



Contextualizing Clean Energy Interventions in the Household Sector within Low- and Middle-Income Countries

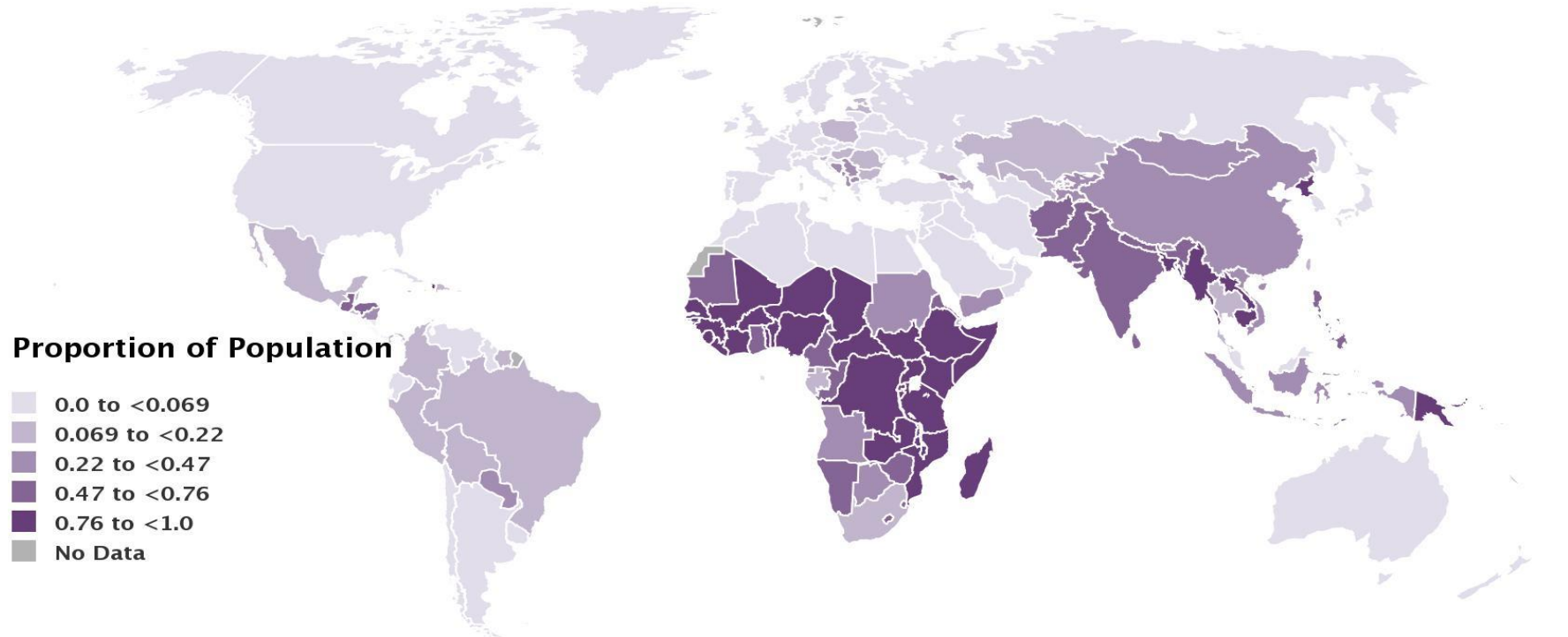
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The problem of ubiquity: Household air pollution exposures

