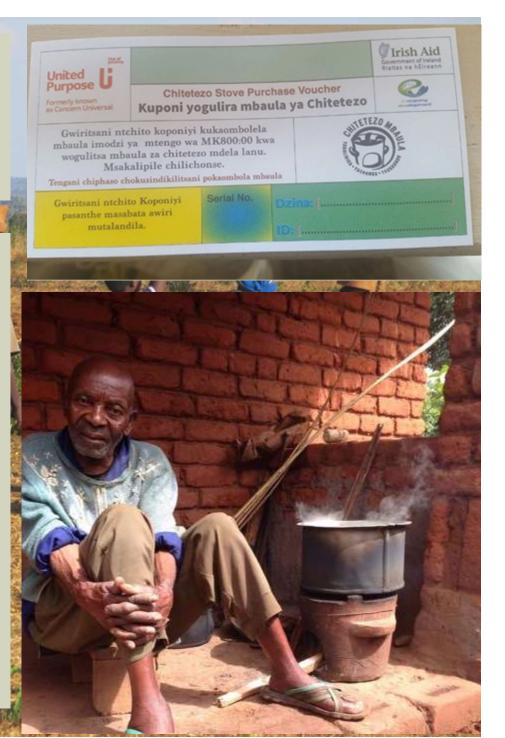
Social Protection Programs and Stove in Malawi

Malawi is coupling of cookstoves with their social cash transfer program

Focus on delivering ICS to the ultrapoor

Could lead to **rapid scale-up** for a traditionally underserved and hard to reach population

Given the vulnerability of very poor households, the welfare benefits of stoves may have a bigger marginal impact



Inyenyeri, Rwanda Biomass pellets and fan microgasification stoves

Reductions in:

- Carbon monoxide exposures
- Shortness of breath
- Systolic blood pressure
- Time spent cooking
- Charcoal purchases
- Not the poorest who are adopting



Private Sector Efforts in Lusaka, Zambia



There are complex dimensions to cooking energy transitions

- Take-up is often (but not always) low (~30-60%)
- Sustained use is short (2-3 months)
- Stacking of stoves and fuels is common
- Supply chains for processed wood fuels are difficult to manage
- Imported stoves are expensive
- It takes time to foster new systems!

Jagger et al. (2019); Jagger and Das (2018)



Three Questions

- 1. Can we close the gap between the community here and the public health community and work towards feasible and effective pathways to clean(er) cooking?
- Improved biomass stoves likely play an important role in the transition to clean cooking but we don't really know if this is true Will we leapfrog or is incremental change something we should strive for?
- 3. Lots of new models emerging many are private sector led. The time to achieve success/profits is long how can there be better support for experimentation over the long run?



FUEL Lab Themes

- Poverty and environment dynamics
- Environmental governance
- Energy poverty

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