

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2194

To promote the use of clean cookstoves and fuels to save lives, improve livelihoods, empower women, and protect the environment by creating a thriving global market for clean and efficient household cooking solutions.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 22, 2015

Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. DURBIN) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To promote the use of clean cookstoves and fuels to save lives, improve livelihoods, empower women, and protect the environment by creating a thriving global market for clean and efficient household cooking solutions.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Clean Cookstoves and
5 Fuels Support Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

1 (1) Nearly one-half of the world's population
2 cooks their food over open fires or inefficient, pol-
3 luting, and unsafe cookstoves using wood, agricul-
4 tural waste, dung, coal, or other solid fuels. Smoke
5 from the use of these traditional cookstoves and
6 open fires is associated with a number of chronic
7 and acute diseases and injuries, including res-
8 piratory illnesses such as pneumonia, heart disease,
9 and cancer, with women and young children affected
10 disproportionately.

11 (2) The Global Burden of Disease Study 2010
12 (referred to in this paragraph as the "Study") dou-
13 bled the mortality estimates for exposure to smoke
14 from cookstoves, referred to as "household air pollu-
15 tion", from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 deaths annually,
16 which the Study indicates is more than the deaths
17 from malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS com-
18 bined. The Study attributes 3,500,000 deaths to
19 cookstoves smoke exposures indoors and 500,000
20 deaths to the contribution of cookstoves to outdoor
21 air pollution. Millions more are sickened from the
22 toxic smoke and thousands suffer burns annually
23 from open fires or unsafe cookstoves and fuels. More
24 recently, the World Health Organization found that
25 this type of household air pollution claimed

1 4,300,000 lives in 2012. The Study ranks household
 2 air pollution as the fourth worst overall health risk
 3 factor in the world and as the second worst health
 4 risk factor in the world for women and girls. Cook-
 5 stove smoke exposures are particularly prominent in
 6 developing regions of Asia and Africa.

7 (3) The amount of biomass cooking fuel re-
 8 quired each year can reach up to 2 tons per family.
 9 Where demand for local biomass outstrips the nat-
 10 ural regrowth of resources, local environmental deg-
 11 radation and loss of biodiversity often result.

12 (4) Tremendous amounts of time, a burden
 13 shouldered disproportionately by women and chil-
 14 dren, is spent collecting and managing cooking fuel
 15 resources. As nearby fuel supplies dwindle, women
 16 are forced to go farther to find fuel to cook their
 17 families' meals. In some areas, such as conflict zones
 18 or refugee camps, women and girls risk rape and
 19 gender-based violence during the up to 20 hours per
 20 week they spend away from their communities gath-
 21 ering firewood.

22 (5) Recent studies show that black carbon cre-
 23 ated from traditional cookstoves significantly con-
 24 tributes to regional air pollution and climate change.
 25 Black carbon emissions from residential cookstoves

1 in developing countries account for an estimated 21
2 percent of the total global inventory, and mitigation
3 in this sector represents a large potential public
4 health and environmental benefit.

5 (6) The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves is
6 an innovative public-private partnership hosted by
7 the United Nations Foundation that was created to
8 enable the adoption of clean and efficient stoves in
9 100,000,000 homes by 2020. The Alliance works
10 with public, private, and non-profit partners to over-
11 come market barriers that currently impede the pro-
12 duction, deployment, and use of clean cookstoves
13 and fuels in the developing world.

14 (7) The United States Government has invested
15 more than \$114,000,000 to the sector, including ap-
16 proximately \$76,000,000 in research, \$31,000,000
17 in field implementation activities, and \$7,000,000 in
18 financing, through the first 5 years of the Alliance
19 to help spur the adoption of clean cookstoves and
20 fuels in 100,000,000 households by 2020. For the
21 second 5 years of the Alliance, beginning with fiscal
22 year 2016, the United States Government antici-
23 pates support of up to \$175,000,000 to the sector
24 as follows:

1 (A) \$125,000,000 from the United States
2 Agency for International Development.

3 (B) \$30,000,000 from the Department of
4 Health and Human Services through the Na-
5 tional Institutes of Health.

6 (C) \$5,000,000 from the Department of
7 Health and Human Services through the Cen-
8 ters for Disease Control and Prevention.

9 (D) \$15,000,000 from the Environmental
10 Protection Agency.

