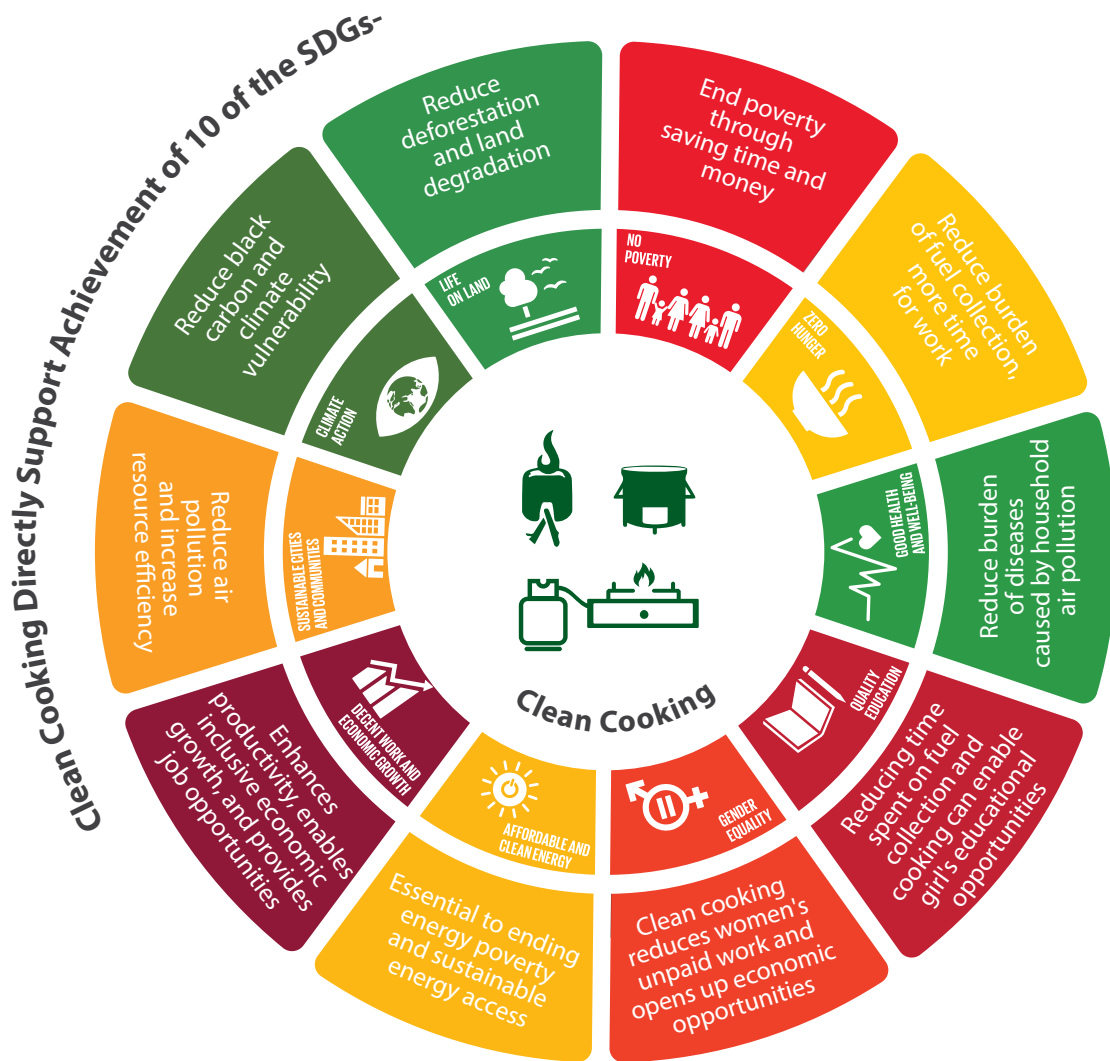


Background

Over 8,500 children die every year in Bangladesh from diseases caused by household air pollution. This indoor air pollution is primarily produced by the traditional cooking and heating practices which use solid fuels, such as fuelwood, agricultural residues and dung. Nine out of every ten Bangladeshi households rely on solid fuels to cook which produces a range of health damaging pollutants such as fine particles and carbon monoxide. Household air pollution causes 78,000 premature deaths in Bangladesh every year, equivalent to approximately 15% of all deaths. Women and children are the major victims here, since the health and time burden of fuel collection and inefficient cooking almost entirely falls on them. The lack of access to clean cooking energy also increases pressures on forests and habitats and leads to increased emissions of harmful pollutants that contribute to climate change. Countries with similar income levels as Bangladesh have successfully switched to modern, clean cooking solutions. Therefore, while inefficient cooking methods are still prevalent in Bangladesh, transitioning to cleaner cooking solutions is possible in the near term. This transition will greatly improve household energy access and bring about broader sustainable development gains in Bangladesh.

Policy Breakfast

Household air pollution and clean cooking have not received appropriate urgency, attention, and financing at the global or national level. These issues are still widely unknown or misunderstood. However, both in Bangladesh and globally, the issues are gaining more attention. Clean cooking is directly included in the Sustainable Development Goals and understood as a tool for delivering the Paris Agreement. Additionally, Bangladesh has a Country Action Plan on clean cooking, which calls for an additional 30 million households to adopt clean and efficient cookstoves and fuels by 2030. The country also included clean cooking within its national plan to implement the Paris Agreement. While these agendas and policies are foundational, they are not sufficient. There is still a need for additional conducive policies to improve access to clean and efficient cookstoves and fuels for millions of Bangladeshi households, especially within broader financial, health, climate, and women's empowerment policy efforts. Therefore, this policy breakfast aims to create a platform where influential representatives from the government, private sector, and civil society come together to discuss opportunities to scale access to clean cooking through policy.



Barriers of adopting clean cookstoves

Lack of market penetration

500,000 improved cook stoves are functioning, representing only 3% of the total market penetration

