



# United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

## Darfur Low Smoke Stoves Project | Sudan

The [Low Smoke Stoves Project](#) is delivering health and economic benefits to households in the strife-torn region of Darfur, Sudan, where climate change, drought and desertification are a fact of life. The project provides a transformational financing scheme to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by replacing traditional wood and charcoal stoves with energy-efficient liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cook stoves.

### The problem

In Sudan, cooking with charcoal and firewood contributes to thousands of deaths each year due to smoke inhalation. Surrounding forests are suffering from years of exploitation. In addition, cooking with charcoal emits almost twice as much carbon dioxide as LPG, according to the [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#).

### The solution

Cooking with LPG is a cheaper and cleaner alternative to burning charcoal and firewood. The [Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves](#) notes that cooking with LPG reduces most key pollutants by more than 95 per cent, and reduces energy consumption by 50 to 70 per cent in comparison to dirtier fuels. The *Low Smoke Stoves Project* will deliver 10,000 LPG cook stoves to Sudanese communities, cutting more than 300,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent over 10 years. The stoves also ensure the surrounding forests recover from years of exploitation.

Africa had missed out on innovative carbon financing, as the continent lacked the appropriate infrastructure and institutional capacity and had many regulatory and local skills gaps that increased the risk tolerance for investors. This is starting to change with the *Low Smoke Stoves Project*.

### Contact

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