



SDG7 Energy Compact of Kenya on clean cooking energy
A next Decade Action Agenda to advance SDG7 on sustainable energy for all, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

SECTION 1: AMBITION

1.1. Ambitions to achieve SDG7 by 2030. *[Please select all that apply, and make sure to state the baseline of each target]*

(Member States targets could be based on their NDCs, energy policies, national five-year plans etc. targets for companies/organizations could be based on their corporate strategy)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	<p>Target(s): Kenya commits to achieving Universal Access to Modern Energy Cooking Services by 2028 by accelerating Actions towards its Clean cooking target</p> <p>Enabling Environment</p> <p>7.1.1 Strengthen and implement policy and regulatory instruments and strategies that prioritize clean cooking solutions in order to eliminate the gaps constraining the growth of the sector</p> <p>7.1.2 Build and strengthen political goodwill to accelerate a sustainable clean cooking transition</p> <p>7.1.3 Leverage the existing devolved system of Government to champion clean cooking</p> <p>Strengthening supply</p> <p>7.1.4 Deploy infrastructure and programming investments that reflect the country's comparative advantages for energy supply through innovations. This means prioritizing the country's best-positioned clean-cooking infrastructure</p> <p>7.1.5 Position the country as the preferred destination for investment and research [in] the clean cooking ecosystem</p> <p>7.1.6 Mobilize and promote innovative financing for development of the clean cooking sector</p> <p>Stimulating demand</p> <p>7.1.7 Strengthen and sustain citizen engagement efforts in promoting clean cooking solutions</p> <p>7.1.8 Empower communities especially women, the vulnerable and youth to adopt clean cooking leaving no one behind</p> <p>Cross Cutting Issues</p> <p>7.1.9 Formulate a robust monitoring and reporting framework to enable effective tracking of progress (knowledge management portal)</p> <p>7.1.10 Promote innovations, research and development in the clean cooking sector</p> <p>7.1.11 Build capacity of actors involved in the transition to clean cooking</p> <p>7.1.12 Form partnerships and collaborations needed to drive the progress towards universal access to clean cooking</p> <p>Time frame: 2021-2028</p> <p>Context for the ambition(s):</p> <p>Globally, 3.8 million people die prematurely from illness attributable to Household Air Pollution (WHO, 2018) mainly due to cooking with unclean fuels and traditional cooking stoves. Increasing the pace of access to clean energy with focus on clean cooking must urgently be addressed to reverse this trend. In Kenya the National Population Census (2019) indicated that 66.7 % still cook with wood or charcoal. Only about 24% of the households use Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) as their primary cooking fuel while the use of other clean solutions is negligible. The leading cause of</p>
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	<p>household air pollution is the use of solid fuels and kerosene in traditional and inefficient stove which emit large amounts of pollutants leading to about 21,560 deaths annually and other chronic illnesses.</p> <p>Cooking in Kenya is characterized by heavy reliance on solid biomass fuel, primarily firewood and charcoal. The official 2019 national census reports that 66.7% of Kenyans rely on solid biomass, 23.9% rely on (Liquified Petroleum Gas) LPG, 17.7% rely on paraffin and 17.7% rely on charcoal urban as main cooking fuels. Over 90% of public institutions are highly dependent on solid biomass for cooking.</p> <p>The National Energy Policy (2018) and the Bioenergy Strategy (2020) are the principal policy and strategy instrument to guide actions to promote clean cooking in Kenya. A Clean cooking strategy and action plan are being developed to provide detailed roadmap towards universal access to clean cooking by 2030.</p> <p>The over-reliance on biomass as a primary source of energy, among other factors, has led to increased deforestation. The resultant biomass supply deficit which was 32.8% in 2012 is projected to rise to 41.1% in 2032 in a business-as-usual scenario (CAK, 2018). The negative impacts of dependence on biomass fuels are exacerbated by the cooking context of health, gender, climate and environment. Access to finance, low profitability and affordability remain critical barriers against scale up of access to clean cooking solutions.</p> <p>In view of the foregoing, the Government of Kenya (GOK) affirms clean cooking as an important and priority component of its development agenda. In light of this affirmation, and in recognition of other existing global and local commitments such as SDGs, SEforALL and the NDC, the GoK commits to Accelerate Actions in Clean cooking targeting to achieve Universal Access to Modern Energy Cooking Services by 2028. To achieve this commitment, the Government of Kenya will take a multi-pronged approach that focuses on four key aspects of the current cooking sector value chain. These aspects include fostering a conducive enabling environment, strengthening the sector supply chain and stimulating demand for clean cooking solutions as well as addressing pertinent cross-cutting challenges.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	Target(s): Time frame: Context for the ambition(s):	
<input type="checkbox"/> 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.	Target(s): Time frame: Context for the ambition(s):	
<input type="checkbox"/> 7.a. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.	Target(s): Time frame: Context for the ambition(s):	
<input type="checkbox"/> 7.b. By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support.	Target(s): Time frame: Context for the ambition(s):	

1.2. Other ambitions in support of SDG7 by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050. [Please describe below e.g., coal phase out or reforming fossil fuel subsidies etc.]

