

Report on Consultation Meetings held with Provincial and Local Governments for Promoting Electric Cooking In Nepal

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Government of Nepal
National Planning Commission
Singha Durbar

In collaboration with



CLEAN
COOKING
ALLIANCE



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Forward

Clean cooking plays a critical role in meeting the Government of Nepal's (GoN) commitments towards achieving universal energy access. National Planning Commission (NPC) has prioritized access to clean cooking in its 15th Five Year Plan, Sustainable Development Goals in its 7th target, and Nationally Determined Contribution to achieve energy access, enhance energy security, and reduce reliance on imported energy for Nepal. The current five-year plan targets a minimum of one million electric stoves, upgraded electricity supply infrastructure, adjustment of electricity tariffs to support uptake, and the development of standards for electric cookstoves. The GoN has announced campaigns to promote electric cooking replacing Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). The provincial and local governments also announced incentives to promote electric cooking to reduce the use of LPG. Accordingly, NPC initiated consultation meetings with provincial and local governments to receive their views and plans to make the e-cooking campaign effective.

I, on behalf of NPC, would like to thank Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA) for collaborating with us to promote e-cooking at the provincial and local levels. I would also like to thank Ms. Karuna Bajracharya, Country Representative of CCA, Mr. Purushottam Ghimire, Governance Expert, Mr. Mohan Das Manandhar, Energy Expert, and Ms. Sarita Karki, Gender Expert, for supporting to make the consultation meeting successful. I would like to thank NPC secretariat and Mr. Bijju Kumar Shrestha, joint secretary of NPC. I would like to express my thanks to the Provincial Planning Commissions of Province 1 and Province 5 and Provincial government officials; Mayor, deputy Mayors, elected representatives, and officials of Birgunj Metropolitan City, Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City, Siddharthanagar Municipality, Tilottama Municipality, and Sainamaina Municipality, civil society, and private sector representative to make the initiative successful.

I believe the outcome of the consultation meetings will make governments and partners work together on this critical issue and ensure Nepali citizens have access to clean and affordable cooking options.

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Acronyms

AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Center
CAP	Country Action Plan
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCA	Clean Cooking Alliance
CPN	Communist Party of Nepal
DALY	Disability- Adjusted Live Years
FY	Fiscal Year
GoN	Government of Nepal
HAP	Household Air Pollution
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MW	Mega Watt
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPR	Nepalese Rupees
UML	United Marxist Leninist
USD	United State Dollars

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1. Introduction

Nearly 2.4 billion people worldwide do not have access to clean cooking. Using inefficient, polluting fuels and technologies is associated with acute and chronic health effects, particularly for women and children in low- and middle-income countries¹. About 3.2 million people die prematurely each year due to health risks posed by household air pollution (HAP).² In 2019, exposure to HAP in Nepal was associated with 20,000 deaths and 650,000 disability-adjusted live years (DALYs). In Nepal, the primary energy sources for cooking are mainly traditional sources such as firewood, agricultural residues, and animal dung cakes. Commercial sources such as oil products and electricity are less than 20%, and the use of renewable energy sources are limited.

Nepal has declared 2018 to 2028 as the 'Decade of Energy and Hydropower' to realize the dream of 'Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali.' In line with the vision, the federal government has set specific targets in the energy sector. This includes the promotion of clean energy for cooking purposes, along with making the kitchen smoke-free. Recently, Nepal saw a surplus of electricity in its grid. Accordingly, the Government of Nepal (GoN) has been encouraging electricity consumption, including electric cooking (e-cooking). The federal government has launched a campaign to replace Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) with e-cooking, thus helping to ease Nepal's trade deficit and effectively utilize the significant investment in hydropower. Currently, the increasing price of petroleum products in Nepal (due to Russia's ongoing war on Ukraine), is setting compelling grounds for replacing traditional biomass and petroleum-based energy sources with electricity-based cooking technologies.

In the new federal structure, local and provincial governments are given mandates related to promoting renewable energy. In this context, federal, provincial, and local governments are required to develop concrete targets and conducive laws, regulations, and guidelines to make clean cooking, including e-cooking an attractive choice for the people.

