



THE GLOBAL LPG PARTNERSHIP

OUR MISSION:

The Global LPG Partnership (GLPGP) assists developing countries to plan, finance and implement national-scale availability and use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)¹ to help prevent the 4 million annual deaths, severe forest loss, and vast impact on women's and children's time caused by societal dependence on solid fuels for cooking.

GOAL: Enable the transition of one billion people to clean LPG use for household cooking by 2030.

THE PROBLEM

Over 2.8 billion people cook with solid fuels, with enormous negative consequences:

- **Household air pollution from cooking with solid fuels like charcoal and firewood kills over 4 million people annually²—more than malaria, AIDS and tuberculosis combined.**
- **Harvesting wood as a cooking fuel is a leading cause of forest degradation and deforestation in Africa and Asia. Governments in countries like Uganda, Ghana and Nigeria predict that vital forest areas have only 8-10 years of trees remaining.**
- **The search for fuel wastes human capital. Rural women and children spend up to 6 hours a day gathering fuel wood.³**

THE FASTEST SCALABLE SOLUTION

LPG is the fastest, most scalable solution to this problem. Efficient biomass cookstoves can neither deliver the health nor the environmental benefits that LPG achieves as an environmentally benign fuel. Because LPG is both portable and powerful, LPG infrastructure and distribution systems are much less capital-intensive and faster to scale up than grid electricity and piped natural gas, the two main current alternative clean and modern cooking solutions. Developing countries are therefore actively developing policies and strategies for increasing access to, and use of, LPG, a goal aligned with United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goal 7, to enable universal energy access by 2030.⁴

SOLUTION CATALYST. THE GLOBAL LPG PARTNERSHIP

GLPGP is a UN-backed Public-Private Partnership formed in 2012 under the UN Sustainable Energy for All initiative, to aggregate and deploy needed global resources to help developing countries transition large populations rapidly and sustainably to LPG for clean cooking.

GLPGP's growing list of collaborating partners includes public sector institutions like the European Union, the World Bank, KfW, and UN agencies such as UNDP and UNEP Climate and Clean Air Coalition; NGOs such as the UN Foundation; and leading international private sector LPG organizations such as Total (France), Kosan Crisplant (Denmark) and Energy Transportation Group (USA).⁵ GLPGP's Secretariat, a 501(c)3 organization, is based in New York City.



Cooking with biomass



Cooking with LPG

Photo credit: Xpress Gas, Ghana

WHAT WE DO

GLPGP partners with host country governments and other stakeholders to create national plans for rapid, sustainable scale up of LPG infrastructure, distribution and demand. GLPGP then assists with financing and implementation of key plan elements to transition the maximum viable population to LPG for cooking. Developing countries request GLPGP's assistance to achieve the three main pre-requisites for making LPG widely available and affordable:

- **Plan and implement enhancements to government policies, regulations and regulatory enforcement to create the enabling environment for a viable, scalable, sustainable LPG sector;**
- **Provide knowledge and expansion capital to achieve critical mass of LPG supply, infrastructure and distribution systems quickly and sustainably; and**
- **Empower those developing country users to pay the upfront purchasing cost of appliances to use LPG, and thereby unlock additional demand.**

GLPGP has to date engaged with the governments of eight African countries in planning, policy and regulatory reforms, and investments. GLPGP is assisting India in enhancing its enabling environment and piloting programs for major rural expansion of its national LPG program. GLPGP also works with regional partners like the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

GLPGP has identified and defined approximately US\$1 billion of potential LPG scale-up investments in three first-mover African countries, and around US\$1 billion in other priority countries to date.

EXPECTED IMPACT

Overall: Enable the transition of 1 billion people to LPG by 2030,⁶ to avert approximately 1.3 million household air pollution related annual deaths and 6 million hectares of annual forest loss.⁷

Near term (2017-2020): Carry out effective, measurable investments and interventions to scale up the LPG ecosystem in 5-8 pilot countries and transition a minimum of 75 million people to LPG (US\$ 1-2 billion in investment). Perform preparations in an additional 5-10 countries.

Medium term (2021-2023): Based on learning from successes in initial focus countries, expand activities to approximately 20-25 additional countries, with an estimated US\$ 8-10 billion of cumulative investment.

Long term (2024-2030): Expand global activities to transition one billion people to LPG (and/or successor fuels), with an estimated US\$ 15-20 billion of cumulative investment.

¹ LPG, a by-product of oil and gas production and refining, comprises propane and/or butane gas, which liquefy under moderate pressure. Bio-LPG is becoming increasingly available.

² World Health Organisation 2014, burden of disease from Household Air Pollution for 2012.

³ World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) and Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC), 2015. The State of the Global Clean and Improved Cooking Sector.

⁴ International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook 2012

⁵ Full list available on website at www.glpgp.org

⁶ LPG is a long-term transition solution until greener/more efficient energies for household cooking, such as bio-LPG or piped natural gas, become sufficiently viable, cost-effective and scalable to serve large, energy-poor populations.

⁷ About 40% of today's global total.