1.1

Target(s): Kenya commits to championing the establishment of an International Day for Clean Cooking

Time frame: 2021-2030

Context for the ambition(s):

The objectives of the proposed International Day of Clean Cooking are to:

- Raise awareness of the widespread benefits of clean cooking and the harms caused by living without it.
- Rally the world around the creation and implementation of policies that increase access to clean cooking;
- Demonstrate the impact of clean cooking choices made with regard to production and use of clean cooking solutions and the environment at large;
- Educate the general public on issues of clean cooking and why it is necessary to adopt clean cooking solutions;
- Mobilize political will and resources to address access to clean cooking at national, regional, and global levels;
- Celebrate and reinforce achievements and best practices in the production and delivery of clean cooking solutions; and
- Offer many actors the opportunity to take stock of progress and organize activities related to clean cooking.

SECTION 2: ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE THE AMBITION

2.1. Please add at least one key action for each of the elaborated ambition(s) from section 1. [Please add rows as needed].

Description of action (please specify for which ambition from Section 1)
Ambition 1.1 – 7.1

Start and end date

July 2022 to June 2025

2.1.1 Transition All Public Institutions (Boarding Schools, Hospitals, TVET institutions, Prisons, etc) from use of biomass cooking fuels to higher tier cooking Solutions by 2025.

Actions to enable achievement of this action are detailed below:

- Inventory of current institutions reliant on biomass for cooking (Numbers, Biomass supply and demand and projections to 2030;
- Defining appropriate transition pathways based on the least cost best fit criteria including an action plan to upscale the pilots to full coverage of the institutions to attain 100 % transition prepared
- Intervention measures to address existing barriers against wider adoption/uptake of suitable cooking options
- Mobilizing public and private funding to support the transition
- building the necessary market infrastructure
- Implementation
- Monitoring and reporting on progress

Details of the specific actions are provided below:

Ambition Focus Area	Broad Objectives	Proposed Actions
Enabling Environment	1. Build and strengthen political goodwill to accelerate a sustainable clean cooking transition 2. Strengthen and implement policy and regulatory instruments and strategies that prioritize clean cooking	1. Sensitize politicians (particularly MPs) to invest in clean cooking solutions within their constituencies 2. Develop incentives (e.g., duty waivers, import duty) for suppliers to engage in clean cooking solutions business with institutions

		<p>solutions to eliminate the gaps constraining the growth of the sector</p> <p>3. Leverage the existing devolved system of Government to champion clean cooking</p> <p>4. Position the country as the preferred destination for investment and research [in] the clean cooking ecosystem</p>	<p>3. Innovative financing mechanisms for institutions to acquire necessary clean cooking hardware</p> <p>4. Development and promotion of innovative business models</p> <p>5. Leverage on county energy centres for promotion of clean cooking in institutions within their jurisdictions</p> <p>6. Promote clean solutions based on individual institutional needs</p> <p>7. Promote standards and labelling of clean cooking hardware and accessories</p> <p>8. Provide policy direction for transition to clean cooking options in communal institutions</p> <p>9. Well packaged messaging to be communicated in the right circles to promote investment in clean cooking. Harness momentum around international events to popularize the country as an investment destination</p> <p>10. Identify champions for clean cooking to coordinate such centres of excellence</p>		
	Strengthening Supply	<p>5. Deploy infrastructure and programming investments that reflect the country's comparative advantages for energy supply through innovations. This means prioritizing the country's best-positioned clean-cooking infrastructure</p> <p>6. Mobilize and promote innovative financing for development of the clean cooking sector</p>	<p>11. Motivate suppliers of clean cooking solutions to install hardware such as (cylinders, storage tanks, stoves, fuels and accessories e.g., Meters, biodigesters, electric cookers, ovens etc) in institutions</p> <p>12. Provide leasing arrangement for institutions to acquire clean cooking hardware</p> <p>13. Aggressive marketing of clean cooking solutions using available data on the economic gains of switching from solid biomass to cleaner fuels and technologies</p> <p>14. Build a coalition of private companies to fund clean cooking (eg banks) as part of CSR</p> <p>15. Engage and strengthen supply chains of artisans and MSMEs</p> <p>16. Promote integrated solutions (such as dairy/biogas in institutions)</p>		
	Stimulating Demand	<p>7. Strengthen and sustain citizen engagement efforts in promoting clean cooking solutions</p>	<p>17. Reshape clean cooking as a human rights issue</p>		