The Constitution of Nepal 2015 ended the unitary and centralized system of governance and authorized all three levels of the government (federal, provincial, and local) to legislate, formulate plans and policies, and mobilize resources within jurisdictions (Schedules 5 to 9) delineated to them. Since the 2017 elections, three levels of government have been executing their duties. Among the three levels, the federal government in particular faces the burden of transforming the legal, administrative, political, and fiscal structures – established under the unitary system – into a federal system. Many uncertainties and ambiguities have surfaced during this process. Such ambiguities appear primarily in relation to distribution of resources, jurisdictions of three levels of government, law-making, employee integration, and the administrative management of provincial and local governments. There are issues of ineffective coordination among and between 761 governments that have surfaced in the promotion and implementation of programs and projects.

Thus, it is imperative to have consultations with federal, provincial, and local governments in ensuring effective promotion and implementation of e-cooking projects.

1 <https://www.who.int/news/item/20-01-2022-who-publishes-new-global-data-on-the-use-of-clean-and-polluting-fuels-for-cooking-by-fuel-type>

2 <https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/air-quality-and-health/sectoral-interventions/household-air-pollution/health-risks#:~:text=Nearly%203.2%20million%20people%20die,caused%20by%20household%20air%20pollution&text=Household%20air%20pollution%20is%20caused,in%20and%20around%20the%20household.>

2. Objective

The National Planning Commission (NPC), with cooperation from Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA), organized consultation meetings with two provincial governments and six local governments located in: 1) Province 1 in Biratnagar, where Biratnagar Metropolitan City officials also participated, 2) Birgunj Metropolitan City, and 3) Lumbini Province (Province 5) in Butwal with the provincial government and four local governments.

The objective of the consultation meetings was to (1) promote and realize the Government of Nepal's (GoN) commitment to clean cooking, especially e-cooking, and (2) gain input and buy-in for the Country Action Plan (CAP) for Transforming the Cookstoves and Fuels Market in Nepal (See Section 4). The CAP, was developed in a close collaboration between the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) and the Clean Cooking Alliance, followed by working extensively with the National Planning Commission (NPC).

The places were identified/chosen with regards to the availability of reliable electricity distribution infrastructure, which is necessary for e-cooking. The consultation meetings were led by Hon'ble member of NPC, Professor Dr. Surendra Labh Karna (Ministry of Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation, and the vice-chairperson of the AEPC board). Political leaders of local governments, senior officials of provincial and local governments, leaders from various civil society organizations, leaders of NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs), investors, and business leaders from private sector and media participated in the consultation meetings. The list of organizations represented by the participants (key stakeholders and experts) is presented in the Annex 2, Annex 3 and Annex 4.

This report summarizes the priorities and issues raised during the consultation meetings for the promotion of e-cooking and provides key areas to move forward.

3. Government Commitments and Initiatives

The Government of Nepal (GoN) is committed to achieving universal access to clean cooking by 2030. Accordingly, the Second Nationally Determined Contribution has set targets to achieve 500,000 new improved cooking stoves by 2025, 25% electric cooking adoption by 2030, and 200,000 new household biogas plants by 2025. The GoN has set an ambitious target with percentage share of households using electric cookstoves as their primary mode of cooking increases from 6% in 2020 to 25% in 2030.³

The nodal agency for the promotion of alternative energy in Nepal – Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) has been supporting more than 14 million people across the country in using clean energy through deploying appropriate renewable energy solutions, subsidy, and credit financing since 1996. In the last 26 years, AEPC has played a critical role in the sectoral growth of renewable energy technologies and in providing electricity access and clean cooking solutions in Nepal.

Government's Initiative to Launch E-Cooking in 2022

In 2022, the GoN launched a campaign to promote electric cooking by replacing LPG considering the increase in the price of petroleum products, including LPG. July 2022 (Fiscal year 2021/2022) data published by the Department of Customs show that Nepal imported LPG worth more than Rs. 60 billion (USD 50 million) in the year July 2021– June 2022, which also impacted the reduction in Nepal's dwindling foreign currency reserve.

