Towards Universal Clears and Affordable Cooking Energy: The need for Integrated Multi-fuel/device Programs





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V PONIDATO PLO RE PLAZACIÓN V PONIDATION EN ESTUDIÓS DE HOMASO

Importance of Traditional Bioenergy Use

Estimated Renewable Energy Share of Global Final Energy Consumption, 2012



Traditional Bioenergy use represents 9% of global energy and 60% of renewable energy use 2.5 billion users 55% global Wood harvest 2% GHG emissions 20% black carbon emissions 4 million excess deaths

+ Conventional Paradigm on Household Energy Transition

- Traditional biomass use is inefficient, polluting, and leads to large scale deforestation
- Traditional fires/stoves are only used for cooking. <u>Single-stove</u> <u>interventions can fully displace them</u>.
 - Stove lab performance provides a good parameter on their field performance
- Health impacts (as defined by WHO) should be the only criteria to rank alternative cooking options
- Solid biomass fuels/improved –or modern- stoves are not "clean" enough and should not be promoted. Also, they cannot be scaled up as needed.
- Clean fuels (LPG, electricity) are the only real alternatives to open fires: only exclusive use assures health benefits
- Success of stove programs is measured by the number of new connections or stoves disseminated/purchased

Rapid displacement of traditional fires, huge health benefits and large reduction in deforestation rates expected

But.. large-scale clean fuel programs (LPG) are not delivering as expected



Brazil- Largest LPG penetration in Latin America



20% woodfuel users (27% more -previously LPG userssince 2016-2018)

Promoting exclusive use of clean fuels without making efficient biomass options available is a MISTAKE

A new paradigm is needed "Pathways to clean/sustainable cooking"

- Woodfuel use is currently mostly renewable and solid biomass resources can be managed sustainably
- Solid biomass stoves can be clean and can be produced at scale
- Traditional fires satisfy several needs, cooking is a mix of diverse tasks, users are key determinants of stove performance
- Integrated multi-fuel/device interventions (clean stacking) are needed that cope with the diversity of situations around the world -no-one should be left behind!
- Programs should focus on adoption and sustained use of clean devices (results-based approaches)

Woodfuels are largely a renewable energy source that could be sustainably managed



From 24-35% global harvesting is non renewable, affecting 275 million people

fNRB- fraction of non renewable biomass Source: Drigo, 2015; Bailis et al 2015; Masera et al 2016

Biomass Supply-Demand Balance - Africa

Local supply/demand balance and location of major deficit sites



Woodfuels are widely available, local, create local jobs and improve the local rural economy, can be managed sustainably, and processed to make them burn cleanly

> Zonal deficit = 0.4 Mt Zonal deficit > 2.4 Mt

Local balance averaging the accessible and available supply potential and woodfuels demand in a 4.5 Km radius (5 pixels)

Drigo et al.; Bailis et al. Masera et al.

A single stove cannot cover all the tasks performed by traditional fires





Source: Ruiz-Mercado and Masera, 2015



sustained basis/ Physical clean fuel accessibility may be seasonal/Modern stoves are not adequate/preferred for some traditional meals **0.0163**

Different stoves are used for different tasks









Clean Biomass Use and Clean Stacking are Possible

24h Concentrations



Notes: U-type is an open fire; "full" means all tasks performed in this stove

A New Pathway to Clean Cooking From Cookstoves to Cooking (Household) Energy Systems

Landscape Effects (Non-Renewable Biomass)

Compatibility with traditional practices and culture Comparative Advantages with competing devices Synergies with other uses Access Constraints (price, availability fuel)



Adoption Sustained use

Technical Performance (Lab tests→ Emission Factors; Effic); Cost

Actual HH GHG Emissions & Exposure

A New Pathway to Clean Cooking

- From promoting "single devices" to integrated portfolios of options including:
 - improved practices (moving the open fire outside, drying wood, use of pressure cooker),
 - devices (stoves, water heaters, space heating)
 - fuels (biomass, other)









A New Pathway to Clean Cooking



- Understanding users needs and priorities
 - Cooking practices, other needs and cultural aspects;
- Solutions taylored to socio-environmental context
 - Segmentation of users –there is no "silver-bullet": urban-rural, income level, biomass availability;
 - User-centred design
- Focus on the adoption and sustained use of clean(er) devices and the <u>displacement</u> of traditional fires
 - Appropriate program duration and targets
 - Results-based and financing
 - Program funding for M&E activities

Broadening perspectives... from fuels/cookstoves





to sustainable energy services, kitchens and households



LYDDAATDRAD BE THAZODODH Y FONDATION EN ESTURIS DE BIOMASA





Thank you!

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