	<p>8. Empower communities especially women, the vulnerable and youth to adopt clean cooking leaving no one behind</p>	<p>18. Introduce awards among institutions</p> <p>19. Training, awareness and capacity building of institutions on clean cooking</p> <p>20. Sensitize the managers/decision makers of communal institutions on the importance of switching to clean cooking solutions and the dangers associated with continued use of solid biomass</p>	
<p>Cross Cutting Issues</p>	<p>9. Formulate a robust monitoring and reporting framework to enable effective tracking of progress (knowledge management portal).</p> <p>10. Promote innovations, research and development in the clean cooking sector</p> <p>11. Build capacity of actors involved in the transition to clean cooking</p> <p>12. Form partnerships and collaborations needed to drive the progress towards universal access to clean cooking</p>	<p>21. Establish a monitoring, evaluation and learning framework to keep track of progress in communal institutions uptake of clean cooking solutions</p> <p>22. Establish knowledge management platform to track progress and share knowledge with stakeholders (Link it with Maarifa centre to enable access to all counties)</p> <p>23. Promote the development of feedstock for appropriate clean energy solutions</p> <p>24. Promote incubation services for clean cooking technologies for institutional use</p> <p>25. Establish selected institutions as centres of excellence in clean cooking at institutional level to showcase to investors</p> <p>26. Establish innovation platforms around the centres of excellence through which research, best practices, common priorities etc. can be shared</p> <p>27. Establish a national clean cooking day during which leaders popularize and refocus clean cooking issues for promotion, investment and learning</p>	
<p>Description of action (please specify for which ambition from Section 1) Ambition 1.1 – 7.1 and ambition 1.2 – 1.1</p>			<p><i>Start and end date</i></p>
<p>2.1.2 Accelerate the adoption of and use of clean cooking technologies and fuels by rural households from 30% currently to 100% and urban households from 54% currently to 100% by 2028</p>			<p><i>July 2021 to June 2028</i></p>
<p>Details of the specific actions are provided below:</p>			
<p>Ambition Focus Area</p>	<p>Broad Objectives</p>	<p>Proposed Actions</p>	
<p>Enabling Environment</p>	<p>1. Strengthen and implement policy and regulatory instruments and strategies that prioritize clean cooking solutions</p>	<p>1. Undertake a study/ies to identify policy, regulatory, technical capacity and financing gaps related to individual selected cooking options</p>	

		<p>2. Build and strengthen political goodwill to accelerate a sustainable clean cooking transition;</p> <p>3. Leverage the existing devolved system of Government to champion clean cooking</p> <p>4. Position the country as the preferred destination for investment and research [in] the clean cooking ecosystem</p>	<p>2. Sensitize policy makers on the need to prioritize and support the clean cooking sector</p> <p>3. Strengthen and implement policy and regulatory instruments and strategies on clean cooking</p> <p>4. Identify policy incentives that catalyze private sector investment in the clean cooking sector</p> <p>5. Develop an integrated clean cooking strategy and action plan</p> <p>6. Strengthen the national stove testing research and innovation centre and establish regional cookstove testing centers (Kisumu and Mombasa)</p> <p>7. Establish a clean cooking innovation hub</p> <p>8. Establish a Delivery Unit in the Ministry of Energy to coordinate the delivery of clean cooking agenda</p> <p>9. Champion global and local advocacy campaigns to reshape the issue of clean cooking access as a human rights issue</p> <p>10. Strengthen the inter-ministerial committee on clean cooking</p> <p>11. Mainstream gender in all policies, strategies and plans</p> <p>12. Establish an incentive scheme for financial institutions to develop products and fund private sector players in clean cooking</p> <p>13. Champion for designation of an international day for clean cooking with a view to providing an annual mechanism to review progress, challenges and share experiences</p>		
	<p>Strengthening Supply</p>	<p>5. Deploy infrastructure and programming investments that reflect the country's comparative advantages for energy supply through innovations. This means prioritizing the country's best-positioned clean-cooking infrastructure.</p> <p>6. Mobilize and promote innovative financing for development of the clean cooking sector</p>	<p>14. Map out sector players and undertake needs assessment that inhibits growth</p> <p>15. Strengthen the role of private sector players in the value chain</p> <p>16. Strengthen the distribution infrastructure for clean cooking solutions</p> <p>17. Mobilize and promote supply side interventions including financing solutions and innovative business models</p>		