In this context, CCA undertook initiatives, in collaboration with NPC and AEPC, to support the GoN in its campaign of promoting e-cooking. CCA also supported provincial and local government leadership in articulating the promotion of clean cooking, especially e-cooking, during the preparation of the policy, program, and budget of federal and provincial governments in 2022.

Accordingly, federal and provincial governments included commitments to promote clean cooking, especially e-cooking in the policy, program, and budget speech for the fiscal year 2022/2023. Some of the highlights of the commitments stated in the budget (FY 2022/2023) are as follows:

1. Policy statements stated by Federal Government 2022/2023⁴

- "One e-cooking stove to one family" program. This program is to be implemented by local governments.
- For households not connected to the national grid, the budget allocation to provide improved cooking stoves.

2. Policy statements stated by Provincial Governments

Province 1: Electric cookstoves and electric vehicles will be promoted to reduce the use of petroleum products, including LPG. Electricity facilities will be delivered to all citizens' homes within the next two years.⁵

³ MoFE, 2021 (Assessment of Electric Cooking Targets for Nepal's 2020 Nationally Determined Contributions)

⁴ MoF, 2022, Budget Speech (2022/23)

⁵ Province 1, MoEAP, Budget Speech (2022/23)

Madhesh Province (Province 2): To minimize the adverse health effects from the use of traditional fuel source especially dried animal dung by poor housewives, necessary budget allocation to operate programs on replacing dried animal dung with cleaner cooking options.⁶

Bagmati Province (Province 3): Under the “Complete electrified Province” program, through the use of solar, mini-grid, or other alternative energy, the federal government and the NEA will coordinate to provide access to clean and renewable energy for households without access to electricity services.⁷

Gandaki Province (Province 4): The use of electric stoves will be encouraged by developing strategy to replace LPG. Also, a policy will be developed to encourage the private sector to establish an electric stove industry.⁸

Lumbini Province (Province 5): Consumption of electricity will be encouraged through the use of electric stoves by the state government agencies.⁸

Karnali Province (Province 6): Necessary budget has been allocated to continue the “Karnali Bright Program” and provide electricity to all residents of Karnali.¹⁰

Sudurpaschim Province (Province 7): Electric stoves, appliances and vehicles that consume clean and green energy will be promoted.¹¹

6 Madhesh Pradesh, MoEAP, Budget Speech (2022/23)

7 Bagmati Pradesh, MoEAP, Budget Speech (2022/23)

8 Gandaki Pradesh, MoF, Budget Speech (2022/23)

9 Lumbini Pradesh, MoEAP, Budget Speech (2022/23)

10 Karnali Pradesh, MoEAP, Budget Speech (2022/23)

11 Sudurpaschim Pradesh, MoEAP, Budget Speech (2022/23)

4. CCA's Support for the Country Action Plan

In 2021, Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA) in close collaboration with the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC), launched the development of the Country Action Plan (CAP) for Transforming the Cookstoves and Fuels Market in Nepal. The CAP provides the GoN with a clear, strategic, and evidence-based roadmap with an actionable list of prioritized interventions to support Nepal's energy access goals, especially those related to the promotion of electric cooking. The CAP prioritized interventions are in four output areas: finance, enabling environment, supply, and demand.

CCA has worked extensively with the AEPC and subsequently with the National Planning Commission (NPC) to ensure that the CAP is (1) aligned with the GoN's goal and activities; (2) integrated into the national energy agenda; and (3) tailored to Nepal's context. Moreover, CCA and NPC presented the CAP draft to key stakeholders, including provincial and local governments, to gain feedback and buy-in. Once the board of AEPC approves the CAP, the CAP will be a national document to support the GoN who will use it to help achieve its clean cooking goals. The successful implementation of the CAP will aid the GoN in accelerating Nepal's large-scale transition to cleaner cooking solutions and achieve long-term environmental, climate, livelihood, and health impacts.

5. Consultation Meetings at the Provincial and Local levels

During one of the meetings, the keynote speaker and NPC member Professor Dr. Karna, stated that “Nepal has no option other than to go for e-cooking to reduce the import of LPG, helping to ease the pressure on foreign currency reserves. Moreover, moving to e-cooking supports healthy life.”

