

WASH UNIT UNHCR SUB-OFFICE COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH

PILOT STUDY REPORT ON RETAINED HEAT COOKER (RHC) IN NAYAPARA AND KUTUPALONG REFUGEE CAMP IN BANGLADESH 27 May 2016



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WASH Unit
UNHCR Sub-Office
Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh



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## **ACRONYMS**

BCSIR Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

BDT Bangladeshi Taka

BUET Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology

CCEB Catalysing Clean Energy in Bangladesh

CDM Clean Development Mechanism

C/N Carbon Nitrogen Ration

CO2 Carbon Dioxide

CRH Compressed Rice Husk
DOE Department of Environment

FES Fuel Efficient Stoves
FGD Focus Group Discussion

GACC Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves

GHG Greenhouse Gas

GIZ German Technical Cooperation
GOB Government of Bangladesh
HAP Household Air Pollution
IAP Indoor Air Pollution
ICS Improved Cookstoves

Kg Kilogram

Kg OE Kg Oil Equivalent

KTP Kutupalong Refugee Camp

LGED Local Government Engineering Department

LPG Liquefied Petroleum Gas

MEMR Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources

MJ Mega Joule m3 Cubic Meter

Mtoe Metric Ton Oil Equivalent

NFI Non Food Item

NYP Nayapara Refugee Camp
SAFE Safe Access to Fuel and Energy

SED Sustainable Energy Development Programme

SREDA Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Agency

SEFA Sustainable Energy for All

TAI Technical Assistance International

RHC Retained Heat Cooker

RRRRC Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee
USAID United States Agency for International Development

WB World Bank

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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## 1. Introduction

The reliable and efficient provision of modern energy services is a key to reducing poverty. But Bangladesh is an energy starved country: only 43% of its 160 million people are connected to the electricity grid and, in the rural areas, where over 70% of the population live, only 25% have electricity. A mere 6% of the entire population have access to natural gas, and they are primarily in urban areas. Most people in the rural areas depend on biomass energy. 90% of all Bangladeshis cook with biomass, such as rice husks, jute sticks, cow dung, or wood. In fact, 50% of Bangladesh's total energy supply is provided by biomass.

In developing countries, household energy use has 10% share in world's primary energy consumption, a total of 1,090 Mtoe. The main use of energy in the households in developing countries is for cooking followed by lighting and heating. And household use of biomass in these countries accounts for almost 7% of world primary energy demand.

Cooking of food items involves heating at certain temperature range for a specific duration. This heating can be obtained by various ways, e.g. burning fuel, electricity etc. A significant amount of energy is consumed during the heating process. Even a small percentage of reduction in energy in cooking will contribute to an enormous energy savings since cooking is carried out in every single house. The temperature range and heating duration varies for each food item. In order for the food to be properly cooked, the food item has to be kept at the certain temperature range for a certain time period.

Insulating boxes have been used to reduce the energy consumption during cooking in many countries as a tradition. Sarah Collins from South Africa has started an enterprise on WonderBag back in 2006 after the serious power cut problem in her country. This bag makes use of insulation to retain the heat for slow cooking. In Bangladesh, Gesellschaft für

Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) has introduced the Wonderbag named as Retained Heat Cooker (RHC) and starts promotion of RHC targeting reduction of cooking fuel mainly. The RHC used for the study is similar to the WonderBag. The RHC must retain this temperature for slow cooking for a longer duration.

RHC has also other benefit of saving cooking hour that could enhance the lifestyle of the RHC users giving more time to other household purposes. Due to reducing cooking hour it will also be benefiting for reduction of Indoor Air Pollution by reducing fuel used and consequently exhausting less smoke. For the proper use of RHC could be confirmed by any changes of cooking practices required or any behavioural changes necessary or not. Social acceptance of RHC use also another factor to promote RHC. Performance of RHC in terms of fuel saving, cooking hour reduction and smoke reduction, community behavioural changes are the main issues to be investigated to understand the performance.

# 2. Background

## 2.2 Background of the Study

Rohingya Muslims from Northern Rakhine State of Myanmar are residing as refugees in two official government-run camps at Nayapara in Teknaf and Kutupalong in Ukhiya under Cox's Bazar District of Bangladesh. Present population of Nayapara camp is 19,224 whereas in Kutupalong camp 13,670 as of April 2016. Along with the official camps an estimated 40,000 unrecognized refugees who have been living in a makeshift camp on the fringes of Kutupalong camp, as well as another 14,500 were relocated to Leda site, seven kilometres from Nayapara camp. Limited humanitarian assistance to this group of refugees is provided and they faced enormous challenges which affect their quality of life and nutrition. Limited space in both the official camps makes the camp comparatively dense with average camp area per person 19 sq. meter and 21 sq. meter respectively for Nayapara and Kutupalong camp against the UNHCR standard 45 sq. meter/person. Access to energy inside the official camp is very limited. There is no national grid power supply for the refugee household and fuel for cooking is a challenge.

RHC is relatively new in Bangladesh. There is no sufficient information on success in Bangladesh. RHC widely known as 'Wonderbag' used in African countries and currently promoted by GIZ under Sustainable Energy for Development (SED), supported by the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MPEMR). In the refugee camp use of RHC seems very appropriate to reduce the UNHCR expenditure on the Compressed Rice Husk (CRH) purchase. But before taking decision, it is necessary to see the real world field test result. Before introducing refugee camp a pilot programme should also be taken to know the performance and user acceptance.

One of the issues that UNHCR is dealing with in these official camps is the provision of domestic energy that will allow refugee to cook dry food rations they receive from World Food Programme or other food items they purchase from the markets. The issue of domestic energy is cross cutting, reaching the area of relief including, but not limited to, protection, food security, health, environment, sexual and gender based violence and education. UNHCR currently supplies a basic fuel for cooking called Compressed Rice Husk (CRH), locally made briquette from rice husk to fulfil the demand of cooking energy. Without supplying this, due to lack of access to the basic fuel refugee will suffer and create a lot of protection and environmental problems and that will further intensify a fragile natural environment, rapid environmental degradation resulting from rapid deforestation. Present supply of CRH as basic fuel for cooking for the refugees to reduce consumption of firewood and deforestation.

CRH purchase and supply to the refugees is the highest expenditure of UNHCR Bangladesh operation. The issue has been discussed several times how to reduce the CRH expenditure and what would be alternative low cost solution to provide basic access to fuel for the refugees. There are several studies made to identify alternative fuel but still today appropriate low cost and sustainable alternative of CRH could not be identified. UNHCR needs to reduce the cost for fuel supplies. Considering the situation, fuel saving option has been tried to identify which includes Improve Cook Stoves and Retained Heat Cooker. At this moment RHC has been identified by one of the most potential energy saving options which could be tested in the camp. Laboratory test reveals that approximately 22%-48% energy savings could be achieved through RHC with different food items. But it is necessary to be tested in the real world condition considering the camp context and cooking behaviour of the camp inhabitants. The main purpose of this study to understand the performance of the RHC in terms of fuel saving, time saving, smoke reduction and willingness to use.

## 2.2 General Features of RHC

WonderBag may be considered as Retained heat Cooker (RHC). It provides the possibility of slow cooking by retaining the heat within the enclosed space using thermal insulation. It also reduces the energy consumption for conventional cooking, thus minimizing the fuel consumption in areas with fuel shortage. In many areas, women have to walk a long distance for collecting fuel for their cooking purpose. This journey is often dangerous posing risks of various kinds.