Stimulating Demand	<p>7. Strengthen and sustain citizen engagement efforts in promoting clean cooking solutions</p> <p>8. Empower communities especially women, the vulnerable and youth to adopt clean cooking leaving no one behind</p>	<p>18. Develop and implement Behavior Change and Communication strategy</p> <p>19. Consumer education on the use and benefits of clean cooking solutions</p> <p>20. Mobilize demand side interventions including targeted innovative consumer financing solutions (affordability)</p> <p>21. Regular assessment of adoption and use of clean cooking solutions</p>			
Cross Cutting Issues	<p>9. Formulate a robust monitoring and reporting framework to enable effective tracking of progress (knowledge management portal).</p> <p>10. Promote innovations, research, and development in the clean cooking sector</p> <p>11. Capacity building of actors involved in the transition to clean cooking</p> <p>12. Form partnerships and collaborations to drive the progress towards universal access to clean cooking.</p>	<p>22. Undertake relevant studies to establish the status of clean cooking sector in Kenya</p> <p>23. Impact study of the adoption of clean energy solutions on health, gender, socio-economic and climate change</p> <p>24. Develop and implement M&E framework</p> <p>25. Map out investment opportunities in the clean cooking sector</p> <p>26. Undertake policy and regulatory impact assessments on clean cooking solutions to inform improvement</p> <p>27. Appoint a clean cooking ambassador to champion and influence upstream and downstream sectoral issues</p>			
<p>Description of action (please specify for which ambition from Section 1) Ambition 1.1 – 7.1</p>			<p><i>Start and end date</i></p>		
<p>2.1.3 Transitioning all MSMEs within the cooking sector (bakeries, restaurants, food kiosks, food processors) and the hospitality industry to clean cooking solutions</p>					
<p>Detailed actions to achieve the above ambition:</p>					
<p>Ambition Focus Area</p> <p>Enabling Environment</p>	<p>Broad Objectives</p> <p>1. Build and strengthen high level political goodwill to accelerate a sustainable clean cooking transition</p> <p>2. Fast track the development and implementation of a Kenya clean cooking sector strategy</p>	<p>Proposed Actions</p> <p>1. Lobby framework for National and county Government leaders to spearhead the clean cooking for productive use agenda</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Focus on identifying clean cooking champions at the two levels of governance</p> <p>2. Integrate the clean cooking agenda into relevant existing intergovernmental frameworks</p> <p>3. Strategy to include aspects such as:</p>			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sector coordination b. Regulations for clean cooking in productive use c. Incentives to support clean cooking 	
Strengthening Supply	<p>3. Provide incentives for manufacturers and investors in clean cooking solutions for productive use to set up industries in Kenya</p> <p>4. Deploy modern infrastructure that position the country as the preferred destination for investment and research [in] clean cooking for productive use</p> <p>5. Mobilize and promote innovative financing for development of sustainable supply chains for clean cooking solutions for productive use</p>	<p>4. Assure investors of sustained security of their investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct a study on feasible incentives for the clean cooking for productive use b. Enhance the ease of doing business framework in Kenya <p>5. Establish a clean cooking for productive use center of excellence</p> <p>6. Adopt a county-based infrastructure development plan/approach</p> <p>7. Establish and strengthen the energy centers to promote clean cooking solutions at the subnational level</p> <p>8. Pilot/adopt innovative finance models such as RBF</p>	
Stimulating Demand	<p>6. Enhance the use of innovative end user financing models for clean cooking solutions for productive use</p> <p>7. Strengthen and sustain citizen engagement efforts in promoting adoption of clean cooking solutions for productive use</p> <p>8. Empower communities especially women, the vulnerable and youth to adopt clean cooking for productive use</p>	<p>9. Pilot/adopt innovative finance models such as PAYGo</p> <p>10. Develop a national behavior change communication strategy</p> <p>11. Roll out periodic nationwide awareness campaigns</p> <p>12. Sensitize business groups on the opportunities in clean cooking for productive use</p> <p>13. Leverage on existing women, vulnerable and youth groups to promote clean cooking solutions</p>	
Cross Cutting Issues	<p>9. Formulate a robust monitoring and reporting framework to enable effective tracking of progress (knowledge management portal).</p> <p>10. Promote innovations, research and development in clean cooking for productive use</p> <p>11. Form partnerships and collaborations for mobilizing resources needed to drive the progress towards universal access to clean cooking for productive use.</p>	<p>14. Conduct a baseline study for MSMEs in the clean cooking for productive use sector</p> <p>15. Develop a data portal for information on the subsector</p> <p>16. Develop a knowledge management system</p> <p>17. Mainstream clean cooking in the curricula in all learning institutions</p> <p>18. Establish a national clean cooking week that culminates in the international day for clean cooking</p> <p>19. Map out potential partnerships to support the clean cooking value chain</p>	