In the meetings, the former joint secretary of NPC discussed the governments’ (federal and provincial) commitments to promote clean cooking (especially e-cooking), in line with the commitments towards the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The country representative of CCA Nepal discussed the technical aspects of e-cooking, including cost and health benefits for the people, informing policymakers and investors about the clear opportunities for scaling e-cooking in Nepal – based on the findings of pilot study carried out by CCA Nepal. The pilot study was Nepal’s first large-scale, evidence-based research on e-cooking.¹² Energy expert and advisor to CCA highlighted the key roles of provincial governments and local governments of Nepal suggesting “Replacement of LPG with electricity for cooking requires strong collaboration among all three tiers of governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector, and invest by the government in improving the distribution and transmission system to provide quality and reliability of electric supply to citizens.”

The media coverage and photos of the meeting are presented in Annex 5 and Annex 6.

¹² <https://cleancooking.org/reports-and-tools/maximizing-the-health-benefits-of-clean-household-energy-in-peri-urban-nepal/>

6. Key Issues Raised in Consultation Meetings

Key issues raised in consultation meetings are highlighted below:

1. Key issues raised by Provincial Governments

1. The member of the Planning Commission of Province 1 (which has been launching clean cooking programs in various rural and urban municipalities by providing subsidies to purchase induction and other electric devices), stated that there is a need to accelerate clean cooking promotional drive by gathering support from the federal government in coordination with local government.
2. The Chief Secretary of the Lumbini Province and Secretary of the Ministry of Energy of Lumbini Province stressed on the need for effective coordination between federal, provincial, and local governments to help promote e-cooking rapidly.
3. Participants pointed out the need to strengthen electricity distribution infrastructure and stated that the current electricity supply is unreliable; therefore, improving the quality of electricity supply is important for promoting e-cooking practices across cities.
4. Many participants highlighted the need for an easy access to quality e-cooking stoves and maintenance facilities.
5. Participants from the private sector expressed their readiness to invest in manufacturing e-cooking stoves in Nepal while also ensuring warranty/guarantee to customers. The private sector requested the government to make provisions to increase customs duty and taxes on the import of induction and infrared cook stoves in order to make the local products more competitive.
6. The media and civil society concluded that people are unaware that e-cooking is cheaper than LPG. They stressed on the need for raising awareness regarding cost, technologies, and benefits involved in e-cooking.
7. The participants also mentioned that local governments should target students and differently-abled people by introducing electric cooking at a subsidized rate.

2. Key Issues Raised by Local Governments

Birgunj Metropolitan City:

1. The Mayor of Birgunj Metropolitan City (BMC) of Madhesh Pradesh (Province 2) said that uninterrupted supply of reliable electricity is a prerequisite for promoting electric cooking. He also stated that poor people living in BMC have been getting 50 units of free electricity, including 30 units from BMC and 20 units from the Federal Government, which makes it easy to promote e-cooking in BMC.
2. The joint secretary of NPC stated that civil society, NGOs, and private sector should work with the local government to promote e-cooking across communities. The joint secretary stressed that increasing electricity consumption through e-cooking also benefits climate change.

3. Participants urged the provincial and local governments to launch special programs to minimize the use of firewood and replace LPG by providing reliable electricity and biogas systems. They also stated that governments should coordinate and collaborate with each other and with the private sector and civil society partners.
4. Civil society leaders suggested that local government should lead awareness activities to encourage people to purchase electric cooking devices and reduce the use of LPG instead of waiting for the announcement of subsidy from the Federal Government. They also stated that electric cooking devices are much cheaper and healthier than other fuels.

Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City, Siddharthanagar Municipality, Tilottama Municipality, and Sainamaina Municipality:

1. Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Butwal Sub-Metropolitan, Siddharthanagar Municipality, Tilottama Municipality, and Sainamaina Municipality expressed their commitment towards promoting e-cooking.
2. It was agreed that there is a need for private sector engagement in order to accelerate the uptake of green solutions. Considering the high upfront cost, bank financing as there might be necessary.
3. The participants suggested that incentives like subsidies for electricity consumption and one-time compensations for the purchase of utensils may help uptake of increase electric cooking.
4. Expert participants advised the concerned authorities to concentrate on increasing the power generation to increase the use of electricity in cooking and to initiate launching programs on e-cooking at schools.
5. It was agreed that necessary planning needs to be carried out to identify local needs, preferences with regards to the management and implementation of sustainable electric cooking.
6. The civil society representatives also stressed on the fact that electric stoves may help promote more gender-friendly practices around cooking (considering the ease of operating one).