Figure 1: Retained Heat Cooker

The specifications of the RHC in Fig. 1 which has been used for the piloting are as follows:

Weight = 0.472 kg

Height = 22 cm

Outer Dia (full open) = 95 cm

Outer Dia (full closed with a pan having capacity of 3 liter) = 45 cm

Base Dia = 38 cm

Insulation Thickness = 12 cm

Holding capacity = 6 liter pan

Insulating material has to be used for retaining heat within the RHC. Polystyrene micro beads have been used as thermal insulating material having a thermal conductivity of 0.03 W/m-

K. These micro beads are placed within compartments and then sewed with the bag. The micro beads having diameters of 2-3 mm used in the RHC. Dimension and thickness of the filled micro beads may vary from manufacturer to manufacturer which could vary the heat retained performance. Unser manual of RHC in Bangla is provided in Annex III

# 3. Purpose of the study

Main purposes of the piloting RHC are-

- To understand the current cooking practice of the refugees using traditional cook stove and quantity and type of fuel uses;
- To make them aware about the loss of fuel by using traditional cook stoves;
- To understand how refugee people could able to cope with the use of Retained Heat Cooker and willing to changes their cooking practices;
- To understand the willingness for the use of RHC
- To understand the performance of the RHC in terms of fuel savings, cooking hour saving and smoke reduction;
- To make a conclusion that RHC could be used as fuel saving option in the refugee context or not so that UNHCR NFI distribution for CRH as cooking fuel could be reduced;
- Modalities of scaling up in the whole refugee camp if RHC works well.

# 4. Sample Selection and Piloting Methodology

## 4.1 Sample Size Determination

Use of RHC will depend on many factors mainly the family size, food habit and cooking practices. In the camp context the average family size is almost 5 but there the variety of family sizes. Camp population statistic shows in the following table family umbers with different composition.

| NFI S        | Size      |    | KTP  | NYP  | Total |
|--------------|-----------|----|------|------|-------|
| 1<br>pers    | to<br>ons | 2  | 320  | 475  | 795   |
| 3<br>pers    | to<br>ons | 5  | 1228 | 1727 | 2955  |
| 6<br>pers    | to<br>ons | 10 | 969  | 1422 | 2391  |
| 11 and above |           |    | 44   | 54   | 98    |
| Tota         | al        |    | 2561 | 3678 | 6239  |

The table shows that, in the camp average 12% of the family having family size 1-2 person, 48% having family size 3-5 persons and 40% having family size more than 6. UNHCR planned to pilot 200 numbers of RHC in both the camp. Considering the family size, keeping ratio with the demographic statistics, different types of family are selected for piloting. Sample households for the piloting are selected depending on the percentage distribution of the family size. Following table shows the number of family with family size as a sample household for piloting. Each family will be given two RHC for easy use, as during cooking two RHC will help them to cook three food items without interrupting traditional cook stove ignition as several times ignition will consume more fuel. It will also help them to keep food warm inside the RHC so that further ignition of cook stove to warm the food will not be required.

Table 2: Sample household number with family size in each camp

| Family<br>Member | Nos. of RHC/family | Number of<br>Family to be<br>Selected | Total Nos. of<br>RHC to be<br>Distributed |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1-2              | 2                  | 7                                     | 14  |
| 3-5              | 2                  | 23                                    | 46  |
| 5+               | 2                  | 18                                    | 36  |
| Total            |                    | 48                                    | 96  |

#### **Criteria for Beneficiaries Selection**

- The beneficiary family should be cooperative, willing to use RHC and capable to provide appropriate feedback on the uses of RHC.
- The family should be willing to spare time for having training on the use of RHC, committed to use RHC, participate in answering session, survey/monitoring questionnaires
- The family head who is responsible for cooking (mainly wife/mother of the family) should have willingness to attend in awareness session/training to other users later
- Selection of the family should be followed based on the family size as per the above table
- Concentrate the benefices family within two blocks for easy monitoring.
- In Nayapara Block B and E and in Kutupalong Block D & E.

## 4.2 Methodology of Piloting

Total forty eight families have been selected for the piloting in each camp based on the variable family size representing the demographic distribution. A practical demonstration and training for the use of RHC is organised in both the camp. From each family one female member mainly the mother (women member who is mainly responsible for cooking) along with another male/female (husband/daughter/brother who is also involved fuel collection or cooking) were invited to attend in the training. Training has been organised in Nyapara and Kutupalong camp on 17 February and 18 February, 2016 respectively. Further training was provided in Kutupalong camp on 15 March 2016 as after the first training the distribution of RHC was not possible.

## **Training**

Comprehensive training is provided to the selected family members specially who are responsible for cooking mainly housewife/mother of the family. A detailed demonstration in the session has been provided by GIZ and the partner of GIZ, Crest International and Kheya who are involved in RHC manufacturing and dissemination along with UNHCR study team members and UNHCR's partner TAI staff who are involved in regular monitoring. On that demonstration two persons form each family (mainly women) attended to understand the use and other pros and cons of RHC so that they can easily cook by the help of RHC. Training has been conducted as per the following schedule.

Table 3: Training schedule

| Camp       | Number of Participant (One from each family) | Schedule            |
|------------|--|---------------------|
| Nayapara   | 24   | 10 AM, 17 Jan<br>16 |
|            | 24   | 02 PM, 17 Jan<br>16 |
| Kutupalong | 24   | 10 AM, 18 Jan<br>16 |
|            | 24   | 10 Am, 15 Mar<br>16 |

A practical demonstration using refugee's traditional cook stoves and the fuel CRH is used for cooking. All the cooking utensil, rice, dal (lentils), chicken has been collected form the refugee camps to ensure the cooking practice and culture followed fully as per the general practice followed within the refugees. Two traditional cook stoves were used to cook simultaneously for normal cooking and using RHC. After the cooking demonstration the cooked food was taken by the group to understand the taste and was found very well. The record of fuel used and time for cook using RHC and without RHC is provided in the result chapter as controlled study. This data was presented in the controlled study as the whole process was handled by expert team in ideal condition. Main cooking was done by the participants women.

After the training, two RHC distributed for each family for use and instructed the users that study team member will visit each household to conduct a pre-assessment before using RHC. Some pictures of the training is provided below.













Figure 2: Pictures during practical demonstration

#### **Pre-assessment:**

Before distribution of RHC within the selected household a pre-assessment has been conducted to understand their existing cooking practice, food preparation behavior, uses of traditional cook stove and fuel. The quantity of main fuel supplied by UNHCR, Compressed Rice Husk (CRH), is assessed to understand their fuel consumption and requirement. The pre-set questionnaire which is attached in Annex I, is used for pre-assessment. The result of the pre-assessment presented in the result chapter which is used as baseline information that helped to understand some of the criteria in comparison to the result during use.

### **Assessment during Piloting:**

The piloting was planned to continue for three month period. During this period, vigorous home visit has been made to assess the result. A questionnaire has been developed to capture the key features to analyze the result which is provided in Annex II. After providing demonstration of RHC use, UNHCR with the help of TAI staff conducted a regular household visit to monitor how refugee are using RHC, what problem they are facing and how much they are benefiting using RHC in terms of fuel savings, time saving and other health related consequences. It was also assessed to understand their wiliness

to use RHC during piloting. Questionnaire survey has been done mainly by TAI staff with assistance from UNHCR WASH team. UNHCR engaged an intern for this assessment along with WASH team. A detailed schedule of monitoring covering every household twice in a month or more during uses of RHC is provided in the below table.

Table 4: Assessment schedule

| Assessment                 | Nayapara   | Kutupalong           |  |
|----------------------------|------------|----------------------|--|
| Phase                      |            |                      |  |
| Pre-assessment             | 22-24 Feb  | 16-20 Mar 16         |  |
|                            | 16         |                      |  |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Assessment | 6-8 Mar 16 | 27 Mar and 11 Apr 16 |  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Assessment | 5-7 Apr 16 | 19-21 Apr 16         |  |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Assessment | 12-13 Apr  | 25-28 Apr 16         |  |
|                            | 16         |                      |  |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> Assessment | 18-20 Apr  | 8-10 May 16          |  |
|                            | 16         |                      |  |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> Assessment | 27-28 Apr  | 17-19 May 16         |  |
|                            | 16         |                      |  |

After getting all the information, data compilation has been done in a prescribed excel spreadsheet. Data compilation and statistical analysis of the data has been done using excel to generate graphical presentation. All the result from the analysis is presented in the next chapter.

