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THE CENTER FOR CLIMATE CHANGE,
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW



UNIVERSITY OF
EASTERN FINLAND

Sketching an enabling policy environment and regulatory tools to tackle cookstove emissions in India

Tuula Honkonen

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The state of play

More than 800 million people in India use traditional biomass cookstoves.

Significant negative effects.

Current regulation:

- legislation does not address household air pollution
- programmes, action plans etc. on air quality and cookstoves
- subsidies
- public campaigns

The challenge of polycentric governance

Multiple objectives

Multiple actors

Multiple regulatory instruments

Multiple levels of governance

- ✓ help manage cross-scale environmental issues and complex interrelationships;
- ✓ facilitate innovation and learning;
 - lack of coordination?
 - duplication?
 - gaps?
 - poor monitoring and follow-up?
 - accountability?



Sketching an enabling policy environment

A solid information basis.

An integrated approach: cross-sectoral cooperation and coordination.

A household and community-based approach.

Connections to the international level.

Future regulatory directions

- ✓ A more comprehensive legal framework.
- ✓ The National Clean Air Programme a good platform.
- ✓ Targeting also rural and semi-rural areas.
- ✓ Ecodesign regulation?
- ✓ Subsidies still important.
- ✓ Information dissemination and participation mechanisms crucial.
- ✓ Effective implementation and compliance.

Conclusions

- ❖ Both top-down and bottom-up approaches are useful in governing cookstove use and emissions.
- ❖ Both government-led and commercial activities, and a mix of them.
- ❖ Recognizing the multi-objective nature of the issue: cross-sectoral cooperation and coordination needed. Co-benefits!

Thank you!

tuula.honkonen@uef.fi

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