<p>Description of action (please specify for which ambition from Section 1) Ambition 1.1 – 7.1</p> <p>2.1.4 Commit to review and/develop enabling policies and regulation in support of accelerated adoption and use of modern energy cooking services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Policy and regulatory instruments to support clean cooking access • Policy and regulatory impact assessments • Establish and/ or Strengthen County cookstove testing centers • Establish an Evidence to Action Hub • Launch technology-specific platforms • A more directive approach to national clean cooking transitions - driven by national governments - that takes into account a portfolio of locally appropriate and ambitious solutions is necessary to accelerate progress. 	<p><i>Start and end date</i></p> <p><i>July 2021 – June 2028</i></p>
<p>Description of action (please specify for which ambition from Section 1) Ambition 1.1 – 7.1 and ambition 1.2 – 1.1</p> <p>2.1.5 Commit to Champion for acceleration of adoption and use of clean cooking solutions Globally, Regionally and Nationally</p> <p>Establish and Launch a Delivery Unit Network to build and support coordinated delivery of clean cooking transition plans and strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and activate local advocacy champions in energy sector and allies, particularly those in local climate, gender, and health communities • Support global and local advocacy campaigns to reshape the issue of clean cooking access as a human rights issue • Coordinate the building of a coalition of private companies to fund and finance clean cooking transitions in support of corporate sustainability and/or carbon reduction goals • Champion for designation of an international day for clean cooking with a view to providing an annual mechanism to review progress, challenges and share experiences 	<p><i>Start and end date</i></p> <p><i>July 2021 – June 2028</i></p>

SECTION 3: OUTCOMES

3.1. Please add at least one measurable and time-based outcome for **each** of the actions from section 2. *[Please add rows as needed].*

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Date</i>
Action 2.1.1 – All communal institutions (Boarding Schools, Hospitals, TVET Institutions, Prisons, etc.) transitioned from biomass cooking fuels to higher tier cooking solutions	2025
<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Date</i>
Action 2.1.2 – 100% adoption of and use of clean cooking technologies and fuels by rural households (currently 30%) and urban households (currently 54%)	2028
<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Date</i>
Action 2.1.3 – All MSMEs within the cooking sector (bakeries, restaurants, food kiosks, food processors) and the hospitality industry transitioned to clean cooking solutions	2028
<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Date</i>
Action 2.1.4 – Commitment to review and develop enabling policies and regulation in support of accelerated adoption and use of modern energy cooking services	2030
<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Date</i>

Action 2.1.5 – Commitment to champion the acceleration of adoption and use of clean cooking solutions Globally, Regionally and Nationally

2030

SECTION 4: REQUIRED RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

4.1. Please specify required finance and investments for each of the actions in section 2.

2.1.1. Transition All Public Institutions (Boarding Schools, Hospitals, TVET institutions, Prisons, etc) from use of biomass cooking fuels to higher tier cooking Solutions by 2025.

Cooking Hardware - 20,000 institutions x USD 30,000 per institution = USD 600,000,000

Inventory of institutions and design of cooking solutions - USD 500,000

Market infrastructure and awareness = USD 100,000

Sub-Total = USD 600,600,000

2.1.2. Accelerate the adoption of and use of clean cooking technologies and fuels by rural households from 30 % currently to 100 % and by urban households from 54 % currently to 100 % by 2028

- A comprehensive action plan for the transition to clean cooking fuels and technologies. Assessment of adoption and use of clean cooking barriers and defining and implementing intervention actions - USD 400,000
- Mobilizing supply and demand side interventions including innovative business models, appropriately targeted subsidies and consumer financing solutions – USD 400,000
- Awareness raising on the benefits and co-benefits of access to modern energy cooking services - USD 200,000
- A study to review and identify policy, regulatory, technical capacity and financing gaps related to individual or selected cooking options – USD 200,000
- Establish short, medium and long-term Clean cooking solutions, financing options co-designed with Development Partners and private sector – USD 10,000
- Impact study of the adoption of clean energy solutions on health, gender, development and climate change – USD 200,000
- Implementation, monitoring and reporting – USD 450,000