A controlled study has also been done within the UNHCR staff where some of the technical analysis have been made for example heat loss analysis etc. In the controlled study, one of the study team member home is used for cooking and keeping record. RHC also distributed some of the other colleagues within UNHCR to understand the performance of RHC within the controlled condition as all the UNHCR staff are well aware about the use and benefit of RHC. The result of this controlled study also presented in the result chapter.

## 5. Result

#### 5.1 Pre-Assessment

Before distribution of RHC, a survey was taken place to understand the cooking behavior, fuel uses and cooking time. Numbers of meals they prepared and items of food cooked in a day is very important to know. Most of the data collected during pre-assessment are presented in the during assessment chapter to understand the comparison of before using RHC and after using RHC. Only the fuel uses is presented in the following tables and graphs. Main fuel used by the refugee is Compressed Rice Husk supplied by UNHCR. In addition to the supplied CRH, refugees also use fire wood buying from the market and collecting from nearby forest. In addition to firewood they also collect twigs, leaves and branches of trees. UNHCR also supplies kerosene for ignition during start burning of CRH. CRH is not burnt itself without ignition material. Sometimes refugees also use paper for burning CRH.

Table 5: UNHCR CRH distribution modality

| Family Size  | CRH in<br>Kg/family/<br>month                          | Nos. of<br>Family-<br>KTP | Nos. of<br>Family-<br>NYP | CRH<br>Distribution<br>in Kg-KTP | CRH<br>Distribution<br>in Kg-NYP | Total  |  |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--|
| 1 to 2<br>persons                                      | 20   | 320                       | 475                       | 6400                             | 9500                             | 15900  |  |
| 3 to 5<br>persons                                      | 40   | 1228                      | 1727                      | 49120                            | 69080                            | 118200 |  |
| 6 to 10 persons  | 60   | 969                       | 1422                      | 58140                            | 85320                            | 143460 |  |
| 11 and above   | 80   | 44                        | 54                        | 3520                             | 4320                             | 7840   |  |
| Total  |  | 2561                      | 3678                      | 117180                           | 168220                           | 285400 |  |
| Average CRH distribution in Kg per family per month 46 |  |                           |                           |                                  |                                  |        |  |
| average CRH d  | average CRH distribution in Kg per family per day 1.52 |                           |                           |                                  |                                  |        |  |

Above table shows that, as per the present CRH distribution modality followed by UNHCR, varying quantity of CRH depending on the family size, average per month distribution of CRH is 46 kg per family which is equivalent to 1.52 kg per day per family. It was found that average fuel required per family per day in NYP and KTP camp during pre-assessment was 3.4 and 3.2 kg respectively. The graph shows the gap of supply and demand of basic fuel CRH that is distributed to the refugees as NFI to fulfill the basic needs.

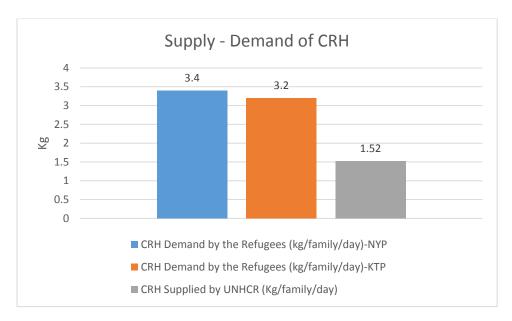
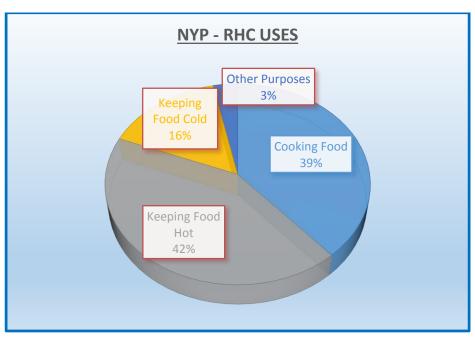


Figure 3: Supply and demand of basic fuel CRH

## 5.2 During Assessment

## Purpose of the use of RHC

The RHC could be used for cooking, keeping food hot, keeping food cold and yogurt making. It was tried to understand which purposes the refugee community are using RHC. It was found that refugees are using RHC mainly for cooking and keeping the food hot. In Nayapara, average 42% of the users are using RHC for keeping food hot and 39% are using for cooking. In Kutupalong this figure is 39% and 52% respectively.



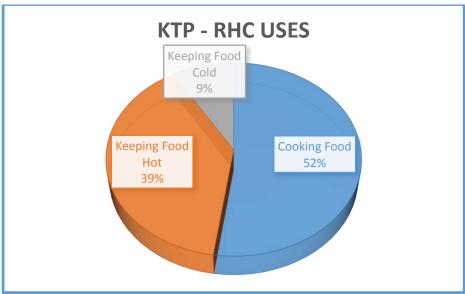
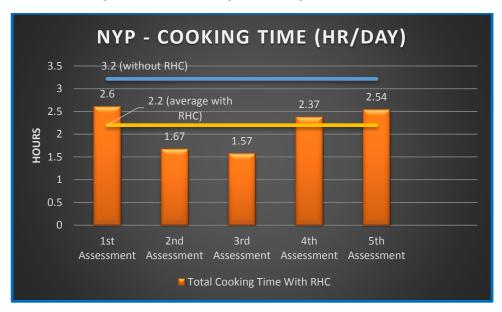


Figure 4: Purposes of RHC uses in NYP & KTP camp

## **Cooking time savings**

Average cooking time using traditional cook stoves is 3.2 hours/day in NYP camp. Refugees are cooking in 2 to 3 sessions in a day. It was found that using RHC the average cooking time reduced to 2.2 hours/day that means, refugees could save 1.1 hour for cooking in a day. In KTP, average cooking time is 3.5 hours per day using traditional cook stoves whereas, using RHC it would be 2.1 hours that means 41% time savings. In NYP the cooking time savings is 33%.



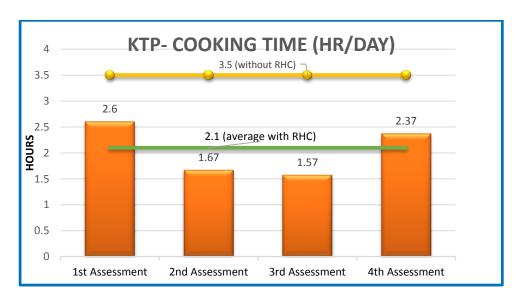
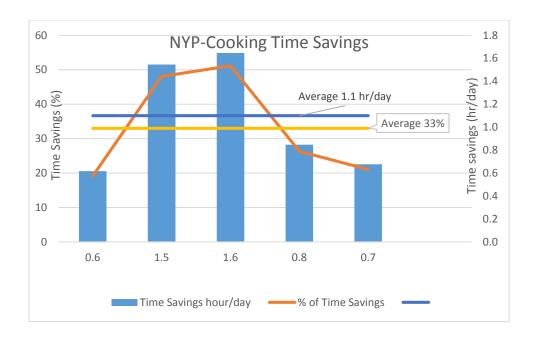


Figure 5: Average cooking hour with RHC and without RHC



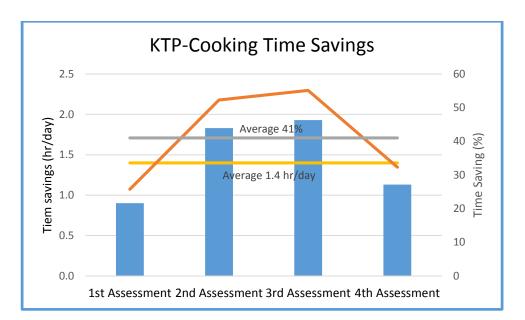
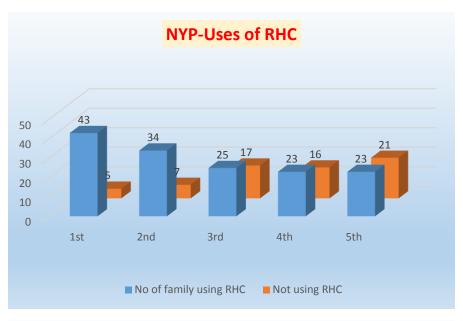
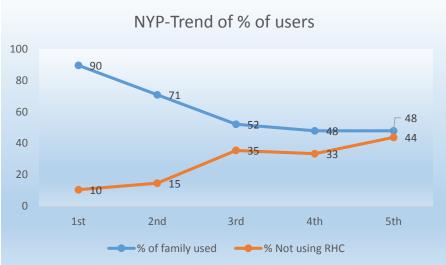


Figure 6: Cooking hour savings with RHC

## Willingness to use

The RHC uses patterned has analyzed identifying number of family currently using RHC during the piloting period. Result was found initially higher percentage of refugees were using RHC. But day by number of users reduced significantly. In NYP, 1<sup>st</sup> assessment reveals that 90% of the users were using RHC whereas, in 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> assessment this figure is 71%, 52%, 48% and 48% respectively. Whereas this figure is 90%, 75% 88% and 90% in consecutive four assessment phase in KTP. Another very important question was asked about willingness to use RHC. It was found that throughout the piloting 66% of the family willing to use RHC in NYP and 72% is in KTP. Reason for this less willingness, may be due to the understanding that UNHCR will reduce the CRH distribution after providing them RHC.