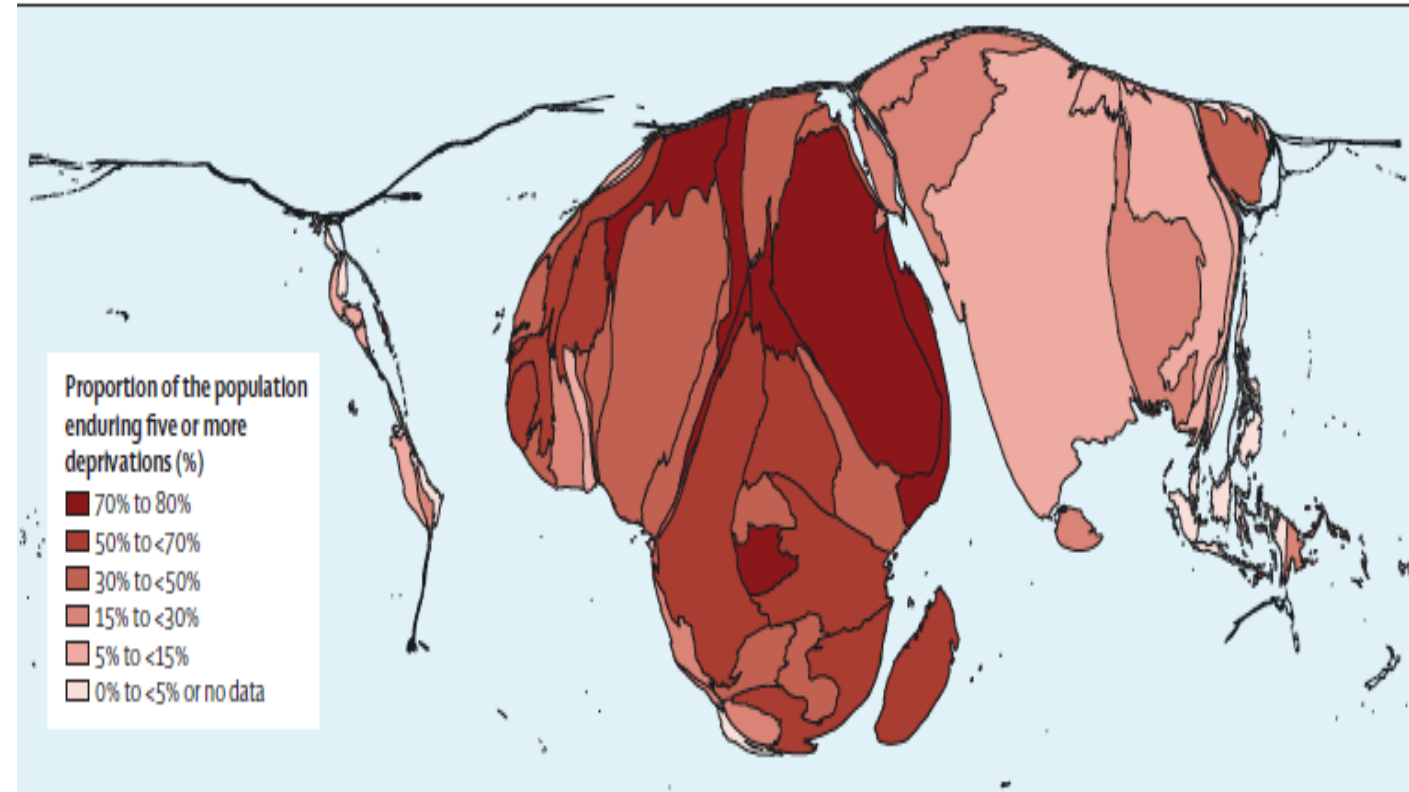
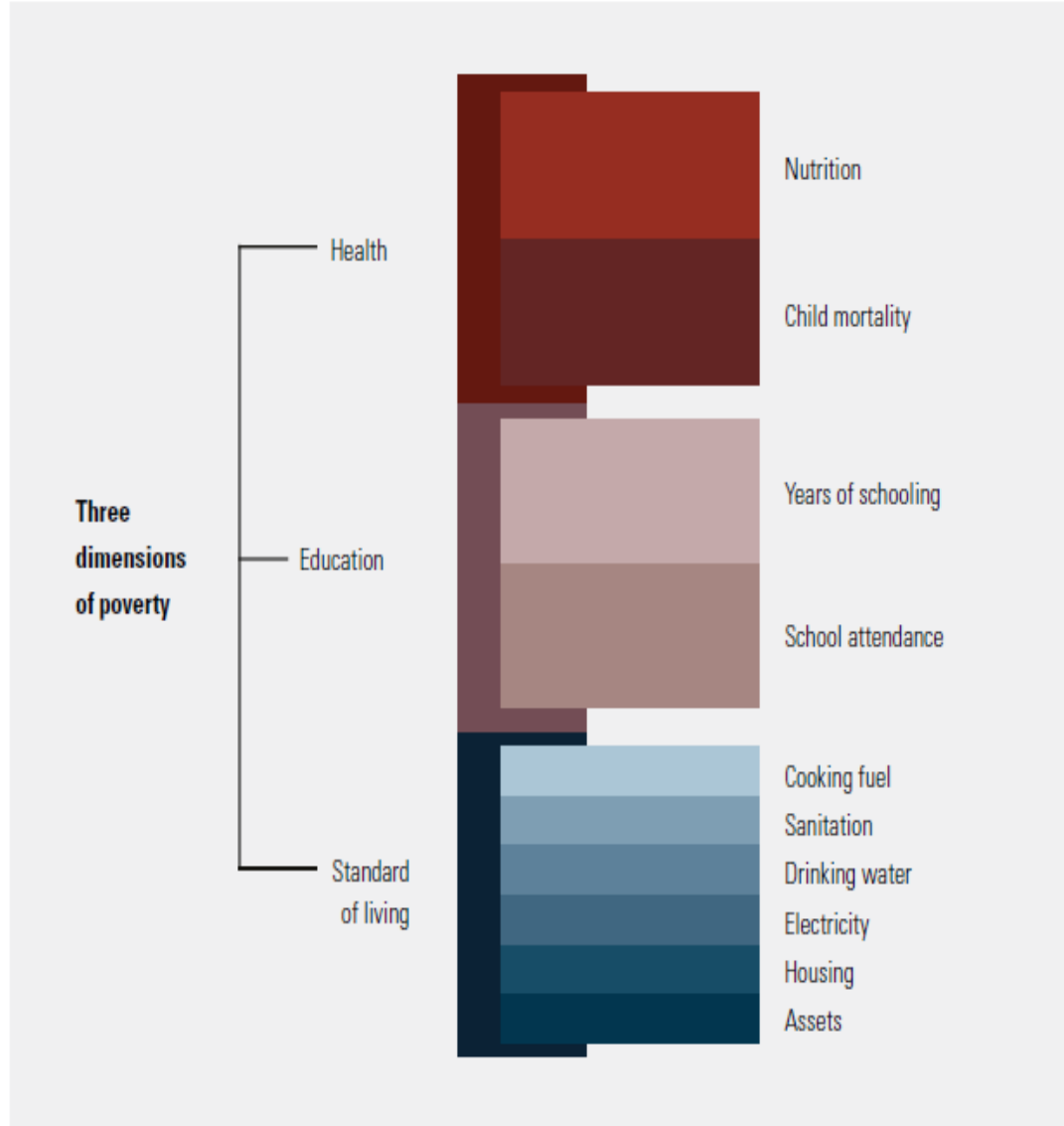
Proportion of Population Using Solid Fuels in 2019



