## Different cooking stoves

### Traditional solid fuel stoves

A pot perched on three rocks or a simple structure with a fire underneath that is not sufficiently enclosed or vented to reduce smoke from burning solid fuels.



#### Kerosene stoves

A liquid fuel derived from oil sold in small canisters that attach to a simple burner, and when burned emits hazardous fumes.



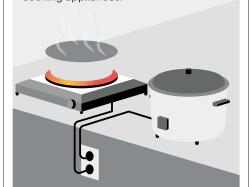
## Improved biomass stoves

An enclosed stove that burns solid fuel, but keeps heat from escaping and improves combustion, thereby reducing smoke. There are many types of ICS, each with different performance standards.



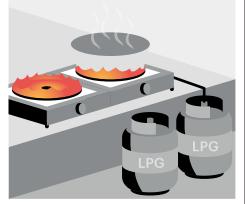
# E-cooking or electric stoves/cooking

Primarily hot plates, induction stovetops, rice cookers or electric pressure cookers for those gaining clean cooking access, but technically includes all electric cooking appliances.



### LPG stoves

A burner that uses a stable mixture of propane and butane distributed in large pressurised cylinders.



### **Biodigesters**

A large vessel where organic matter (animal manure, agriculture residues, food waste) is decomposed into biogas. This biogas is then used in a burner-type stove.



#### **Ethanol**

A simple burner that attaches to a small canister containing alcohol fuel made from crops, such as corn or sugar, that has been fermented and distilled.



### Natural gas

A burner that uses natural gas (largely methane) typically delivered to customers via distribution pipelines.