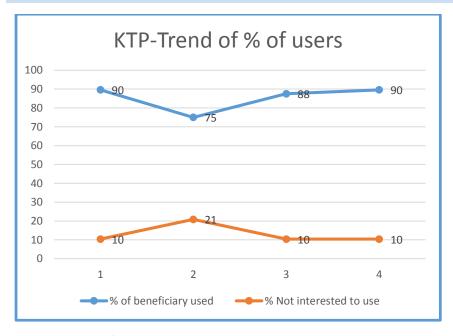


Figure 7: Trend of RHC use in both camp

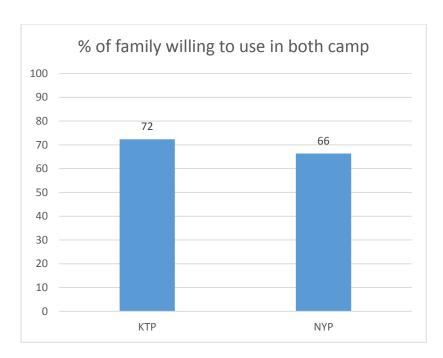
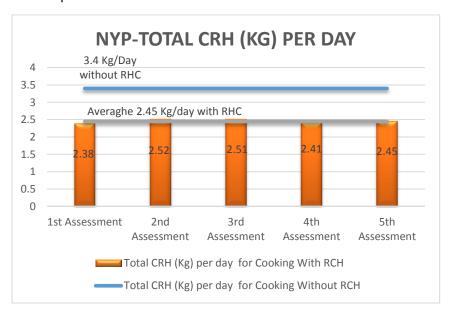


Figure 8: Percentage of family willing to use RHC

#### **Fuel Uses**

The key indicator of this piloting study is to understand the fuel savings. Currently refugees are using UNHCR supplied CRH which is not fulfilling their cooking demand so that in addition to that, they are collecting firewood and other fuel for cooking. The data presented here, mainly indicating the CRH savings. It was found that, in an average in NYP, 3.4 kg of CRH required for cooking per day, in KTP this figure is 3.2. After using the RHC, it was found that average CRH requirement reduced to 2.45 kg per day in NYP. Average 0.9 kg of CRH could be saved in a day using RHC which is equivalent to 28% of the savings in NYP. In Kutuplaong camp, fuel requirement per day is 3.2 kg without using RHC. Using RHC, the fuel requirement reduced to 2.58 kg/day that means 19% savings. Variation of fuel savings in both the camp is unknown.



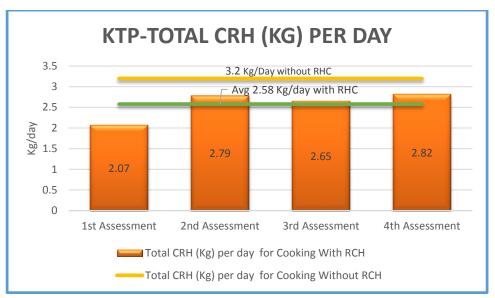
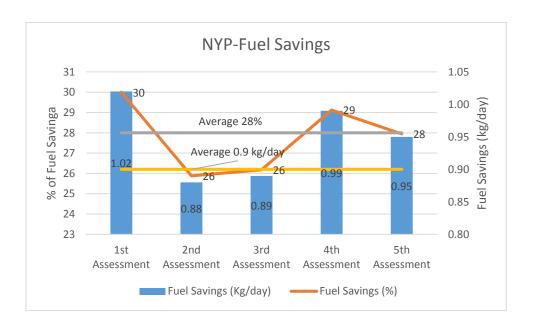


Figure 9: Average CRH use per day with RHC and without RHC



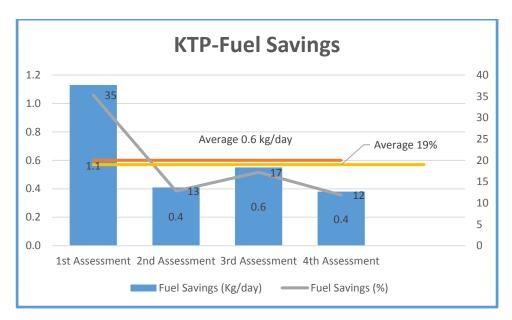


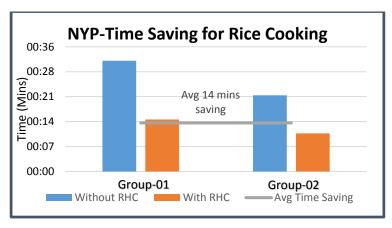
Figure 10: Average fuel (CRH) savings per day using RHC

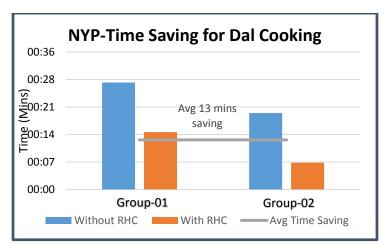
## 5.3 Controlled Study

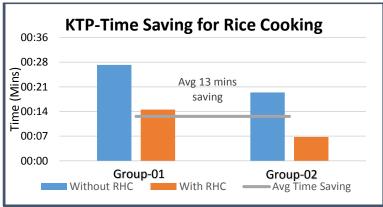
Apart from the assessment inside the refugee camps, controlled study was also done during the training and within the UNHCR colleagues. Findings of the control study is presented below.

## **During Training/Demonstration:**

During the training or the practical demonstration of cooking, the cooking time and fuel savings has been measured. Following graphs presented this results. The results shows that, average time savings for single session of rice cooking in NYP camp is 14 min and in KTP 13 min. On the other hand time savings for dal cooking is 13 and 8 min in NYP and KTP respectively.







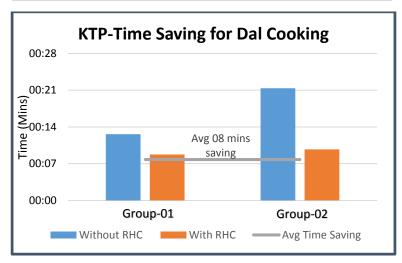
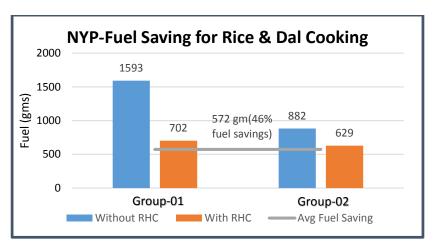


Figure 11: Average cooking time savings for rice & dal

Regarding fuel savings it was found that, for cooking rice and dal, fuel savings in NYP is 46% and in KTP 45%. It is to be noted that, for cooking more items, the savings will be more as less number of item has more wastage of fuel.