11 (E) The Overseas Private Investment Cor-
12 poration has renewed its commitment of up to
13 \$50,000,000 in debt financing or insurance that
14 meet their credit and lending standards to sup-
15 port projects that provide clean, consistent, and
16 affordable access to energy and energy savings
17 through the manufacture, sale, and purchase of
18 cookstoves.

19 (8) This commitment targets a wide range of
20 work, including expanded research on cookstoves
21 performance, marketing, and adoption; expanded re-
22 search on the health, climate and air quality benefits
23 of clean cookstoves; and expanded field efforts in
24 Kenya, Haiti, Bangladesh, and Nigeria.

1 (9) Additional Federal support may be provided
 2 to the clean cooking sector, including by the Depart-
 3 ment of Energy, the Department of Agriculture, the
 4 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,
 5 the National Science Foundation, and the Peace
 6 Corps.

7 (10) The Millennium Challenge Corporation, in
 8 2010, prior to the launch of the Alliance, committed
 9 the largest stoves-related investment to date in Mon-
 10 golia. The \$45,300,000 commitment focused on eco-
 11 nomic growth from energy efficiency and improved
 12 air quality.

13 **SEC. 3. ADVANCEMENT OF GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR CLEAN**
 14 **COOKSTOVES GOAL.**

15 The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Ad-
 16 ministrators of the Environmental Protection Agency, the
 17 Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Health and Human
 18 Services, the Administrator of the United States Agency
 19 for International Development, the Director of the Na-
 20 tional Science Foundation, the President of the Overseas
 21 Private Investment Corporation, and the heads of other
 22 relevant Federal agencies, and in coordination with rel-
 23 evant international nongovernmental organizations and
 24 private and governmental entities, shall work to advance

1 the goals and work of the Global Alliance for Clean Cook-
2 stoves, including through—

3 (1) applied research and development to im-
4 prove design, lower costs, promote technology adop-
5 tion, conduct health research and evaluation, and de-
6 velop global industry standards and testing protocols
7 for cookstoves and fuels in order to help ensure min-
8 imum standards for efficiency and cleanliness are
9 met;

10 (2) diplomatic engagement to encourage a com-
11 mercial market for clean cookstoves and fuels, re-
12 duce trade barriers, promote consumer awareness,
13 improve access to large-scale carbon financing, and
14 foster women-owned businesses along the entire
15 business value chain;

16 (3) international development projects to help
17 build commercial businesses to manufacture, market,
18 distribute, sell, and service clean cookstoves and
19 fuels;

20 (4) development efforts related to refugee
21 camps, disaster relief, and long-term humanitarian
22 and empowerment programs aimed at assisting
23 women and girls; and

24 (5) financing or insurance to support projects
25 that provide access to clean, affordable energy and

1 energy savings through the manufacture, sale, and
2 purchase of clean cookstoves and fuels.

3 **SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

4 (a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND UNITED STATES
5 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—From
6 funds available to the Department of State and the United
7 States Agency for International Development, there are
8 authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be nec-
9 essary for fiscal years 2016 through 2020 to work with
10 the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves and foreign gov-
11 ernments, including—

12 (1) to engage in a wide range of diplomatic ac-
13 tivities, including with countries across the globe and
14 with United States embassies abroad, to support Al-
15 liance activities and the clean cookstoves and fuels
16 sector, and to continue the clean cooking initiative
17 under the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to reduce
18 emissions of short-lived climate pollutants;

19 (2) to advance programs that support the adop-
20 tion of affordable cookstoves that require less fuel to
21 meet household energy needs and release fewer pol-
22 lutants, as a means to improve health, reduce envi-
23 ronmental degradation, mitigate climate change, fos-
24 ter economic growth, and empower women; and

25 (3) to carry out other activities under this Act.

1 (b) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.—From funds avail-
2 able to the Department of Energy, there are authorized
3 to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy such sums
4 as may be necessary for fiscal years 2016 through 2020
5 to work with the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, in-
6 cluding—

7 (1) to conduct research to spur development of
8 low-cost, low-emission, high-efficiency cookstoves
9 through research in areas such as combustion, heat
10 transfer, and materials development;

11 (2) to conduct research to spur development of
12 low-emission, high-efficiency biomass fuels;

13 (3) to support innovative small businesses in
14 the United States that are developing advanced
15 cookstoves and improved cookstove assessment de-
16 vices; and

17 (4) to carry out other activities under this Act.

