

Indian Clean Cookstove Forum 2014

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The Need for Clean Cooking Energy

Around **3 billion** people cook and heat their homes using solid fuels (i.e. wood, charcoal, coal, dung, crop wastes) on open fires or traditional stoves.

“Approx. **4.3 million** people per year die from the exposure to household air pollution. “

- World Health Organization



The Need for Clean Cooking

In India, more than **166 million** households are dependent on biomass fuel as their main source of energy for cooking.

Majority of these households use inefficient and highly polluting traditional cookstoves.

As per WHO estimates, **4,88,000** deaths in India every year are caused by Indoor Air Pollution.

Apart from the health impact, traditional cookstoves have a big impact on forest and environment and also adverse social impact like long hours for fuel collection, cooking which could be used for other important activities



Clean Cooking Energy – The Indian Scenario

- Promotion of Clean Cooking Energy has been a priority of MNRE.
- **The National Programme on Improved Cookstoves (NPIC)** was launched in 1983.
- NPIC was implemented on a mass scale through a range of implementing partners that included State Nodal Agencies, NGOs and self-employed-workers.
- During 1983-2002, it disseminated more than **35 million** cookstoves in the entire country.

Clean Cooking Energy – The Indian Scenario

- National Biomass Cookstoves Initiative (NBCI) initiated in Dec 2009, for promoting clean and efficient energy for cooking, improving technical capacity, strengthening R&D and pilot scale demonstrations of improved cookstoves.
- Three Test Centres set up for performance testing. development of test protocols for improved biomass domestic and community cookstoves
- Revised standards published by BIS in August 2013.

Sl. No.	Type of Cookstove	Standard Performance Parameters					
		Earlier BIS(1991)			Revised Standard(August 2013)		
		Thermal efficiency (%)	CO/CO2	TSP(mg/m ³)	Thermal efficiency (%)	CO (g/MJ _d)	TPM (mg/MJ _d)
1	Natural Draft	Shall not be less than 25%	0.04	2	Shall not be less than 25%	5	≤ 350
2	Forced Draft	Not available	Not available	Not available	Shall not be less than 35%	5	≤ 150

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- National Programme launched in June 2014 for promotion of improved biomass Cookstoves in all the State/UTs for providing clean cooking energy solutions and reduce drudgery of women and children and emissions
- Implementation by State Nodal/Implementing Agencies, State Departments, NGOs, business development organization etc.
- Target Users
 - Households
 - Kitchens of Mid-day Meal Schemes, Angandwadi, Forest Rest Houses
 - Tribal/SC/BC Hostels etc.
 - Road side dhabas and small hotels.



UNNAT CHULHA ABHIYAN (UCA) Year-wise Physical Target

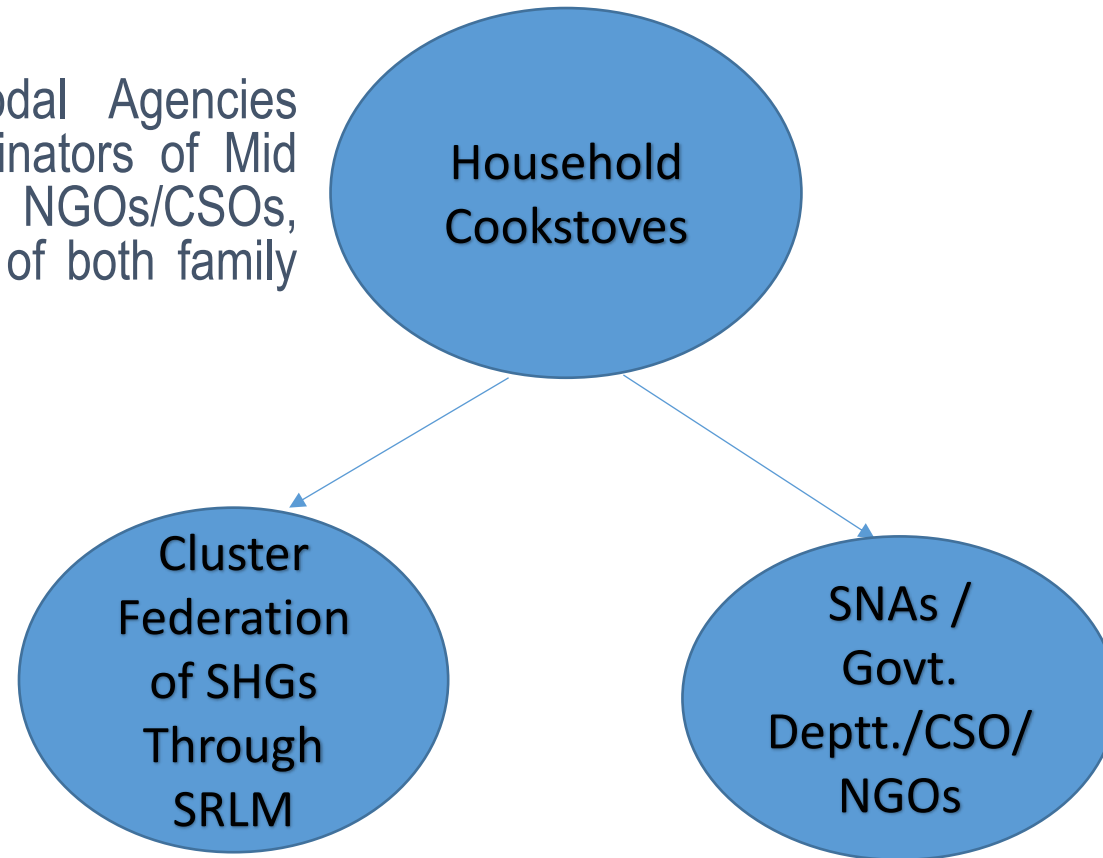
Sl. No.	Year	Physical Targets		
		Family Type/ Household cook-stoves including earthen chulhas	Community Size Cook-stoves	
			Dhabas, Canteen, Industry	Anganwadis/ ICDS/ MDM/ Tribal Hostels etc
1	2012-13	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	2013-14	100,000	5,000	5,000
3	2014-15	750,000	25,000	75,000
4	2015-16	750,000	40,000	75,000
5	2016-17	8,00,000	50,000	75,000
Total		24,00,000	1,20,000	230,000