Sub-Total = USD 1,860,000

2.1.3. Transition all MSMEs within the cooking sector (bakeries, restaurants, food kiosks, food processors) and the hospitality industry to clean cooking solutions

- Mobilizing supply and demand side interventions including innovative business models, appropriately targeted subsidies and consumer financing solutions – USD 1,000,000
- Awareness raising on the benefits and co-benefits of access to modern energy cooking services – USD 200,000
- Planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting – 250,000

Sub-Total = USD 1,450,000

2.1.4. Commit to review and/develop enabling policies and regulation in support of accelerated adoption and use of modern energy cooking services

- Review of Policy and regulatory instruments to support clean cooking access – USD 100,000

- Policy and regulatory impact assessments – USD 200,000
- Establish and/ or Strengthen County cookstove testing centers – USD 1,000,000
- Establish an Evidence to Action Hub – USD 100,000
- Launch technology-specific platforms - USD 5,000
- A more directive approach to national clean cooking transitions - driven by national governments - that takes into account a portfolio of locally appropriate and ambitious solutions is necessary to accelerate progress.

Sub-Total = USD 1,405,000

2.1.5. Commit to Champion for acceleration of adoption and use of clean cooking solutions Globally, Regionally and Nationally

- Establish and Launch a Delivery Unit Network to build and support coordinated delivery of clean cooking transition plans and strategies - USD 50,000
- Support and activate local advocacy champions in energy sector and allies, particularly those in local climate, gender, and health communities – USD 200,000
- Support global and local advocacy campaigns to reshape the issue of clean cooking access as a human rights issue – USD 100,000
- Coordinate the building of a coalition of private companies to fund and finance clean cooking transitions in support of corporate sustainability and/or carbon reduction goals – USD 50,000
- Champion for designation of an international day for clean cooking with a view to providing an annual mechanism to review progress, challenges and share experiences – USD 100,000

Sub-Total = USD 500,000

Grand Total = USD 605,815,000

4.2. [For countries only] In case support is required for the actions in section 2, please select from below and describe the required support and specify for which action.

[Examples of support for Member States could include: Access to low-cost affordable debt through strategic de-risking instruments, capacity building in data collection; development of integrated energy plans and energy transition pathways; technical assistance, etc.]

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financing	<i>Description</i> USD 605,815,000 for items 2.1.1 to 2.1.5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-Kind contribution	<i>Description</i> 10% of the total = USD 60,815,500
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Support	<i>Description</i> 50% of the total = USD 302,907,500
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other/Please specify	<i>Description</i> Consumer purchases of cooking solutions = 40% of the total = USD 242,326,000

SECTION 5: IMPACT

5.1. Countries planned for implementation including number of people potentially impacted.

The proposed actions are to be implemented in Kenya. For the households, a total of 8.43 million households, translating to 33.7 million people will be impacted by the interventions.

The impact of successful implementation of accelerated clean cooking interventions will lead to multiple positive impacts. These include but not limited to the following:

- Adoption and use of clean cooking solutions will support the move by the government to restore Kenya's forest cover to 10% up from the current 7%.
- The use of clean cooking technologies will reduce the country's annual disease burden attributable to HAP from 49% (21,560) to 20%.
- Access to modern energy makes a significant difference to health and well-being. Women and girls especially those in rural areas are predominantly responsible for the bulk of household work.
- Improved cooking technologies reduce the amount of time women and girls spend collecting fuel, giving them the opportunity to pursue education, training and economic activities.
- High-efficiency cookstoves lead to even larger benefits in time and energy savings, hence also contributing to emissions reductions
- Affordable, efficient, improved and renewable energy technology not only increases energy security and reduces greenhouse gas emissions but can also provide new economic and educational opportunities or women, men and children.
- Access to affordable modern energy services can reduce both the time and effort spent in reproductive and productive labour.
- There is a range of direct, indirect and induced co-benefits such as jobs, energy security, local economic development, climate, health, gender and environment, among others.

5.2. Alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Please describe how **each** of the actions from section 2 impact advancing the SDGs by 2030.