18 (c) NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.—From
19 funds available to the National Institutes of Health, there
20 are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of
21 Health and Human Services such sums as may be nec-
22 essary for fiscal years 2016 through 2020 for the National
23 Institutes of Health to work with the Global Alliance for
24 Clean Cookstoves, including—

1 (1) to support health research and training to
2 improve the health and lives of those at risk from
3 household burning of solid fuels, including—

4 (A) dedicated resources for research on
5 household air pollution to ensure adoption of
6 life-saving interventions and policy formulation;
7 and

8 (B) regional network research and training
9 hubs in global environmental health and occu-
10 pational health with a household air pollution
11 focus; and

12 (2) to carry out other activities under this Act.

13 (d) CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVEN-
14 TION.—From funds available to the Centers for Disease
15 Control and Prevention, there are authorized to be appro-
16 priated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services
17 such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2016
18 through 2020 for the Centers for Disease Control and
19 Prevention to work with the Global Alliance for Clean
20 Cookstoves, including—

21 (1) to evaluate cookstove and fuel programs to
22 better understand their public health benefits and
23 key determinants of adoption;

24 (2) to promote a better understanding of the re-
25 lationship between human exposures and health out-

1 comes from the use of traditional cookstoves and
2 open fires; and

3 (3) to carry out other activities under this Act.

4 (e) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.—From
5 funds available to the Environmental Protection Agency,
6 there are authorized to be appropriated to the Adminis-
7 trator of the Environmental Protection Agency such sums
8 as may be necessary for fiscal years 2016 through 2020
9 for the Environmental Protection Agency to work with the
10 Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, including—

11 (1) to conduct cookstove and fuel testing and
12 evaluation in the lab and field, including evaluation
13 of fuel efficiency and air pollutant emissions that af-
14 fect human health and the environment, and to de-
15 velop international standards regarding fuel use,
16 emissions, and safety of cookstoves and fuels;

17 (2) to conduct climate, health, and air quality
18 research, including with United States institutions of
19 higher education, on the air quality and climatic
20 benefits of interventions for cookstoves and residen-
21 tial burning, and to continue the cookstoves initia-
22 tive under the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to re-
23 duce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants; and

24 (3) to carry out other activities under this Act.

1 (f) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.—From funds
2 available to the National Science Foundation, there are
3 authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the Na-
4 tional Science Foundation such sums as may be necessary
5 for fiscal years 2016 through 2020 for the National
6 Science Foundation to work with the Global Alliance for
7 Clean Cookstoves, including—

8 (1) to support research related to the climate,
9 air quality, and health benefits of the adoption of
10 clean cookstoves and fuels; and

11 (2) to carry out other activities under this Act.

12 (g) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—From funds
13 available to the Department of Agriculture, there are au-
14 thorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture
15 such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2016
16 through 2020 for the Department of Agriculture to work
17 with the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, including—

18 (1) to provide technical expertise on policy
19 questions facing the cookstoves sector and to help
20 align the Alliance with ongoing international efforts
21 that promote the sustainable production and use of
22 clean burning biomass cooking fuels, to optimize
23 natural resource conservation and agricultural pro-
24 ductivity; and

25 (2) to carry out other activities under this Act.

1 (h) NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMIN-
2 ISTRATION.—From funds available to the National Oee-
3 anic and Atmospheric Administration (referred to in this
4 subsection as “NOAA”), there are authorized to be appro-
5 priated to the Administrator of NOAA such sums as may
6 be necessary for fiscal years 2016 through 2020 for
7 NOAA to work with the Global Alliance for Clean Cook-
8 stoves, including—

9 (1) to partner with scientists in other countries
10 to monitor global black carbon emissions and assess
11 climate impacts and benefits of switching to clean
12 cookstoves; and

13 (2) to carry out other activities under this Act.

14 (i) PEACE CORPS.—From funds available to the
15 Peace Corps, there are authorized to be appropriated to
16 the Director of the Peace Corps such sums as may be nec-
17 essary for fiscal years 2016 through 2020 for the Peace
18 Corps to work with the Global Alliance for Clean Cook-
19 stoves, including—

20 (1) to train community members to select, con-
21 struct, and maintain clean cookstoves and fuels, pro-
22 vide ongoing support to sustain their use, and help
23 families, schools, and others access grants to lower
24 the cost; and

1 (2) to carry out other activities under this Act.

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