3. Key Issues raised by Experts

During the consultation meetings, experts suggested that the federal, provincial and local governments must make the following provisions to support e-cooking:

The federal government must

1. Provide concessional loans to Nepali business agencies to establish industries to produce electric cooking appliances. Civil society, NGOs, and private sector should work together with the local government to promote e-cooking at household levels.

Similarly, the provincial governments must

1. Formulate Energy Act and support NEA in strengthening electricity distribution infrastructure.
2. Support the regional market to make electric cooking stoves and other related appliances available to the customers.

Finally, the local governments must

1. Promote e-cooking by providing subsidies for low-income families,
2. Provide trainings to increase the number of skilled human resources at the local level for the necessary maintenance of e-cooking devices, and
3. Create awareness on the safety and benefits of using e-cooking appliances

7. Conclusion

Key issues were raised during the consultation meetings which need to be addressed to increase access to clean cooking, especially e-cooking in Nepal. These include:

1. Ensuring effective coordination among federal, provincial, and local governments

NPC and AEPC should develop a national guideline to define the mechanism for effective coordination and cooperation among key stakeholders (especially the three levels of the government -federal, provincial, and local) in the clean cooking sector and provide the framework for CAP implementation. For example, the three government levels should coordinate closely with NEA to further invest in expanding the electricity distribution and transmission infrastructure to meet the GoN's target of increasing national per capita electricity consumption. The guideline should clearly outline the role of government (federal, provincial, and local) and other actors (e.g., donors, development partners, civil society organizations, NGOs, CBOs, media, cooperatives, regulators, private sector, and financial institutions) involved in the clean cooking sector. The guidelines should detail a funding mechanism to support coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.

2. Supporting the private sector in regional markets to increase access to e-cooking

AEPC, with the support from partners, should work with the provincial and local governments to facilitate the involvement of the private sector to develop a viable supply chain for e-cooking. The CAP provides a roadmap for supporting the entry of the private sector in emerging clean cooking markets.

3. Conducting demand creation activities to encourage e-cooking

AEPC and partners, should support local governments to implement demand creation activities for e-cooking. The CAP provides a roadmap for enhancing demand for e-cooking across Nepal.

The NPC looks forward to working closely with the three government levels, and other partners and stakeholders to realize the GoN ambitious targets on clean cooking, especially e-cooking.

Annexes

Annex 1: Outline of Consultation Meeting

Program Outline

Clean Energy Campaign – Consultation Workshop

Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA) works with a global network of partners to build an inclusive industry that makes clean cooking accessible to the three billion people who live each day without it. Established in 2010, CCA is driving consumer demand, mobilizing investment to build a pipeline of scalable businesses, and fostering an enabling environment that allows the clean cooking sector to thrive. Clean cooking transforms lives by improving health, protecting the climate and environment, empowering women, and helping consumers save time and money.

CCA, in close collaboration with AEPC, has led the development of a “Country Action Plan” for “Transforming the Cookstoves and Fuels Market in Nepal” to leverage the momentum of Nepal’s broader energy access goals, especially those related to the promotion of electric cooking.

With an objective of promoting clean cooking, especially e-cooking, National Planning Commission (NPC) and CCA have jointly initiated the “Clean Energy Campaign – Consultation Workshop” at provincial and local levels under the leadership of Hon’ble Member of NPC, Prof. Dr. Surendra Labh Karna. This initiative helps the relevant stakeholders from provincial and local governments, civil society organizations, development partners, private sector organizations and associations, media and other key players in clean cooking areas to understand the need and importance and their roles for the promotion of e-cooking at current context where, Nepal is heading towards energy surplus.