[up to 500 words, please upload supporting strategy documents as needed]

Proposed Action	How it is aligned to the 2030 agenda for sustainable development
2.1.1 Transition All Public Institutions (Boarding Schools, Hospitals, TVET institutions, Prisons, etc) from use of biomass cooking fuels to higher tier cooking Solutions by 2025.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced or avoided GHG emissions addresses SDG 13, • Access to energy is essential for healthy homes and effective health care facilities (SDG 3) • Access to reliable energy provides better learning environments, enhanced school performance, increased opportunities, and improved staff retention (SDG 4)
2.1.2 Accelerate the adoption of and use of clean cooking technologies and fuels by rural households from 30 % currently to 100 % by urban households from 54 % currently to 100 % by 2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantially reduced HAP premature deaths, resulting to reduced health burden (SDG 4) • Reduced biomass dependence for cooking results to reduced rates of environmental degradation thus positively impacting SDG 7, 13 and 15 • Women and girls time poverty and adverse impact of HAP is reduced thus enabling them to be more productive (SDG 5)
2.1.3 Transitioning all MSMEs within the cooking sector (bakeries, restaurants, food kiosks, food processors) and the hospitality industry to clean cooking solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced/Avoided GHG emissions • Reduced biomass dependence for cooking results to reduced rates of environmental degradation thus positively impacting SDG 7, 13 and 15 • Decent jobs created (SDG 8) • Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12)
2.1.4 Commit to review and/develop enabling policies and regulation in support of accelerated adoption and use of modern energy cooking services	Adopting enabling policies will incentivize and prioritize emerging business models to scale up access to modern energy cooking solutions in currently unserved (or underserved) areas will therefore have significant socio, economic and environmental benefits (This positively impacts almost all SDGs)
2.1.5 Commit to Champion for acceleration of adoption and use of clean cooking solutions Globally, Regionally and Nationally	The actions will substantially address informational barriers and thus help catalyze accelerated actions towards achievement of the 2030 national and global agenda

5.3. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Please describe how **each** of the actions from section 2 align with the Paris Agreement and national NDCs (if applicable) and support the net-zero emissions by 2050.

[up to 500 words, please upload supporting strategy documents as needed]

Proposed Action	How it is aligned to the 2030 agenda for sustainable development

2.1.1 Transition All Public Institutions (Boarding Schools, Hospitals, TVET institutions, Prisons, etc) from use of biomass cooking fuels to higher tier cooking Solutions by 2025.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced or avoided GHG emissions addresses SDG 13, Biomass resources will be conserved thus providing GHG sinks needed for Paris Agreement and Net-zero objectives.
2.1.2 Accelerate the adoption of and use of clean cooking technologies and fuels by rural households from 30 % currently to 100 % by urban households from 54 % currently to 100 % by 2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced or avoided GHG emissions associated with cooking Substantially reduced HAP premature deaths, resulting to reduced health burden (SDG 4) Reduced rates of environmental degradation thus positively impacting SDG 7, 13 and 15, ultimately net-zero by 2050
2.1.3 Transitioning all MSMEs within the cooking sector (bakeries, restaurants, food kiosks, food processors) and the hospitality industry to clean cooking solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced/Avoided GHG emissions Reduced biomass dependence for cooking results to reduced rates of environmental degradation thus positively impacting SDG 7, 13 and 15 Decent jobs created (SDG 8) Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12)
2.1.4 Commit to review and/develop enabling policies and regulation in support of accelerated adoption and use of modern energy cooking services	Adopting enabling policies will incentivize and prioritize emerging business models to scale up access to modern energy cooking solutions in currently unserved (or underserved) areas will therefore resulting to significant environmental outcomes that are supportive of Paris agreement and net zero by 2050 aspirations.
2.1.5 Commit to Champion for acceleration of adoption and use of clean cooking solutions Globally, Regionally and Nationally	The actions will substantially address informational, technical and economic barriers and thus help catalyze accelerated actions towards achievement of the Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 objectives.

SECTION 6: MONITORING AND REPORTING

6.1. Please describe how you intend to track the progress of the proposed outcomes in section 3. Please also describe if you intend to use other existing reporting frameworks to track progress on the proposed outcomes.

A roadmap for achieving universal access to clean cooking by 2028 has been developed. This roadmap contains implementation schedules, assignment of roles of the various delivery units across public, private, civil society, households and institutions. In addition, the implementation schedules contain input, output and outcome indicators with corresponding timelines and milestones. A detailed monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed. To facilitate effective reporting, process and impact evaluations will be carried out at various critical points during and after implementation of the various actions as identified. Internal reporting will be on monthly, quarterly and annual basis while external reporting to relevant bodies of the UN will be done annually.

