



Unlock the SDGs and Net-Zero with Clean Cooking SDG7 Multi-Stakeholder Energy Compact

Providing clean energy to households is critical to achieving global climate and sustainable development goals. Yet, with fewer than ten years until we reach 2030, the world remains far off track to meet SDG7 — ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. Approximately one-third of the world’s population today – 2.6 billion people – still lack access to clean cooking solutions, costing trillions of dollars in damage to the climate and local economies and contributing up to 4 million premature deaths each year.

To date, the level of funding and investment in the clean cooking sector has not matched the global magnitude of the challenge. We are running out of time to deliver SDG7. This is the moment to prioritize access to clean cooking solutions in global and national arenas and dramatically scale up public and private financing.

Within the frame of the [United Nations’ High-Level Dialogue on Energy](#), the Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA) has launched a multi-stakeholder Energy Compact to “**Unlock the SDGs and Net-Zero with Clean Cooking.**” Changing the way families cook their food each day will slow climate change, drive gender equality, reduce poverty and provide enormous health benefits. Quite simply, there can be no just energy transition without universal access to clean cooking.

We call on member states, multi-lateral institutions, private sector, finance and civil society to join us in making clean cooking a priority.

To achieve global climate and development goals, the world cannot continue to undervalue and underfund one of the world’s most effective, attainable, cross-cutting solutions – achieving universal access to clean cooking. We must radically transform our current approaches, working collectively across the entire clean cooking ecosystem to prioritize and integrate clean cooking into national energy and climate plans, establish enabling policy environments, unlock significant funding and financing, create robust clean cooking markets and deliver affordable solutions to even the most vulnerable and hardest to reach communities.

Making these solutions work will require a coordinated approach across the entire clean cooking sector, with a role for every actor – governments, donors, finance institutions, the private sector and civil society.

We invite your country, city, company or organization to show support for the “**Unlock the SDGs and Net-Zero with Clean Cooking**” Compact by endorsing it, and we encourage you to develop your own specific commitments and actions to achieve the targets set out in this Compact. CCA can work with you to develop and register your commitments and together we can ensure no one’s life is limited by how they cook.

For more information and to endorse the Unlock the SDGs and Net-Zero with Clean Cooking Compact, [please click here and fill out the form to show your support.](#)



SDG7 Multi-Stakeholder Energy Compact of Clean Cooking Alliance

Unlock the SDGs and Net-Zero with Clean Cooking

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)

7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

Target 1: Ensure universal access to affordable, clean cooking solutions by 2030.

Time frame: 750 million people by 2025; 1.5 billion people by 2027; universal access by 2030.

Context for the ambition(s): National governments must be empowered and supported to determine the transition path that best suits their local context, and the clean cooking sector must optimize and align to these national plans. This includes rapidly scaling solutions and business models that have been or can be proven at scale. Specifically, expanding electricity access inclusive of clean cooking, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), ethanol, biogas, sustainable biomass and significantly improving the quality, energy efficiency and performance of improved cookstoves that deliver cleaner solutions to the poorest and most vulnerable populations. We cannot expect households to bear the health and livelihood burden of climate change by restricting access to any viable solutions.

Target 2: Integrate clean cooking into national and city energy planning and NDCs and implement through coordinated delivery mechanisms.

Time frame: %+ in national and city energy plans inclusive of clean cooking; %+ in NDCs inclusive of clean cooking (disaggregated by those explicitly referencing cooking/household energy; those that have a hook relating to cooking/household energy. *(Baseline and targets to be set mid-2022 following a review of current plans and NDC submissions)*)

Context for the ambition(s): Achieving SDG7 and other development goals requires more countries to adopt bold clean cooking transition strategies as part of their integrated energy plans and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Clear, actionable, and robust national and municipal transition strategies inclusive of clean cooking can provide the long-term vision that is required to unlock private investment; guide and coordinate action; and serve as a basis for policies that enable markets to operate effectively. As an issue, clean cooking can fit within the mandate of several ministries and, thus, ownership over the issue is often unestablished. A dedicated delivery unit team, embedded within a government’s policy-making unit, with dedicated staff and financial resources and with the mandate to act can provide the clarity to ensure sustained action.