Central Financial Assistance for UCA

Sl. no.	Items	Funds in Crores (INR)
1.	Test Centres	5.0
2.	Research and Development	7.00
3.	<p>Deployment of family sized cook-stoves.Upto 50% of cost of cook-stoves with maximum ceiling Rs.400/- natural draft(including earthen chulhas with matel combustion chambers) and Rs.800/- forced draft (average support Rs.600/-) for 2013-14 and 2014-15.</p> <p>Up to 40% of cost with max ceiling of Rs.300/- natural draft & Rs.600/-for forced draft cookstoves(including earthen chulhas with metal combustion chambers) (average support Rs.450/-) for 2015-16, 2016-17.</p> <p>Construction fee to masons @10% per chulha for construction added to overall cost</p>	120.75
4.	<p>Deployment of Community Cook-stoves for MDM, Anganwadi, tribal hostels, etc. Upto 50% cost of cook-stoves with max. ceiling of Rs.2500/- natural draft & Rs.5000/- forced draft type cook-stoves (average support Rs.3750/-) for 2013-14 & 2014-15.</p> <p>Up to 40% with maximum support Rs.2000/-for natural draft and Rs. 4000/- for forced draft type (the average support Rs.3000/-) for 2015-16, 2016-17.</p>	75.07
5.	Deployment of community cook-stoves for commercial and industry. Entire cost to be borne by users. Success fee @ 15%, 10% and 5% for 2013-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 to implementing agency/ manufacturer/ Nodal Agency for dissemination	3.64
6.	Technical assistance for implementing agencies(@10% of support.	23.41
7.	Administrative/overhead charges for implementing organizations (@10% of support)	23.41
8.	Field Monitoring and Evaluation	20.00
9.	Publicity	16.00
	Total	294.28/-

UCA: Implementation Models

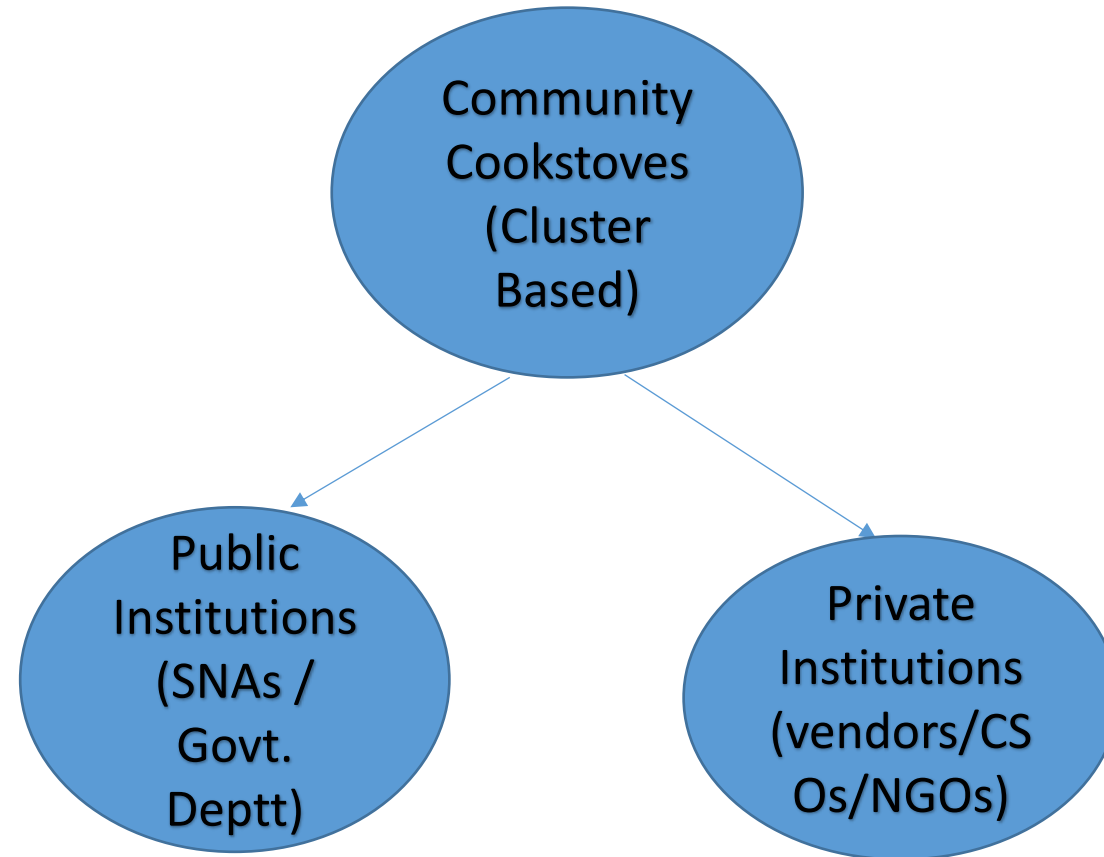
- Implementation through State Nodal Agencies /State Departments District Coordinators of Mid Day Meal Scheme, NRLM, NGOs/CSOs, manufacturers, etc. for deployment of both family type and community size chulhas.



