Solar Cooking as a Sustainable Alternative to Corvention al Food Preparation in the NENA Region

Director, Future Earth MENA Regional Center The Cyprus Institute, Nicosia, Cyprus



RESEARCH • TECHNOLOGY • INNOVATION



MENA Region: Major Characteristics

- Middle East North African Region (MENA): home to some 500 million people – and growing
- Increasing urbanization and growth of illegal dwellings as well as significant societal gradients lead to violent unrests and upheavals
- Multiple pressures on water supply, energy generation, food security and environmental integrity
- Exceedance of societal and environmental thresholds
- Though sharing common characteristics (religious beliefs, language), MENA countries are distinctly different
- Significant political and societal transformations and crises ⇒ challenges to sustainable futures



futurearth research for global sustainability MENA Regional Center

MENA Region: Demographics



Source: World Bank (http://data.worldbank.org/region/middle-east-and-north-africa)

MENA Region: Urbanization

- High population densities and large urban centers prominent in Eastern Mediterranean
- Given current demographic trends: urban centers expected to continuously grow



MENA Regional Center

http://futureearth.org/mena-centre

HE_

Future Climate Change: Global



Anomalies of the annual mean temperature (top) and rainfall patterns (bottom) derived from numerical models for 2081-2100 relative to the reference period 1961-1990 for a minimum (RCP 2.6) and a maximum (RCP 8.5) emission scenario; source: IPCC-AR5, 2014

Future Climate Change: MENA Region

Regional climate model results for the MENA region



MENA Regional Center

Multi-model mean and robustness (dots: high and cross-hatching: medium confidentiality) for the change in nearsurface temperature in degrees K during Dec, Jan, Feb (left) and Jun, Jul, Aug (right) for 2046–2065 (**midcentury**) according to the RCP4.5 emission scenarios (above); source: Lelieveld et al., 2016; Changes in climate extremes in Nicosia (right), source: Lelieveld et al., 2012

RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION



Future Climate Change: MENA Region Regional climate model results: enhanced city heating



Frequencies of summer (JJA) maximum temperature anomalies (%). Blue is the reference period 1961-1990 (centered around 0°C) and red 2070-2099, indicating strongly increasing hot periods; source: Lelieveld et al., 2014





Air Quality in MENA Cities

Aerosol concentrations (i.e., PM2.5) exceed limit in many MENA cities¹⁾



MENA Regional



1) Source: World Bank, Annual PM_{2.5} exposure

Biomass Burning for Cooking¹⁾

- Around 3 Billion people use biomass (wood, charcoal, kerosene) for cooking in open fire stoves
- This applies to private households as well as to street food vendors in city settings
- Charcoal increasingly replaces wood and kerosene as burning fuel
- Close to 4 million people annually die prematurely from illnesses attributable to household air pollution
- Close to half of deaths due to pneumonia among children under 5 years of age are caused by particulate matter (soot) inhaled from household air pollution

1) Source: WHO; http://www.who.int/news-room/factsheets/detail/household-air-pollution-and-health



futurearth research for global sustainability MENA Regional Center







Biomass Burning for Cooking

 Charcoal is used the primary source of fuel for cooking in households as well as by city street vendors

> research for global sustainability MENA Regional Center

- Africans use more than 30 Mill. tons of charcoal every year, making it a multi-billion dollar industry
- 30 Mill. tons of charcoal produced in 2012 ≅ 150 Mill. tons of wood¹⁾
- Up to 90 percent of wood harvested in Africa is used as firewood and charcoal for cooking (UNEP)
- A extensive use of renewable resource; adverse consequences for biodiversity and health of forest ecosystems; significant CO₂ emission

1) this assumes an efficiency of turning wood into charcoal of 20%

RESEARCH • TECHNOLOGY • INNOVATION



Solar Cooking as Sustainable Alternative

- Solar cooking helps reduce the high social, economic, and environmental costs and risks to human health of black soot and fossil fuel emissions from biomass burning
- People who harness free solar energy for cooking breathe cleaner air, drink safe water, and preserve the environment
- Solar cookers work on this basic principle: Sunlight is converted to heat energy, that is retained for cooking
- Many different designs exist¹:
 - Box cookers
 - Panel cookers
 - Parabolic cookers

(Evacuated) tube cookers



1) Source: Solar Cookers International; http://solarcooking.wikia.com/wiki/Introduction_to_solar_cooking

ESEARCH TECHNOLOGY INNOVATIO

research for global sustainability MENA Regional Center



Solar Cooking as Sustainable Alternative

- A particularly innovative type of a tube cooker has been designed and built by Savvas Hadjixenophontos of Fornelia Ltd., Cyprus (https://fornelia.com/)
- Different models exist; they are easily set up and operated¹⁾
- Current retail price: € 600 per oven
- Goal: install one product assembly line in 10 developing countries over the next 3 years







Solar Cooking as Sustainable Alternative



MENA Regional Center



Solar Cooking as Alternative?

- A number of reasons lead to still low acceptance and to the slow spread of solar cooking including:
 - High cost of solar cookers compared to firewood with a 3stones cooking place ⁽³⁾
 - Or However, solar cookers be introduced at selected places and possibly with either government or foreign assistance. Introduction of solar cookers as a gradual and longer-term transition process
 - Charcoal is a massive economic sector in the region that will fight hard to remain in place
 However, this completely leaves out the aspects of the overall environmental costs of using charcoal instead of solar power, which should have some weight



futurearth research for global sustainability MENA Regional Center

Solar Cooking as Alternative? Cont.'d

- Charcoal and firewood are "homely" to many people S
 However, solar power is there to use for free and does not require any collection or purchasing of wood or charcoal; this is a matter of informing and convincing people
- Smoke leads to respiratory diseases, but helps keeping mosquitoes away 🙁
- Output: However, while this argument might not be so easily refuted, the best alternative may be other forms of mosquito repellents; such repellents provide a much more economical alternative to treating an increasing number of malaria patients
- Low efficiency biomass stoves are certainly appreciated for providing some warmth in higher areas where the evenings are cold ^(C)

C However, this might be relevant primarily only seasonally





Conclusions

- The MENA Region is experiencing rapid population growth and significant urbanization
- Anticipated climate change and increasing pollution enhance health risks for urban citizens
- Biomass burning in open fire stoves still dominant way of producing food for African households and street vendors.
- Charcoal production and use implies rapid deforestation and increasing CO₂ emission
- Solar cooking offers sustainable, affordable and easy to use alternative
- The Fornelia tube cooker represents particula innovative development





Title

Text

- Text
 - Text

Figure Caption