Target 3: Create favorable and stable policy and fiscal environments to accelerate sustainable clean cooking markets.

Time frame: %+ countries with initiatives being implemented that address core barriers to the growth of the clean cooking market (e.g. on import duties, consumer finance); %+ countries that have adopted ISO standards for cookstoves and clean cooking solutions and are in-process of adopting ISO standards; %+ in average RISE scores for clean cooking. *(Baseline and targets to be set mid-2022 following a review of current plans.)*

Context for the ambition(s): Governments in high-deficit countries must create a supportive and stable environment for sustainable clean cooking markets and mobilize public funding to enable rapid adoption of clean cooking solutions. Policy and regulatory reforms such as targeted tax policies that level the playing field against non-clean forms of cooking and provide greater clean cooking access to the poor, as well as national standards, certification and labelling, will promote increased uptake of affordable, energy efficient and clean cooking technologies.

Target 4: Dramatically scale public funding and private investment for clean cooking

Time frame: Support mobilizing at least \$5 billion+ into the clean cooking sector by 2025 (p.a.); \$10 billion+ invested into the clean cooking sector by 2027 (p.a.); \$20 billion+ invested in the clean cooking sector by 2030 (p.a.)

Context for the ambition(s): Both public and private investors must invest more capital in the clean cooking sector, increase climate finance and build innovative financial mechanisms that enable rapid, inclusive growth. This requires support in mobilizing investment, increasing public funding and building an effective and innovative financial services market for the clean cooking sector that will provide the types of financing needed to achieve universal access. The appropriate capital

	<p>provisions will vary based on local market conditions and over time as countries move along their transition journeys, thus the supply of capital must be patient, risk tolerant and targeted to the market needs. Providing innovative mechanisms such as concessional and blended finance by development finance institutions will help catalyze private sector participation. Results-based financing (RBF), including climate and carbon finance, will be critical to addressing the funding needs of enterprises and the affordability gap for consumers.</p> <p>Target 5: Put people at the center of clean cooking solutions. Time frame: Ongoing; all actions to include user centric approach, including in identification and formulation of clean cooking policies, programs, product design and business models. Aim for 50% of total financing for access to clean fuels and technologies must address the consumer affordability gap by 2030; 75% of national clean cooking strategies directly address household stacking behavior and set targets taking user preferences into account by 2030. Context for the ambition(s): Clean cooking initiatives, products and business models must be designed based on a variety of human needs and experiences, user practices and preferences, and consumer affordability levels, considering diverse cultural and socio-economic contexts. Communities should be seen not only as beneficiaries but also as co-creators of future energy systems. People-centered clean cooking approaches will need to include a social safety net to deliver modern services to people who cannot afford the full cost. Innovations in both technologies and business models need to continue to drive down the costs of clean cooking technologies and fuels, and to evolve with user needs and preferences to delivery affordable, energy efficient solutions.</p> <p>Target 6: Build synergies with electrification efforts. Time frame: %+ national electricity plans that include targets and resources for clean cooking’ %+ increase of partnerships that include clean cooking and electricity’ #+ electricity projects that deliver sufficient energy loads to meet cooking needs. <i>(Baseline and targets to be set mid-2022 following a review of current plans.)</i> Context for the ambition(s): Clean cooking energy demand must be integrated into national electricity planning and strategies. The electricity and clean cooking sectors should increase collaboration to identify shared opportunities for cross-sector innovation and partnership, including holistic household energy load planning, electricity and cooking bundling programs, and innovations in off-grid development that can support clean cooking</p> <p>Target 7: Increase participation of women and integrate gender issues. Time frame: 25% women entrepreneurs and employees in clean cooking value chains by 2025; 35% by 2027; 50% by 2030. %+ women leading national agencies and clean cooking programs. \$X investment in women-led businesses in the clean cooking value chain. <i>(Baseline and targets to be set mid-2022 following a review of current programs and investment.)</i> Context for the ambition(s): Women are a key part of the clean cooking value chain, from producing and distributing products, to entrepreneurship and executive leadership, and in policy making and program implementation. We must rapidly scale opportunities for women to participate in the sector, as providers and decision-makers, instead of simply as users, and incentivize the inclusion of gender perspectives in clean cooking policies, programs and business models.</p> <p>Target 8: Leave no one behind Time frame: %+ in average RISE scores for countries experiencing fragility and conflict for clean cooking access; #+ of access deficit countries with integrated national clean cooking plans/programs including support for poor and vulnerable households; #+ of access deficit countries with end-user subsidy programs for clean cooking. Top 20 access deficit countries should have subsidy programs in place to support access and usage by 2030. <i>(Baseline and targets to be set mid-2022 following a review of current plans.)</i> Context for the ambition(s): Half of the population without access to clean cooking live in countries experiencing fragility and conflict, where energy poverty disproportionately affects low-income and vulnerable populations and women and girls. Further progress in climate and development goals cannot be achieved without significantly increasing rates of access to electricity and clean cooking among the remote, poorest, and most vulnerable population segments, including displacement-affected communities. Creative, context-sensitive solutions are needed to unleash sustainable energy access expansion efforts that are truly inclusive and that not only meet the specific needs and situations of vulnerable populations, but also support their capacity to overcome energy poverty and their prospects of making progress in doing so. As the gap in finance needed to provide energy access in the LDCs is vast, there is an urgent need for increasing funding for energy access, and delivering on climate finance pledges, allocated to LDCs which can have a direct impact on accelerating poverty eradication and as a key enabler for sustainable development.</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	Target(s): Time frame: Context for the ambition(s):	