- Community Support Fund to be setup with subsidy to be disbursed as loan to SHG members
- Technical Assistance (10%) and Administrative Charges (10%) to be given to SRLM

- MNRE Subsidy to be transferred to SNAs/Govt. Deptt. To be disbursed to the beneficiaries

UCA: Implementation Models



- Provisions for providing direct subsidy SNAs / Government Deptts.

- No subsidy to users
- Success to be given to distributors

Selection of Unnat Chulhas

- Only cookstoves approved by MNRE on the basis of BIS standards to be considered.
- MNRE cookstove division will consistently update the list of approved cookstoves on the basis of new model qualifying the standards.
- For earthen cookstove, only with combustion chambers to be considered.
- 33 Models and 18 manufacturers of Improved Cookstoves approved by MNRE for deployment under UCA. (List available on MNRE website.)



UCA: Fund Flow Mechanism

- Funds will be released to implementing organisations who will pass the benefit to beneficiaries
- 40% of project cost & technical assistance and overhead charges to be released with the sanction letter to State Govt. Agencies.
- For others such as NGOs , Industry ,SHGs etc 30% of project cost on successful installation and commissioning with list of beneficiaries verified by the Gram Sabha/Panchayat.
- Balance funds in both cases to be released after successful field performance monitoring & evaluation by third party with submission of final completion report & related documents
- Funds for publicity and field performance monitoring activities will be released directly to the implementing agencies.

UCA: Awareness Creation

- The framework for content for awareness and demand creation to be prepared by MNRE
 - The templates for audio-visuals
 - The script for running the demonstration kits
- Each implementing partner to develop the localized content on the basis of framework and implement.
 - Implementing partner will hire agencies to implement the strategies in implementing areas.
 - The awareness creation and demand creation will happen with geographic focus.
 - Cluster based approach to be preferred.
- Several regional workshops are planned to ensure large scale participation from manufacturers and other stakeholders



UCA: Monitoring and Evaluation

- UCA has provision for concurrent, third-party monitoring and post-project impact assessment.
- Third-party monitoring and post-project impact assessment will be done by MNRE
- MNRE will develop the framework for concurrent monitoring and quality control.
- Implementing partners to take responsibility of concurrent monitoring as per the framework developed by MNRE.
- MNRE will develop online platform for that will host user-submitted data from the field and provide data for quality control and assessment.
- Online grievance redressal systems for stakeholders.



UCA: Role of Test Centres

- To support research, development, demonstration and testing of improved cookstoves
- To carry out performance testing as per BIS standards
- To develop and propose new standards for earthen chulhas.
- To provide support for random field monitoring and performance evaluation of approved cookstoves in actual field conditions
- To develop annual action plan for different activities envisaged for test centres



UCA: Integration of PoA in UCA

- All implementing agencies can participate in MNRE CDM PoA.
- SSSNIRE will be the CME for the PoA and implementing agencies (including SNAs) under UCA can be CPAs.
- Technical expert in UCC will coordinate with implementing agencies and SSSNIRE to bundle projects for availing CDM benefits.
- CPAs will avail 92% of the accrued carbon credits, remaining credits will be SSSNIRE.



Unnat Chulha Abhiyan- Collaboration with other development agencies

- MNRE is welcoming support from other national and international agencies in programme implementation
- Extensive capacity building and technical support being provided to manufacturers and implementing partner
- GIZ and Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves are supporting UCA in activities such as awareness creation, stakeholder capacity building etc
- A comprehensive programme implementation guide prepared with GIZ is to be released soon

Clean Cooking Energy- Issues

- Need to scale up production, marketing and communication efforts to increase awareness and trigger demand.
- Increased affordability through cost reduction
- Focus on improved quality, design and technology to serve user needs better
- Clean effective and efficient cookstoves should reach every household to reduce fuelwood consumption and improve health & environment.



Thank you.