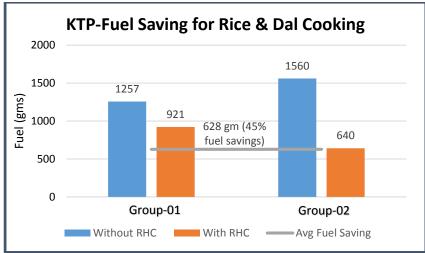


Figure 12: Fuel (CRH) savings for rice & dal

### Within the UNHCR staff:

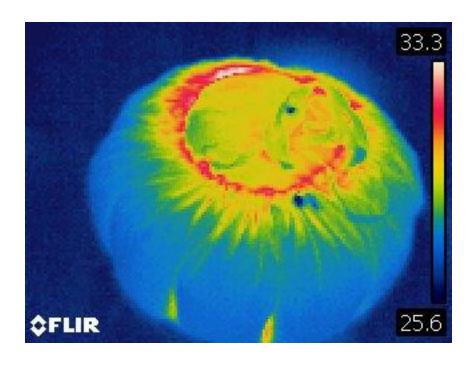
RHC also provided within the colleagues to understand the performance of RHC and the views of the colleagues. Some of the special test using sophisticated equipment has also been conducted in this controlled study. It was very essential to know the heat loss through the RHC. As per the laboratory test, it was found that 5°C of temperature loss per hour is common in the RHC. During the controlled study thermal camera is used to understand the heat loss. The thermal camera is hired from GIZ to measure heat loss. FLIR TG165, infrared thermometers which has thermal sensor, could show the heat so that exactly where to target the measurement spot, will provide a pictorial result of temperature.





Figure 13: FLIR thermal camera used for heat loss measurement

Following figures show the heat loss test in RHC during use of RHC at one of the study team member's home. The image from thermal camera shows that surface temperature of the RHC varies from 25.6°C to 33.3°C and 26.1°C to 37.7°C just after and after 10 hours of putting pot inside the RHC respectively. Ambient temperature during the test was 25°C. Where there is no heat loss, actually showing the ambient temperature and where the temperature is high showing the heat loss. Heat losses mainly occurred through the gap between the body and cover and where there is a sewing for making RHC. But the loss is very insignificant as the pot temperature was 92°C just before entering the pot inside the RHC and the highest temperature was found on the surface of RHC was 33.3°C and 37.7°C just after and after 10 hours retention of the pot inside the RHC respectively. After 10 hours of measurement the ambient temperature was 25.5°C and the pot temperature was 55°C which is enough to keep the food warm and safe from any bacteriological growth. That means after 10 hours, loss of temperature was 37°C. The result reveals that, RHC could retain optimum heat sufficiently for at least 10 hours without significant loss of heat.



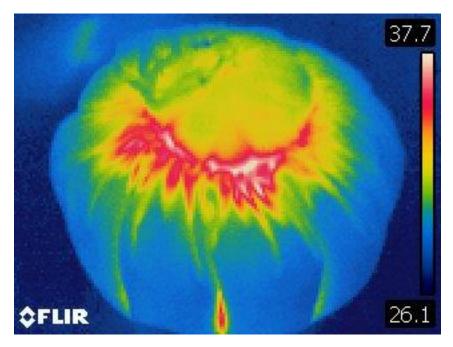


Figure 14: Image of thermal camera showing heat loss after 2 hours and 10 hours

## 6.0 Conclusion & Recommendation

Retained Heat Cooker is one of the emerging but very simple technology for fuel savings. Benefit of RHC is not only fuel savings but also it has significant contribution to improve lifestyle by reducing cooking hour and indoor air pollution. Household level energy consumption for cooking is one of the major contributor for global warming, which could be reduced through RHC.

In Bangladesh refugee operation, RHC could help for reduction of cooking fuel consumption as well as reduce the health burden by reduction of indoor air pollution in a congested camp environment.

The pilot study results recommend the following actions to be taken to adopt RHC in the refugee context.

- RHC is good enough to retain heat for at least 10 hours without significant loss of heat
  which could keep the food hot to protect food from any bacteriological growth. There is no
  significant changes of taste when food prepared by RHC.
- Behavioural changes for cooking practices is essential to make the refugees habituated for
  the use of RHC. It was found that, willingness to use RHC was 66% and 72% in NYP and KTP
  camp respectively, whereas, currently in NYP camp average number of family using RHC
  reduced from 90% to 48% from the beginning of the piloting to the end. On the other hand
  in KTP, throw-out the piloting, uses of RHC has not reduced significantly. Before introducing
  RHC in the camp comprehensive behavioural changes for cooking practices using RHC is
  essential for the successful adaptation of RHC.
- Cooking time savings is 1.1 hour in NYP and 1.4 hour in KTP per day. It seems that refugee
  people in the camp specially women could able to spare time for other household purpose
  which will contribute them to improve their living condition.
- Supply and demand side analysis of fuel shows that, average supply of CRH to the refugees by UNHCR is 1.52 kg per family per day. Whereas the demand in NYP and KTP camp is 3.4 and 3.2 Kg respectively per family per day which reveals that, there is a supply demand gap.
- During the assessment of fuel savings, it was found that 28% fuel could be saved using RHC in NYP. In KTP percentage of fuel savings is less than NYP which is 19%. Reason of this difference could not be identified. During the controlled study it was found that fuel savings is 45%-46%. On the other hand, in laboratory test done by GIZ, it was found that fuel savings is 22%-48%. So it is very difficult to conclude about the percentage of fuel savings but based on the result in the refugee context, it is possible to reduce fuel by 20% 30% of the total demand of fuel using traditional cook stoves, provided proper use of RHC is ensured with appropriate behavioural changes for cooking.
- Reduction of Indoor Air Pollution will be directly proportional to the fuel savings. The health benefit, that could also be achieved mainly reducing respiratory disease using RHC, proportionate to fuel savings which could not possible to quantify during piloting.

# Annex I: Pre-assessment Questionnaire

# **Piloting of Retained Heat Cooker**

# **Pre-Piloting**

(Please fill the questionnaire once before distribution of RHC)

| <u>Camp</u> :  | 1  |                 |                      |                                  |                        |    |  |
|----------------|--|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----|--|
| <u>Name</u>    | of the Resp  | oondent:        |                      | <u>Family ID:</u>                |                        |    |  |
| MRC:           |  | Block:          | <u>Shed:</u>         | Room:                            | Family Size:           |    |  |
|                |  |                 |                      |                                  |                        |    |  |
|                |  |                 | efugee community     | <u>/:</u><br>se give tick mark)? |                        |    |  |
| a) Morning:    |  | b) Noon:        |                      | c) Evening:                      |                        |    |  |
| Q. 2: H        | low long (h  | ours) do you ge | enerally cook in dit | fferent session?                 |                        |    |  |
| a)<br>b)<br>c) | Morning:<br>Noon:<br>Evening:  |                 |                      |                                  |                        |    |  |
| Q. 3: H        | Q. 3: How many items do you generally cook in different session (please give tick mark)? |                 |                      |                                  |                        |    |  |
|                | a) Rice:<br>Fry:   | b) Fish Curry:  | c) Meat Curry:       | d) Chicken Curry:                | e) Dal: f) Vegetables: | f) |  |
| O. 4: V        | Vhich Item   | does take the l | ongest time for co   | oking (please give tid           | ck mark)?              |    |  |

|                  | a) Rice:<br>Fry:   | b) Fish Curry:   | c) Meat Curry:      | d) Chicken Curry:      | e) Dal: | f) Vegetables: | f) |  |  |
|------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------|----|--|--|
| <b>Q. 5</b> : Do | o you think  | cit creates any  | smoke during cook   | ing (please give tick  | mark)?  |                |    |  |  |
|                  | a) Yes:  | b) No:           |                     |                        |         |                |    |  |  |
| <b>Q. 6:</b> If  | Q. 6: If yes, do you think it create any harm for you and your family (please give tick mark)? |                  |                     |                        |         |                |    |  |  |
|                  | a) Yes:  | b) No:           |                     |                        |         |                |    |  |  |
| <b>Q. 7</b> : H  | ow the coo   | oking service co | uld be improved (p  | olease give tick mark) | ?       |                |    |  |  |
|                  |  |                  |                     |                        |         |                |    |  |  |
| <b>Q. 8:</b> Ai  | re you usin  | g fuel other tha | an CRH (please give | e tick mark)?          |         |                |    |  |  |
|                  | a) Yes:  | b) No:           |                     |                        |         |                |    |  |  |
|                  |  |                  |                     |                        |         |                |    |  |  |
| <b>Q. 9:</b> If  | yes, why?  |                  |                     |                        |         |                |    |  |  |
| Q. 10: H         | Q. 10: How much CRH do you need to cook in a day (please assess in terms of weight)?           |                  |                     |                        |         |                |    |  |  |
|                  |  |                  |                     |                        |         |                |    |  |  |
| Name o           | Name of the Interviewer:   |                  |                     |                        |         |                |    |  |  |
| Date &           | Signature  | <u>.</u>         |                     |                        |         |                |    |  |  |

