Clean Cooking with Agricultural Residues

Exploring sustainable clean cooking solutions with agricultural residues to reduce emissions and protect ecosystems in Africa



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UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre

- Science based advisory institution on energy, climate and sustainable development, est. 1990
- ~70 staff from 25+ different nationalities working from offices in UN City, Copenhagen
- Central to implementing UNEP's work on Climate Change and Energy, part of Climate Change Division
- Steering Committee led by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNEP
- Currently have projects running in 60+ countries

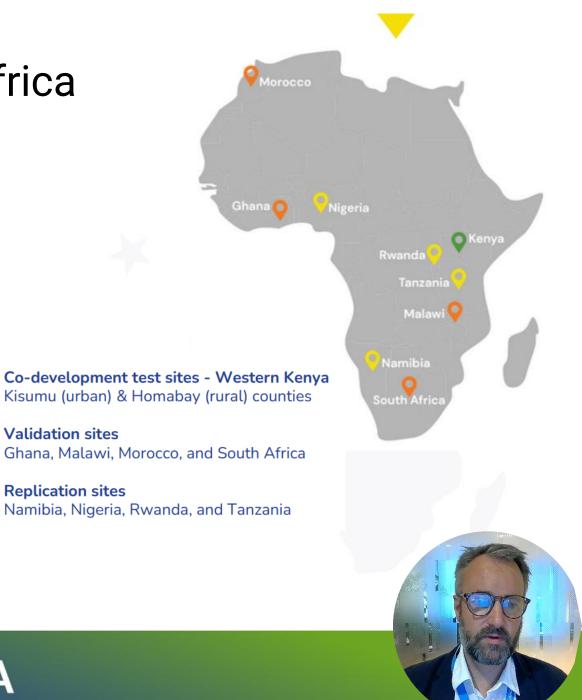






SESA Smart Energy Solutions for Africa

- A collaborative project between the European Union and nine African countries
- Working to provide energy access technologies and business models that are easily replicable and generate local opportunities for economic development and social cohesion in Africa.
- Through several local living labs, SESA facilitates the co-development of scalable and replicable energy access innovations.
- Running from October 2021 until September 2025





In May 2024 the IEA hosted a Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa, which mobilized USD 2.2 bn in pledges for clean cooking access in Africa from governments and the private sector, and brought forward the Clean Cooking Declaration that states:

"Clean cooking is a solvable development challenge that will have a positive impact on the lives of millions of the poorest people on earth, predominately for those in Sub-Saharan Africa"



Baseline situation

Biomass fuel consumption among key drivers of land degradation and deforestation:

- Burning of biomass fuels contributes approx. 2% of global CO2 emissions, incl. short-lived climate forcing black carbon emissions
- This equates to almost 1Gt of CO2e per year (or as much as emissions from the global aviation industry)
- In countries across Asia and Africa, household cooking can account for as much as 60%-80% of national black carbon emissions



Carbon financing

- Mitigation potential of 2-4 tonnes/year of CO2 emissions per stove (against the average baseline scenario across SSA)
- High-integrity carbon credits could secure USD 40+ per tonne, generating an income of USD 80-160 per year in carbon financing
- Over 5 years -> USD 400-800, enough to cover 100% of the expected capital cost of Tier 4+ cooking systems



Clean cooking and the climate mitigation and adaptation agendas

Lower-carbon clean cooking technologies offer opportunities to deliver both adaptation- and mitigation-side climate benefits:

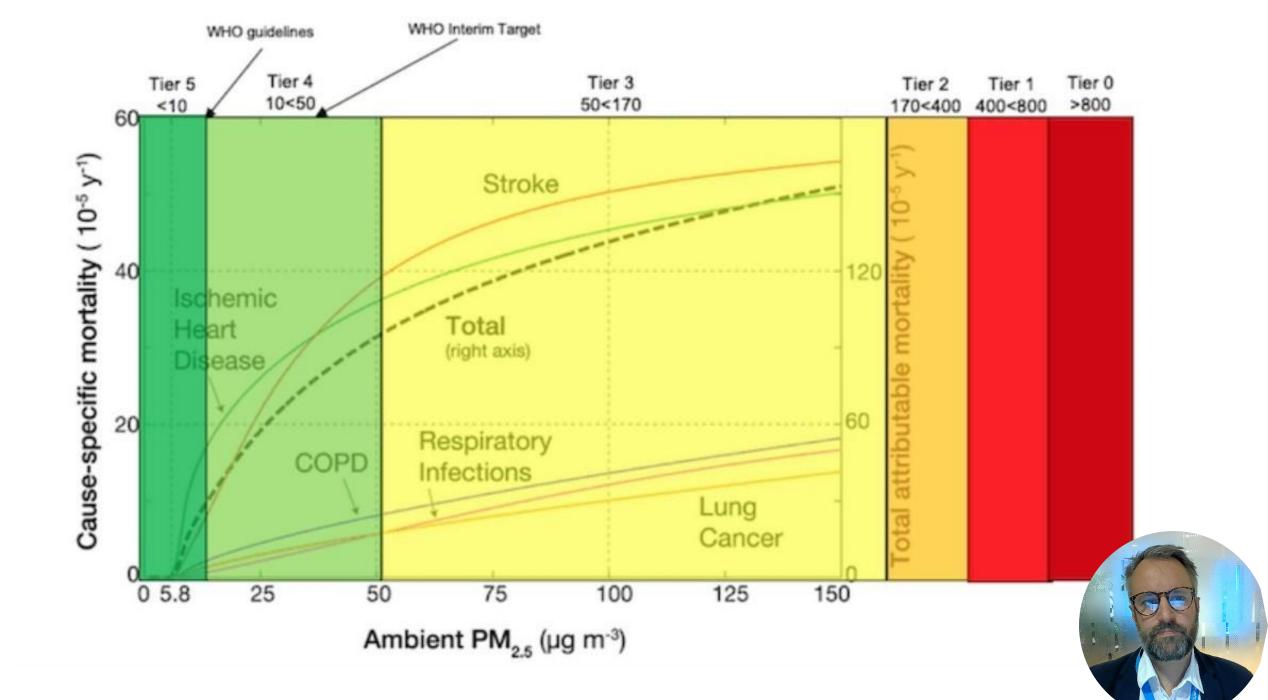
- Avoided GHG emissions
- Reduction of reliance on ever scarcer biomass resources
- Resilience to climate shocks

What can be done to speed up the realization of these benefits?

- Inclusion of clean cooking into Nationally determined Contributions (NDCs)

Facilitate access to grant or concessional climate finance (e.g., GCF, AfDB)







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