

Clean Cook Stoves in Sub-Saharan Africa

Project Highlights

- Type of project: Energy demand
- Project technology: Cooking stoves
- Project location: Ghana
- Unit: VER
- Vintage of project: 2016-2018
- Project scale: Small scale



The predominant cooking fuel for families in urban Ghana (in particular) and Sub-Saharan Africa (in general) is charcoal¹ made from predominantly non-renewable wood using inefficient production and usage methods. The green-house gas emissions associated with the production and combustion of the charcoal is significant, in areas where the wood source is non-renewing, which is commonly the case in Sub-Saharan Africa. The purpose of this Programme of Activities (PoA) is to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions from this source, by promoting the design, manufacture, distribution and use of efficient or improved charcoal stoves (ECS) which provide the same service with significantly less fuel than traditional charcoal stoves in common use. Children and mothers will be exposed to fewer air pollutants through reduced emission of not only CO₂, but also carbon monoxide and particulate matter. The ECSs require less fuel, which in many areas, is a scarce resource or very expensive to buy. Users have also found ECSs more convenient, shortening the cooking time. Air pollution from cooking with solid fuel is a key risk factor for childhood pneumonia as well as many other respiratory diseases and cancer. The programme also reduces pressure on remaining forest reserves.



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