It is envisaged that effective implementation will contingent to timely and adequate financial and other resource availability. Tracking of financial resources availed to various players in the cooking sector will be carried and appropriate records kept in a central national repository. A reporting framework will also be developed or adopted to facilitate timely and accurate reporting. Validation of achieved results will be undertaken by independent verifiers.

SECTION 7: GUIDING PRINCIPLES CHECKLIST

Please use the checklist below to validate that the proposed Energy Compact is aligned with the guiding principles.

I. Stepping up ambition and accelerating action - Increase contribution of and accelerate the implementation of the SDG7 targets in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for Paris Agreement

I.1. Does the Energy Compact strengthen and/or add a target, commitment, policy, action related to SDG7 and its linkages to the other SDGs that results in a higher cumulative impact compared to existing frameworks?

Yes No

I.2. Does the Energy Compact increase the geographical and/or sectoral coverage of SDG7 related efforts? Yes No

I.3. Does the Energy Compact consider inclusion of key priority issues towards achieving SDG7 by 2030 and the net-zero emission goal of the Paris Agreement by 2050 - as defied by latest global analysis and data including the outcome of the Technical Working Groups? Yes No

II. Alignment with the 2030 agenda on Sustainable Development Goals – Ensure coherence and alignment with SDG implementation plans and strategies by 2030 as well as national development plans and priorities.

II.1. Has the Energy Compact considered enabling actions of SDG7 to reach the other sustainable development goals by 2030? Yes No

II.2. Does the Energy Compact align with national, sectoral, and/or sub-national sustainable development strategies/plans, including SDG implementation plans/roadmaps? Yes No

II.3. Has the Energy Compact considered a timeframe in line with the Decade of Action? Yes No

III. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Ensure coherence and alignment with the Nationally Determined Contributions, long term net zero emission strategies.

III.1. Has the Energy Compact considered a timeframe in line with the net-zero goal of the Paris Agreement by 2050? Yes No

III.2. Has the Energy Compact considered energy-related targets and information in the updated/enhanced NDCs? Yes No

III.3. Has the Energy Compact considered alignment with reaching the net-zero emissions goal set by many countries by 2050? Yes No

IV. Leaving no one behind, strengthening inclusion, interlinkages, and synergies - Enabling the achievement of SDGs and just transition by reflecting interlinkages with other SDGs.

IV.1. Does the Energy Compact include socio-economic impacts of measures being considered? Yes No

IV.2. Does the Energy Compact identify steps towards an inclusive, just energy transition? Yes No

IV.3. Does the Energy Compact consider measures that address the needs of the most vulnerable groups (e.g. those impacted the most by energy transitions, lack of energy access)? Yes No

V. Feasibility and Robustness - Commitments and measures are technically sound, feasible, and verifiable based a set of objectives with specific performance indicators, baselines, targets and data sources as needed.

V.1. Is the information included in the Energy Compact based on updated quality data and sectoral assessments, with clear and transparent methodologies related to the proposed measures? Yes No

V.2. Has the Energy Compact considered inclusion of a set of SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, resource-based and time based) objectives? Yes No

V.3. Has the Energy Compact considered issues related to means of implementation to ensure feasibility of measures proposed (e.g. cost and financing strategy, technical assistant needs and partnerships, policy and regulatory gaps, data and technology)? Yes No

SECTION 8: ENERGY COMPACT GENERAL INFORMATION

8.1. Title/name of the Energy Compact

Kenya's Clean Cooking Energy Compact

8.2. Lead entity name (for joint Energy Compacts please list all parties and include, in parenthesis, its entity type, using entity type from below)

Kenya Ministry of Energy

8.3. Lead entity type

Government

Local/Regional Government

Multilateral body /Intergovernmental Organization

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

Civil Society organization/Youth

Academic Institution /Scientific Community

Private Sector

Philanthropic Organization

Other relevant actor

8.4. Contact Information

Paul N. Mbuti, Senior Deputy Director of Renewable Energy, Ministry of Energy, Kenya; paul.mbuti@energy.go.ke or pmbuthi@gmail.com

8.5. Please select the geographical coverage of the Energy Compact

Africa Asia and Pacific Europe Latin America and Caribbean North America West Asia Global

8.6. Please select the Energy Compact thematic focus area(s)

Energy Access Energy Transition Enabling SDGs through inclusive just Energy Transitions Innovation, Technology and Data Finance and Investment.

SECTION 9: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (IF REQUIRED)

Please provide additional website link(s) on your Energy Compact, which may contain relevant key documents, photos, short video clips etc.

www.energy.go.ke