The program structure of the consultation workshop shall be as follows:

Particulars	Remarks
Registration	
Welcome and Introduction of the Program	Moderator
Need, Importance and Essence of the “Clean Energy Campaign – Consultation Workshop”	Mohan Das Manandhar, Policy and Energy Expert
Policies and programs, budgets and plans of Federal and Provincial Governments on clean energy and electric cooking	Purushottam Ghimire, Policy Expert and Former Joint Secretary, Climate and Energy, Government of Nepal
Presentation on “Country Action Plan” for “Transforming the Cookstoves and Fuels Market in Nepal”	Karuna Bajracharya, Country Manager, Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA)
Discussion on need, opportunities and challenges for the promotion of e-cooking	Open Discussion
Remarks by Representatives from Provincial Government	Representative from Provincial Government (Member - Provincial Planning Commission)
Remarks by Representative from Local Government	Mayor and/or Deputy Mayor of each municipalities
Remarks by Representative from Private Sector	Representative from Private Sector
Remarks by Hon’ble Member of NPC	Prof. Dr. Surendra Labh Karna, Hon’ble Member, National Planning Commission
Closing Remarks by Program Chair	Designated Program Chair
Lunch/Hi-Tea	

Following Consultation Workshops has been conducted on the given date:

City/Province	Workshop Date
Consultation Workshop on “Promotion of Clean e-Cooking” at Biratnagar, Province 1	11 September 2022
Consultation Workshop on “Promotion of Clean e-Cooking” at Birgunj, Madhesh Province (Province 2)	13 September 2022
Consultation Workshop on “Promotion of Clean e-Cooking” at Butwal, Lumbini Province (Province 5)	2 December 2022

Annex 2: Organization/association/profession participated in the Workshop at Biratnagar City of Province 1

1. National Planning Commission
2. Province Government, Province 1
3. Provincial Planning Commission, Province 1
4. Ministry of Water supply, Irrigation and Energy, Province 1
5. Ministry of Forest, Environment and Soil Conservation, Province 1
6. Ministry of Industry, Labor and Employment, Province 1
7. Biratnagar Metropolitan City
8. Federation of Nepal Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Province 1
9. Chamber of Industries (Morang)
10. Confederation of Nepalese industries
11. Morang Merchant's Association
12. Regional Hotel Association Biratnagar
13. JCI Nepal, Biratnagar
14. Provincial Support Programme (PSP), OCMCM, Province no. 1
15. Nepal Engineering Association (NEA), Province no. 1
16. GIZ - REEEP Programme
17. Prayas Nepal
18. Community for Social Development Center (CSDC)
19. ABC Nepal
20. Nari Bikash Sangh
21. NGO Federation
22. Maiti Nepal
23. Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CIWIN)
24. Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC)
25. Forum for Human Rights and Environment (FOHREn)
26. Consortium Nepal
27. Ambe Bhandari Pratisthan
28. Jagaran Nepal
29. SANA HAATHARU Nepal
30. Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC)
31. Media (including Newspapers, Television)

Annex 3: Organization/association/profession participated in the Workshop at Birgunj City of Province 2

1. National Planning Commission
2. Birgunj Metropolitan City
3. Pokhariya Municipality
4. District Coordination Committee, Parsa
5. Nepal Redcross Society, Parsa
6. Federation of Nepali Journalists, Parsa
7. NGO Federation of Nepal
8. Husk Power Nepal
9. Social Organisation District Coordination Committee Parsa
10. District Police Office, Parsa
11. Regional Hotel Association, Birgunj
12. Nepal Bar Association, Parsa
13. Narayani Hospital, Birgunj
14. Youth Clubs in Parsa
15. Maiti Nepal, Parsa
16. Various NGOs of Parsa
17. Education Development Coordination Unit, Parsa
18. Human Right Organisation
19. Nepal Machinery and Equipment Trade
20. BioGas Companies
21. Office of Cottage and Small Industry, Parsa
22. District Forest Office, Parsa
23. Irrigation Development Division, Parsa
24. Community Rural Electrification
25. Federation of Nepali Cottage and Small Industries
26. Association of Electrical Equipment Suppliers
27. Cooperatives
28. Consumer Forum, Parsa
29. National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal
30. Electric Appliances-Wholeseller and Retailers
31. Media (including Newspapers, Television)
32. Senior Citizen Federal Association
33. Micro Enterprise Development Fund
34. Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, Parsa
35. Advocates