State of Global Air 2020

The problem of inequity: Multi-dimensional poverty in the poorest billion

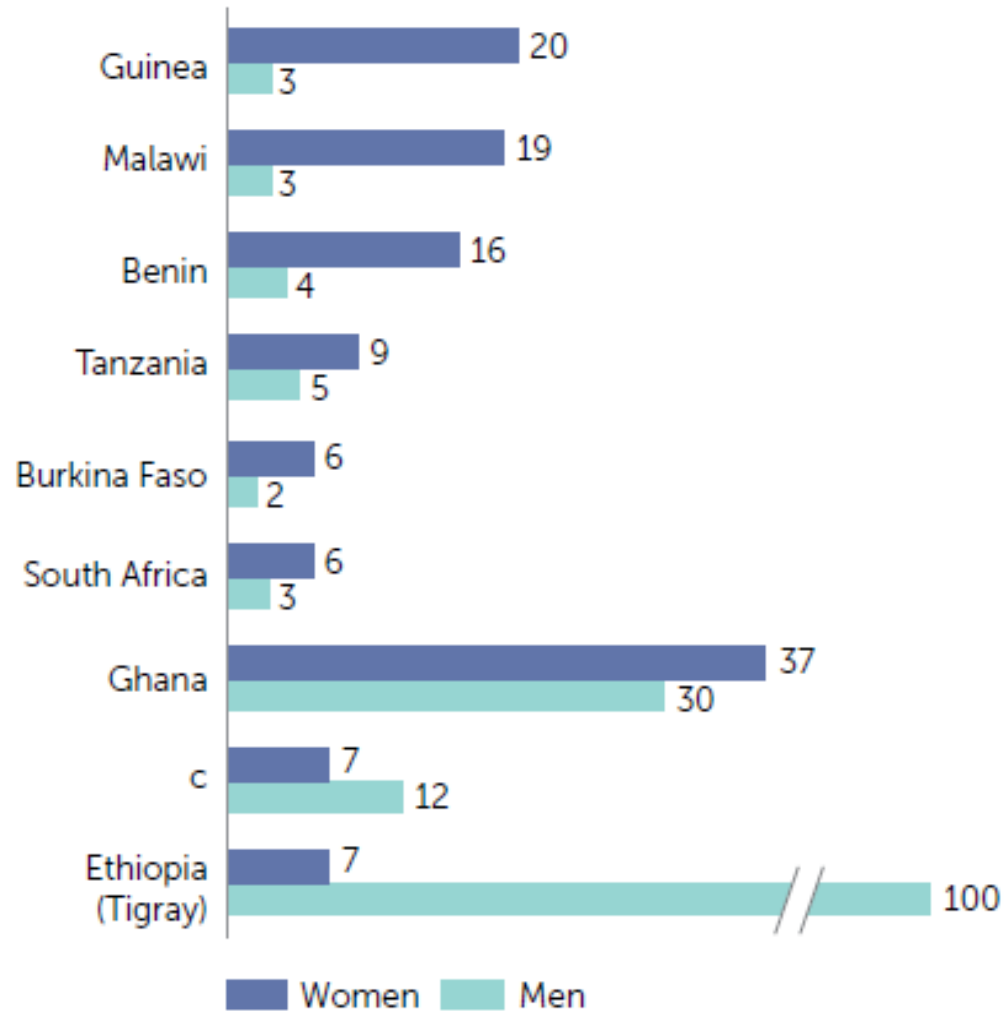
Structure of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index