# Annex II: During Piloting Questionnaire

# Piloting of Retained Heat Cooker

# **During Piloting**

(Please fill the questionnaire once per week after distribution of RHC)

| Camp:  |   |                  |                                  |             |              |      |      |      |
|--|---|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------|------|------|
| Name of the Respondent:  |   |                  | <u>Family ID:</u>                |             |              |      |      |      |
| MRC:   |   | Block:           | <u>Shed:</u>                     | Room:       | Family Size: |      |      |      |
| Questions on the use of RHC by the refugee community:  Q. 1: Are you using RHC in your home (please give tick mark): |   |                  |                                  |             |              |      |      |      |
|  | a) Yes:   | b) No:           |                                  |             |              |      |      |      |
| Q.1 i):  | If not then why y   | you are not usir | ng this?                         |             |              |      |      |      |
| <b>Q. 2</b> : W  | Q. 2: What purposes you are using RHC (please give tick mark)?                      |                  |                                  |             |              |      |      |      |
|  | a) Cooking:<br>Box):  |                  | ping Food Hot (H<br>se specify): | otpot):     | c) Keeping   | food | cold | (Ice |
| <b>Q. 3</b> : W  | Q. 3: When do you use RHC for cooking in different session (please give tick mark)? |                  |                                  |             |              |      |      |      |
|  | a) Morning:   | b) Noo           | on:                              | c) Evening: |              |      |      |      |

| Q. 4: Do you cook two meals at a time? |   |               |                         |                 |        |                |          |                          |    |
|--|---|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------------|----------|--------------------------|----|
|  | a)  | Yes:          | b                       | ) No:           |        |                |          |                          |    |
| <b>Q. 5</b> : A                        | re yo   | ou using sing | le stove o              | r two stoves f  | or co  | oking purpose  | e?       |                          |    |
|  | a)  | Single Stove  | :                       | b) Two stoves   | S:     |                |          |                          |    |
| <b>Q. 6</b> : A                        | re th   | ney using ext | ra cloth/p              | paper inside th | ne RH  | C (for keep it | clean) î | ?                        |    |
|  | a)  | Yes:          |                         | b) No:          |        |                |          |                          |    |
| Q. 7: H                                | lave  | you ever wa   | shed your               | RHC?            |        |                |          |                          |    |
|  | a)  | Yes:          |                         | b) No:          |        |                |          |                          |    |
| <b>Q. 8:</b> F                         | or w  | hich item yo  | u are usin              | g RHC (please   | give   | tick mark)?    |          |                          |    |
|  | a) I<br>Da  |               | b) Fish Co<br>f) Vegeta | -               | c) N   | Леаt Curry:    |          | d) Chicken Curry:        | e) |
| <b>Q. 9</b> : H                        | low i   | many hours (  | could you               | able to reduc   | e coo  | king time?     |          |                          |    |
| Q. 10:                                 | Do y  | ou think RH(  | C is helpfu             | I for you and y | your 1 | family (please | give ti  | ick mark)?               |    |
|  | a) <b>`</b>   | res:          | b) No:                  |                 |        |                |          |                          |    |
| Q. 10 i                                | Q. 10 i): If yes, how does it help you (please give tick mark)? |               |                         |                 |        |                |          |                          |    |
|  | a) I  | Reduce cook   | ing hour:               | b) Reduce f     | fuel:  | c) Reduce ha   | iste to  | collect additional fuel: |    |
|  | d) I  | Recue smoke   | e: e) Hel               | ping to spend   | l time | for other pur  | pose:    |                          |    |
|  |   |               |                         |                 |        |                |          |                          |    |

 $\textbf{Q. 11:}\ \mathsf{Do}\ \mathsf{you}\ \mathsf{think}\ \mathsf{cooking}\ \mathsf{with}\ \mathsf{RHC}\ \mathsf{change}\ \mathsf{your}\ \mathsf{cooking}\ \mathsf{habit?}$ 

| a) Yes                 | :: b) No:            |  |
|------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Q. 12: How r weight)?  | nuch CRH could po    | ssible to reduce by using RHC in a day (please assess in terms o |
| <b>Q. 13:</b> How co   | ould cooking service | with RHC in the camp be improved more?                           |
| <b>Q. 14:</b> Do you   | think two RHC is er  | nough for your family?   |
| a) Yes                 | b) No:               |  |
| <b>Q. 15:</b> Are you  | u willing to use RHC | as regular basis (please give tick mark)?                        |
| a) Yes                 | b) No:               |  |
| <b>Q. 15 i):</b> If No | , What are the prob  | lems?  |
|                        |                      |  |
|                        |                      |  |
| Name of the            | Interviewer:         |  |
| Date & Signat          | ture:                |  |

# Annex III: User Manual of Retained Heat Cooker (Bangla)









# ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগের ব্যবহার বিধি



# ভূমিকা

বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতার পর থেকেই জার্মান সরকার বাংলাদেশের উন্নয়নে সহায়তা করে আসছে। বাংলাদেশের জ্বালানি সমস্যা সমাধানের বিষয়ে সহয়োগিতা করা বাংলাদেশ-জার্মান উন্নয়ন সহায়তার একটি প্রধান দিক। জার্মান সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে জার্মান ডেভেলপমেন্ট কো-অপারেশন (জিআইজেড) বাংলাদেশের উন্নয়নে কারিগরি সহায়তায় বিভিন্ন ধরনের উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন করে থাকে। জিআইজেড বাংলাদেশ বিদ্যুৎ, জ্বালানি ও খনিজ সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়ের সাথে যৌথভাবে সাসটেইনবল এনার্জি ফর ডেভেলপমেন্ট (এসইডি) বাস্তবায়ন করছে। জিআইজেড সাসটেইনবল এনার্জি ফর ডেভেলপমেন্ট শীর্ষক কর্মসূচীর মাধ্যমে নবায়ন যোগ্য শক্তি ও জ্বালানি সাশ্রয়ী প্রযুক্তি বাংলাদেশের সর্বস্তরে ছড়িয়ে দেয়া, এর কার্যকর ব্যবহার নিশ্চিত করা এবং অপচয় রোধের লক্ষ্যে সহযোগিতা প্রদান করছে।

উন্নয়নশীল দেশে জ্বালানি, উন্নয়নের অন্যতম চাবিকাঠি। বাংলাদেশের মোট জ্বালানি শক্তির ৫০% গাছপালা থেকে আসে। বাংলাদেশে জনসাধারণের এখনও প্রায় ৩২% বিদ্যুৎ ও ৯৪% গ্যাস সুবিধা থেকে বঞ্চিত। দেশের এই ঘাটতি রোধে জিআইজেড সাসটেইনবল এনার্জি ফর ডেভেলপমেন্ট এই কর্মসূচীর মাধ্যমে নবায়নযোগ্য শক্তির ব্যবহার যেমন- বায়োগ্যাস, বন্ধুচুলা, সোলার হোম সিস্টেম, ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগ প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন ও সম্প্রসারণের উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে। এছাড়াও জ্বালানি সাশ্রয়ী প্রযুক্তির আওতায় উন্নত চাল সিদ্ধকরণ পদ্ধতি বাস্তবায়ন ও সম্প্রসারণের উদ্যোগ গ্রহন করেছে।

