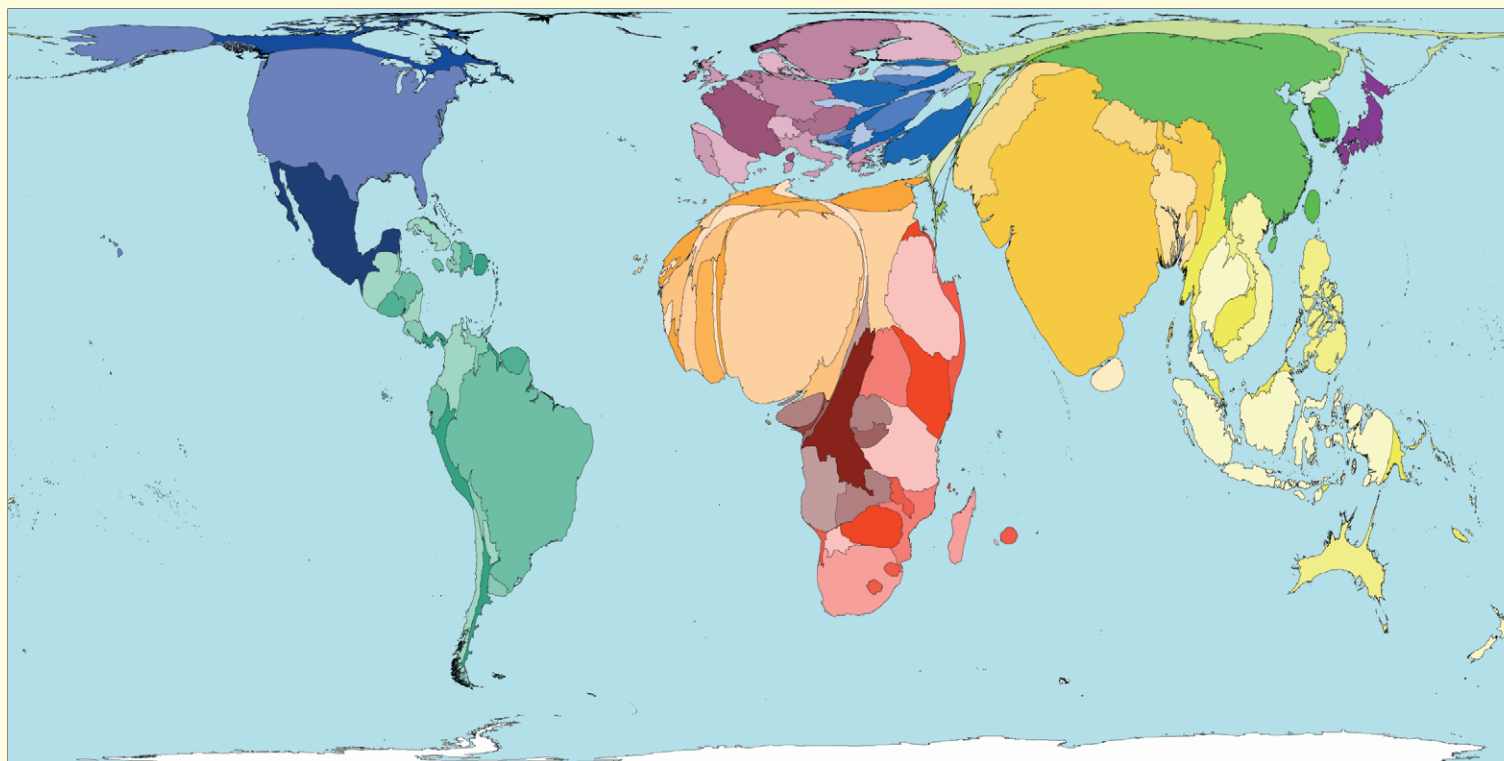


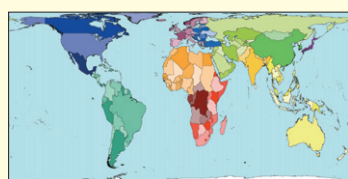
Traditional Fuel



Traditional fuel includes wood, charcoal, bagasse (sugar cane waste), and animal and vegetable wastes. This fuel can be waste material from another process. It is usually sourced locally and sometimes can be free. Thus it is not surprising that people living in Central Africa have the highest per person traditional fuel usage, given the poor infrastructures there and relatively weak economic position.

Ironically Equatorial Guinea, where the most traditional fuel (per person) is used, exports considerable quantities of oil. The Middle East, source of most of the earth's oil, uses the traditional fuel equivalent of only 77 kilograms of oil per person.

Territory size shows the proportion of all traditional fuel used there.



Land area

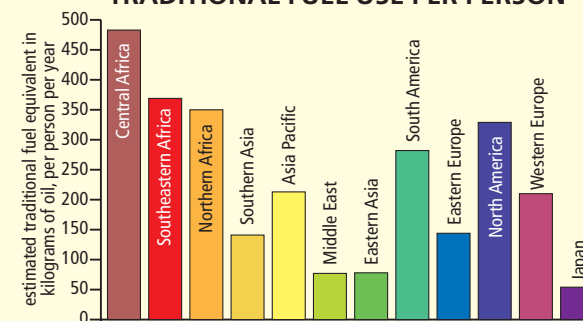
- Technical notes**
- Data are sourced from the United Nations Development Programme.
 - *There was no traditional fuel use in 14 territories.
 - See website for further information.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST USE OF TRADITIONAL FUEL

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Equatorial Guinea	9068	177	Lebanon	16
2	Seychelles	2532	178	Tajikistan	13
3	Sweden	2130	179	Mongolia	13
4	Finland	1761	180	Armenia	10
5	Saint Kitts & Nevis	1166	181	Morocco	10
6	Latvia	1116	182	Hong Kong (China)	10
7	Botswana	1059	183	Singapore	8
8	Mauritius	1053	184	Yemen	7
9	Estonia	868	185	Saudi Arabia	3
10	Angola	775	186	Islamic Republic of Iran	2

traditional fuel equivalent of one kilogram of oil, per person per year*

TRADITIONAL FUEL USE PER PERSON



“The dried dung has no strong odour and burns very hot ... those who enjoy the warmth of a hot stove on cold nights really treasure it regardless of the origin.”

Sherpa Trek, 2006