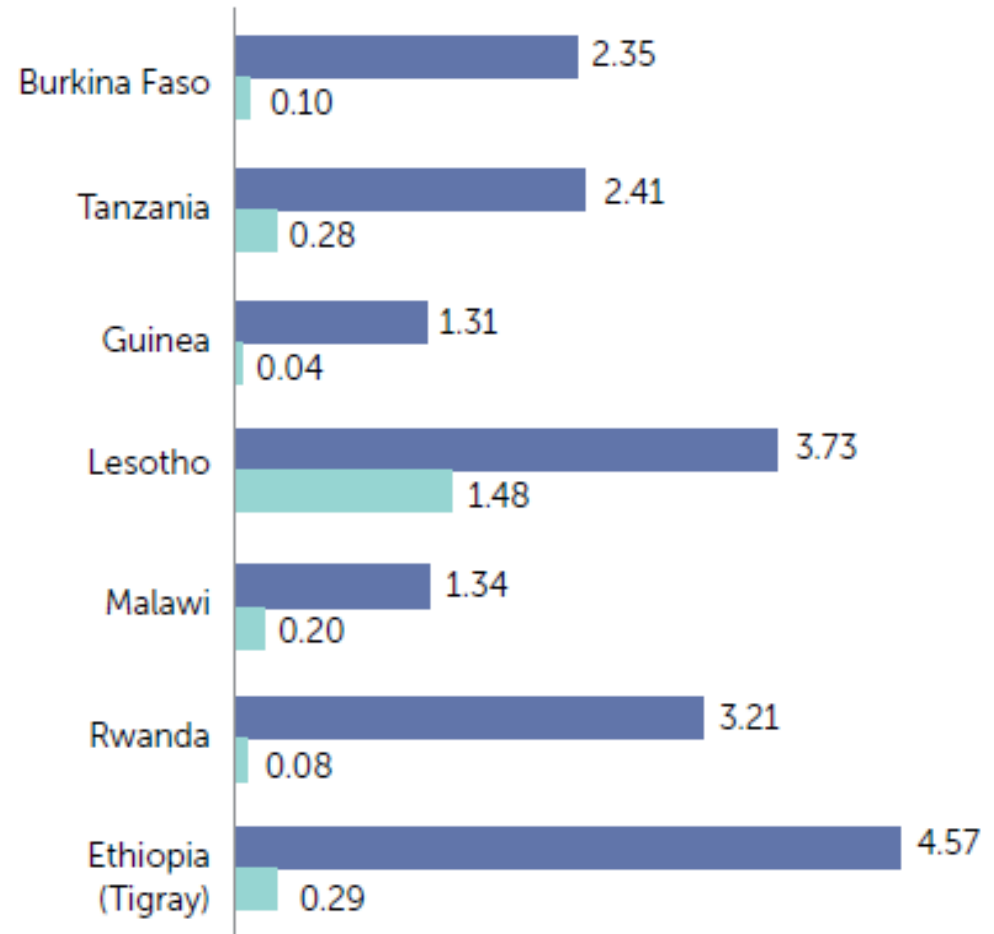
Geographical distribution of the poorest billion with country sizes drawn proportional to the number of people with >5 deprivations

The problem of time poverty

a. Fuelwood collection (minutes per day)



b. Cooking (hours per day)



The problem of regional capacity

- Can the expanding battery of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and Exposure-response studies focused on cleaner cooking technologies provide unequivocal evidence?
- Can accountability studies be mounted within on-going programmatic clean cooking efforts to scale and sustain these programs based on health and climate co-benefits?
- Could we just pitch solutions that will get us up on the energy ladder and down the emissions and exposure ladder with the exposure ladder rungs set at least at the level of the WHO-Interim Target 1?
- Could we just pitch eliminating solid fuels as the lowest hanging fruit for ambient air quality actions for which regulatory standards exist even in LMIC settings?
- Are we doing enough to create local/regional capacities to generate and apply science based evidence from air quality and climate actions?