Annex 4: Organization/association/profession participated in the Workshop at Butwal Sub- City of Province 5

1. National Planning Commission
2. Province Government, Lumbini Province
3. Provincial Planning Commission
4. Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City
5. Siddharthanagar Municipality
6. Tilottama Municipality
7. Sainamaina Municipality
8. Ministry of Water supply, Irrigation and Energy, Lumbini Province
9. Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority
10. Chamber of Commerce and Industries
11. Nepal Red Cross Society, Lumbini Province
12. Jyoti Samajik Bikas Kendra
13. Alpha Youth Club
14. Feminist Dalit Organization (FEDO)
15. Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, Butwal
16. District Coordination Committee, Rupandehi
17. Federation of the Disabled- Nepal, Butwal
18. Forum For Protection of Consumer Rights, Butwal
19. Center for Public Dialogue, Butwal
20. Various NGOs
21. Area Police Office, Butwal
22. Wholeseller & Retailers
23. Cooperatives
24. Journalists
25. Advocates
26. Social Activists
27. Media (including Newspapers, Television)

Annex 5: News coverage on activities on e-cooking organized by CCA

SN	Portal	Title	URL
1	Urjakhbar.com	इ-कुकिङलाई ५० प्रतिशत पुर्याउन सरकारी लक्ष्यसँग गैरसरकारी संस्थाहरूको साझेदारी	https://www.urjakhbar.com/news/0205835282
2	Nagarik News	Electric pressure cookers can be a suitable means of reducing gas consumption	https://nagariknews.nagariknetwork.com/economy/810301-1651498530.html
3	Spotlightnepal.com	MECS RESEARCH E-cooking Options	https://www.spotlightnepal.com/2022/05/02/mecs-research-e-cooking-options/?fbclid=IwAR1P2hmJGNy2-1PYiqvmcEmh5bzwZXI1d2lthpLxfzk6bC7fcoLFQjBQ340
4	ekagaj.com	A Meal for A Family Of Five In An E-Cooker For Rs.6	https://ekagaj.com/article//article/energy/97778/?fbclid=IwAR2jx7EY2D7AhaCojGMBNqkqDgXh5sYMsyvza4ateJNHekMsUbGJmtbxZQ
5	biznessnews.com	स्थानीय चुनावमा स्वच्छ चुलोको चर्चा	https://biznessnews.com/posts/5914
6	ratopati.com	ग्यासको खपत घटाउन उपयुक्त माध्यम हुन सक्छ इलेक्ट्रिक प्रेसर कुकर	https://ratopati.com/story/236186/2022/5/2/cooker-
7	aarthiknews.com	An electric pressure cooker can be a useful means of reducing gas consumption	https://aarthiknews.com/news/53673
8	ujyaalonetwork.com	ग्यासको खपत घटाउन उपयुक्त माध्यम हुन सक्छ इलेक्ट्रिक प्रेसर कुकर	https://www.ujyaalonetwork.com/archives/167081
9	chakrapath.com	ग्यासको खपत घटाउन उपयुक्त माध्यम हुन सक्छ इलेक्ट्रिक प्रेसर कुकर	https://www.chakrapath.com/newsdetails/40791
10	bikashnews.com	ग्यासको खपत घटाउन उपयुक्त माध्यम हुन सक्छ इलेक्ट्रिक प्रेसर कुकर	https://www.bikashnews.com/2022/05/02/325558.html
11			https://saralpatrika.com/content/48213/2022-05-02
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Annex 6: Pictures from Consultation Workshops



Figure 1: Consultation Workshop on “Promotion of Clean e-Cooking” at Biratnagar, Sept 11, 2022



Figure 2: Consultation Workshop on “Promotion of Clean e-Cooking” at Birgunj, September 13, 2022



Figure 3: Consultation Workshop on “Promotion of Clean e-Cooking” at Butwal, December 6, 2022