Dissemination of 2.5 million improved cookstoves till end of 2016

Products quality/Innovation

Innovation and improved manufacturing can greatly enhance the quality and performance of technologies and fuels, which will encourage more households to purchase and use clean cooking solutions.

Tariff barriers

High duty on improved cookstoves (almost 50%) inhibits the affordability of these technologies as well as market growth.

Value added tax on cookstoves and cookstove materials also makes the products costlier for the household growth.

Lack of financing

There is a significant need for grant, low-cost finances and investment resources to scale the clean cooking sector in Bangladesh.

Before adopting clean cooking technologies and fuels

Due to household air pollution-

137 million
people affected

78,000
people die each year

8,500
Children die each year

89%
Population using
solid fuels for cooking

After adopting clean cooking technologies and fuels

Reducing solid fuel use by
30-60%
will result in **50-90%**
reduction in black carbon emissions

By switching **50 million**
Bangladeshi households ...

...to Tier 3 improved biomass stoves

2,200 child deaths and

478 adult deaths
could be prevented
each year

...to LPG for cooking

4,800 child deaths
and

1,734 adult deaths
could be prevented
each year



What Bangladesh is doing in this regard?



Country Action Plan in 2013

Calls for greater action towards achieving universal use of clean cooking solutions by 2030 to meet the goal of "smoke-free kitchens"

Sets the interim goal of 30 million households adopting clean cooking solutions

Launches the Household Energy Platform and outlines additional priority interventions.



Paris Agreement

Commitment to incentivize the uptake of improved cookstoves through policy mechanisms, support the transition from cooking with biomass to cooking with LPG, and promote greater energy efficiency at the household level in Bangladesh's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to mitigate and adapt to climate change.



SDG

Clean cooking directly supports the achievement of 10 SDGs and enables progress across the entire 2030 agenda

Indicators on clean cooking, household air pollution, and women's unpaid work are included in the SDG indicator framework, meaning that SDG targets cannot be met without increasing access to clean cooking technologies and fuels

Agenda for discussion



Format of the session

Keynote

from government perspective



Participants

join the debate on motion




Additional remarks
from non- government perspective



Suggestions
are compiled and recorded

Chatham House Rules are followed to encourage candid discussion



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