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Morgan Bazilian, Leslie Cordes, Patrick Nussbaumer, Andrew Yager

Approximately three billion people do not have access to modern cooking fuels and technologies. This has clear impacts on social and economic development, adverse health consequences, and gender impacts. Although household energy for cooking tends to get less public policy attention than electrification, both areas are fundamental to achieving universal access to modern, clean energy services by 2030. Despite some good precedents and many programs and technology developments over the last three to four decades, the scale of the issue remains enormous, and there is a need to dramatically alter the pace at which it is addressed. The international community has a key role in supporting the policies and measures of countries and regions. To that end, we provide a brief overview of two key emerging partnerships — one in the area of fuels and one focused on improved cook stoves.

Highlights

□ Lack of access to modern cooking fuels and technologies has significant negative impacts on social and economic development. □ The issue of household energy for cooking tends to get less public policy attention than electrification. □ The international community has a key role in supporting the policies and measures of countries and regions. □ We provide an overview of two key PPPs — one focused on fuels the other on improved cook stoves.

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