জার্মান ডেভেলপমেন্ট কো-অপারেশনঃ জিআইজেড মাঠ পর্যায়ে সরকারী, আধাসরকারী, বেসরকারী, স্বায়তৃশাসিত প্রতিষ্ঠান, বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ও এনজিওদের সাথে যৌথভাবে প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন করে থাকে। জিআইজেড সাধারনত নিম্নলিখিত ক্ষেত্রে কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রদান করে থাকে:

- নতুন প্রযুক্তি ও প্রকল্পের সম্ভাব্যতা যাচাই
- দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির লক্ষ্যে প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান
- প্রযুক্তি বিস্তারের লক্ষ্যে প্রদর্শনী
- উছুদ্ধকরণ ও সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধির লক্ষ্যে লিফলেট, পোষ্টার বিতরণ, বিজ্ঞাপণ প্রচার এবং মেলা ইত্যাদির আয়োজন করে।

চলমান প্রকল্প এবং ভবিষ্যৎ কর্ম পরিকল্পনাঃ সাসটেইনবল এনার্জি ফর ডেভেলপমেন্ট কর্মসূচীর আওতায় ২০১৪সালে ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগ প্রযুক্তির উন্নয়ন ও সম্প্রসারণ কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ করেছে।

## ওয়াভার ব্যাগ কি

এটি একটি বিশেষ ধরনের তাপ অপরিবাহী ব্যাগ। এই ব্যাগ ব্যবহার করে অর্ধসিদ্ধ খাবারকে খাওয়ার উপযোগী করা যায়। ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগ ব্যবহার করে রান্না করলে জ্বালানির পরিমান অনেক কম লাগে। জ্বালানি সাশ্রয়ীর কারনে এটি একটি পরিবেশ বান্ধব ব্যাগ। এটি মূলত তাপ নিরোধক নীতির তত্ত্ব (থারমাল ইপুলেশন) অনুসারে কাজ করে। কোনরূপ অতিরিক্ত তাপ ছাড়াই খাবার গরম রাখে। গ্রামের সাধারণ মানুষ খাবার গরম রাখার জন্য প্রচলিত কম্বলের পরিবর্তে ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগ ব্যবহার করতে পারে।

## ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে কিভাবে রান্না করবেন

- (১) প্রথমত যেকোন ধরণের খাদ্য দ্রব্যকে (যে রান্নায় পানির প্রয়োজন হয়) চুলাতে ফুটন্ত তাপমাত্রা পর্যন্ত তাপ দিয়ে অর্ধসিদ্ধ করে নিন।
- (২) চুলা থেকে পাত্রটি নামিয়ে যত তাড়াতাড়ি সম্ভব ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে রেখে মুখ বন্ধ করে দিন।
- (৩) পাত্রটি ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে নির্দিষ্ট সময় পর্যন্ত রেখে রান্নাটি সম্পন্ন হওয়ার জন্য অপেক্ষা করুন।
- (৪) রান্না শেষে পাত্রটি ব্যাগ থেকে বের করুন এবং পরিবেশন করুন।









(১) অর্ধ সিদ্ধ করুন

(২) ব্যাগে রাখুন

(৩) অপেক্ষা করুন

(0) (44 444.

# ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগের বৈশিষ্ট্য সমূহ

- প্রচলিত রান্নার তুলনায় জ্বালানী খরচ অর্ধেক লাগে
- প্রচলিত রান্নার তুলনায় রান্নার কাজের সময় অর্ধেক লাগে
- এই ব্যাগের ভিতরে খাদ্যদ্রব্য সর্বোচ্চ ৮-১০ঘন্টা পর্যন্ত গরম থাকে
- এই ব্যাগে সর্বোচ্চ ১২ ঘন্টা পর্যন্ত খাবার ঠিক থাকে
- এটি পরিবেশ বান্ধব রন্ধন পদ্ধতি
- ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগ ব্যবহার করে রান্না করা খাদ্যের পুষ্টিগুণ প্রচলিত চুলায় রান্নার মতই
  থাকে
- এই ব্যাগে গরম খাবার গরম ও ঠান্ডা খাবার ঠান্ডা থাকে।

## ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগ ব্যবহারে রান্নার সময়

| খাদ্যের প্রকার | চুলায় ফুটন্ত তাপমাত্রা | ওয়ান্ডর ব্যাগে রাখার | সর্বমোট রান্নার সময় |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
|                | পর্যন্ত সময়            | সময়                  |                      |
| ভাত            | ৫-৮মিঃ                  | ২০-২৫মিঃ              | ৩০মিঃ                |
| আলু            | ১০-১২মিঃ                | ২০-২৫মিঃ              | ৩০মিঃ                |
| মুরগীর মাংস    | ১০-১৫মিঃ                | ২০-২৫মিঃ              | ৩০মিঃ                |
| সবজি মিক্স     | ১০-১২মিঃ                | ২০-২৫মিঃ              | ৩০মিঃ                |
| ডাল            | ১০-১২মিঃ                | ২০-২৫মিঃ              | ৩০মিঃ                |
| পোলাও          | ৫-৮মিঃ                  | ২০-২৫মিঃ              | ৩০মিঃ                |

# Alth WO

উপকরণঃ ভাতের চাল ১ কেজি পানি দুই কেজি



### त्रान्नात्र প्रणालिः

১ কেজি চাল ধুয়ে নিয়ে পরিমান মত পানি দিয়ে চুলায় বসিয়ে দিন। অতপর ৫-৮ মিনিট জ্বাল হওয়ার পর পানি টগবগ করে ফুটে উঠলে পাত্রটি চুলা থেকে নামিয়ে নিন। তারপর পাশে রাখা ওযাভার ব্যাগের ভেতর যত তাড়াতাড়ি সম্ভব পাত্রটি বসিয়ে মুখ বন্ধ করে দিন। ২০-২৫ মিনিট অপেক্ষা করুন। অতপর টেবিলে গরম ভাত পরিবেশন করুন। এই ব্যাগ ব্যবহার করে জ্বালানী সাশ্রয় ও সময় বাচাঁতে দুই বেলার ভাত এক সাথেও রান্না করা সম্ভব।





#### উপকরণঃ

আলু ৫০০গ্রাম, কাচা কলা ৪টি, মিষ্টি কুমড়া ৪০০ গ্রাম, ফুলকপি ১ টি, পেঁপে ৩০০গ্রাম, কাঁচামরিচ, সয়াবিন তেল, পেয়াঁজ, আদা বাটা, রসুন বাটা, তেজ পাতা, লবন, হলুদ ও মরিচ গুঁড়া, গরম মসলা পরিমান্মত।

## त्रान्नात्र প्रणालिः

একটি পাত্রে প্রথমে সবজি ভালভাবে ধুয়ে ছোট ছোট আকারে কেটে নিন। পাত্রটি চুলায় বসিয়ে তেল দিয়ে পেয়াঁজ নাড়ুন। পেয়াঁজ বাদামী রং হলে সব মসলা ও সামান্য পানি দিয়ে মসলা কষিয়ে নিন। মশলা কষানো হয়ে গেলে সব উপকরণ পাত্রে দিয়ে ভালভাবে নেড়ে ঢেকে দিন। ১০-১২ মি: পর তরকারি টগবগ করে ফুটে উঠলে চুলা থেকে নামিয়ে আগে থেকেই তৈরি রাখা ওয়াভার ব্যাগে ঢুকিয়ে মুখ বন্ধ করে দিয়ে ২০-২৫ মিনিট অপেক্ষা করুন। অতপর ব্যাগ হতে বের করে পরিবেশন করুন।

# यूक्षीत याश्य

#### উপকরণঃ

মুরগী ২িট, পেয়াঁজ কুচি, আদা বাটা, রসুন বাটা, জিরা বাটা, মরিচ ও হলুদ গুঁড়া, দারুচিনি, এলাচ সয়াবিন তেল পরিমান মত



## রান্নার প্রণালিঃ

একটি পাত্রে মাংস ভালভাবে ধুয়ে পানি ঝরিয়ে নিয়ে চুলায় বসিয়ে দিন। সব মসলা পরিমানমত দিয়ে মাংস কষিয়ে নিন। এরপর পরিমাণ মত পানি দিয়ে ঢেকে দিন। ১০-১২ মিনিট পর টগবগ করে ফুটে উঠলে চুলা থেকে পাত্রটি নামিয়ে পাশে তৈরি রাখা ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে যত তাড়াতাড়ি সম্ভব বসিয়ে দিয়ে মুখ বন্ধ করে দিন। ২০-২৫ মিনিট অপেক্ষা করার পর মুরগীর মাংস সম্পূর্ণভাবে রান্না হলে ব্যাগ থেকে বের করে পরিবেশন করুন।



# WM

#### উপকরণঃ

মসুর ডাল ১/২ কেজি, কাঁচামরিচ, হলুদওঁড়া, রসুন, পেয়াঁজ, মরিচ গুঁড়া, সয়াবিন তেল, লবণ ও পানি পরিমান্মত

## त्रान्नात প্रণालिः

একটি পাত্রে মসুর ভাল ধুয়ে পানি ঝরিয়ে নিন। সব মসলা দিয়ে ভালভাবে মেখে পরিমাণমত পানি দিয়ে চুলায় বসিয়ে দিন। অতপর ১০-১২ মিনিট জ্বাল দিন। ভাল টগবগ করে ফুটে উঠলে পাশে তৈরি থাকা ওয়াভার ব্যাগের ভেতর ঢুকিয়ে মুখ বন্ধ করে দিয়ে ২০-২৫ মিনিট অপেক্ষা করুন। ভাল সম্পূর্ণভাবে রান্না হয়ে গেলে ব্যাগ থেকে বের করে টেবিলে পরিবেশন করুন।

# CYMMYB

#### উপকরণঃ

পোলাও এর চাল ১ কেজি, পেয়াঁজ কুঁচি, আদাবাটা, রসুন বাটা, গরম মসলা (এলাচ, দারুচিনি, তেজপাতা, কিসমিস), সয়াবিন তেল, ঘি. পানি, লবণ পরিমাণমত।



#### त्रान्नात প्रशालिः

পোলাও এর চাল ভালভাবে ধুয়ে পানি ঝরিয়ে নিন। চুলায় একটি পাত্র বসিয়ে প্রথমে তেল দিন। তেল গরম হলে কাঁটা পেয়াঁজ দিন। পেয়াঁজ লালচে হলে চাল দিয়ে দিন। অতপর ঘি সহ সব উপকরণ দিয়ে দিন। ৩-৪ মিনিট নেড়ে পানি দিয়ে ঢেকে দিন। অতপর ৫-৮ মিনিট পর টগবগ করে ফুটে উঠলে চুলা থেকে নামিয়ে তৈরি থাকা ওয়াভার ব্যাগ এ যত তাড়াতাড়ি সম্ভব ঢুকিয়ে মুখ বন্ধ করে দিন। ২০-২৫ মিনিট অপেক্ষা করার পর রান্না সম্পূণ হয়ে গেলে ব্যাগ থেকে বের করে টেবিলে পরিবেশন করুন।





#### উপকরণঃ

পোলাও এর চাল ১ কেজি , মসুর ডাল ৫০০গ্রাম, মুগ ডাল, পেয়াঁজ কুঁচি, সয়াবিন তেল, আদাবাটা, রসুন বাটা, গরম মসলা ( এলাচ, দারুচিনি, তেজপাতা), ঘি, হলুদ গুঁড়া, মরিচ গুঁড়া, কাঁচা মরিচ, লবণ পরিমাণমত।

## त्रान्नात्र প्रणालिः

একটি পাত্রে চাল ও ডাল ভালভাবে ধুয়ে পানি ঝরিয়ে নিন।পাত্রটি চুলায় বসিয়ে সব মসলা পরিমাণ মত দিয়ে ভালভাবে নাড়তে থাকুন এবং পরিমাণ মত পানি দিয়ে ঢেকে দিন। ১০-১৫ মিনিট জ্বাল দেওয়ার পর টগবগ করে ফুটে উঠলে চুলা থেকে নামিয়ে পাশে রাখা ওয়াভার ব্যাগে যত তাড়াতাড়ি সম্ভব ঢুকিয়ে মুখ বন্ধ করে দিন। এরপর ২০-২৫ মিনিট অপেক্ষা করুন। রান্না হয়ে গেলে ব্যাগ থেকে বের করে গরম গরম পরিবেশন করুন।

# ওয়াভার ব্যাগে রান্নার কিছু প্রয়োজনীয় প্রশ্ন ও উত্তর

## প্র: ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে কি ধরনের খাবার রান্না করা যায়:

উ: মাংস, ডাল, সবজি , পোলাও , খিচুড়ি, মাছ ইত্যাদি খুবই সুন্দর ও সম্পূর্ণভাবে রান্না করা যায়। কিন্তু ভাজি জাতিয় কোন খাবার রান্না করা যায় না।

## প্র: চুলা থেকে নামানোর পর কতক্ষণ পাত্রটি ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে রাখতে হবে?

উ: এটা নির্ভর করে রান্নার প্রক্রিয়া এবং মাংস অথবা সবজি কাটার টুকরার উপর। এক্ষেত্রে প্রতিটি রান্নার জন্য নিদের্শিকা রয়েছে। বিভিন্ন খাবারের জন্য বিভিন্ন সময়ের প্রয়োজন হয়। যা টেবিলে দেখানো হয়েছে।

## প্র: ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে মুরগী রান্না নিরাপদ কিনা?

উ: ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে মুরগীর মাংস রান্না করা যায়। নির্দেশিকা অনুসরন করে রান্না করলে রান্না ভালো হয়। মাংসের পাত্রটি ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে দেয়ার আগে হালকা বাদামী করে কষিয়ে নিতে হবে।

## প্র: ডাল রান্নার ক্ষেত্রে কি পরিমাণ পানি ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে রাখা উচিত?

উ: ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে রাখা পাত্রের পানি বাষ্পে পরিনত হয় না। ডালে পানির পরিমান নির্ভর করে আপনার নিজের ইচ্ছার উপর, কতটুকু পানি আপনি রাখতে চান সেই দিকে লক্ষ্য রেখে পানির পরিমাণ নির্ধারণ করতে হবে।

## প্র: খাবার অতিরিক্ত রান্না হতে পারে কি?

উ: ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে অতিরিক্ত রান্না হওয়া বা পুড়ে যাওয়ার সম্ভাবনা থাকে না।

## প্র: যে কোনো ধরনের পাত্র ব্যবহার করা যায় কিনা?

উ: ঢাকনাযুক্ত তাপনিরোধক পাত্র সবচেয়ে বেশী উপযোগী, হাতলযুক্ত পাত্র ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে বসিয়ে ব্যবহার করা যায়। ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে প্রেসার কুকার , ঢালাই লোহা বা মাটির পাত্র ব্যবহার না করাই ভাল।

# নিরাপত্তা বিষয়ক পরামর্শ

- O কুসুম কুসুম গরম খাবার ওয়াভার ব্যাগে রাখা যাবেনা, কেননা তা ব্যাকটেরিয়া জন্মানোর আদর্শ পরিবেশ।
- O আগুনের শিখা থেকে ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগকে দূরে রাখুন।
- o ঢালাই লোহা, প্রেসার কুকার অথবা মাটির পাত্র ব্যবহার করলে পাত্রটি মোটা কাপড় দিয়ে পেঁচিয়ে ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগে দিতে হবে।
- o পাত্রের তাপমাত্রা ১৮০ ডিগ্রী সে: এর বেশী হলে, পাত্রটি সরাসরি ওয়াভার ব্যাগে রাখা যাবেনা।
- ওয়াভার ব্যাগ ব্যবহারের সময় শিশুদের নাগালের বাইরে রাখা উচিত।

# ওয়ান্ডার ব্যাগ

পরিবেশবান্ধব রান্নার মাধ্যম

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