<p>renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.</p>	
<p><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.</p>	<p>Target(s): Time frame: Context for the ambition(s):</p>

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.]

<p>Target(s): Avoiding 1 gigaton (1billion tons) of CO2e emissions Time frame: By 2030 Context for the ambition(s): The switch away from burning unsustainably harvested fuelwood (in the form of wood or charcoal) would reduce global CO2e emissions by 1 billion tons by 2030, and if we move to the cleanest technologies, surpass this. Black carbon and other products of incomplete combustion from cooking with biomass and fossil fuels accelerates near-term warming. The burning of residential solid fuels accounts for over 50 percent of global anthropogenic black carbon emissions. Reducing black carbon emissions from traditional stoves and three-stone fires could act as a near-term lever to address global warming and the health benefits for billions of people with their removal from household environments.</p>

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].

<p><i>Description of action (please specify for which ambition from Section 1)</i></p> <p>Ambition: Ensure universal access to affordable, clean cooking solutions by 2030 Action: Supporting countries to achieve globally, access to affordable, clean cooking solutions to 750 million people by 2025; 1.5 billion by 2027; and universal access by 2030. Through support for mobilizing investment, establishing Delivery Units, creating enabling policy environments and enabling the growth of a robust clean cooking industry. Context: High levels of sales of clean cooking fuels and appliances are needed for households and institutions. Start & End Dates: 2021-2030</p>	<p>2021 -2030</p>
<p><i>Description of action (please specify for which ambition from Section 1)</i></p> <p>Ambition: Increase the number of governments in high-clean cooking access deficit countries with an integrated energy plan and NDC, inclusive of clean cooking, to 90% by 2030 (tbc) Action: Engagement with, and the provision of technical assistance to, the governments of high-clean cooking access deficit countries, particularly through the Delivery Units Network. Initial cohort of ~10 Delivery Unit Countries to be established in 2022, with the intent to grow a Delivery Unit Network to support all countries who want to make use of this mechanism to accelerate clean cooking transitions. Context: Greater knowledge sharing and engagement between national policy makers and the clean cooking sector is key to unlocking the enabling environment and funding needed to expand access to clean cooking to all segments of the population. Start & End Dates: 2021-2030</p>	<p>2021 -2030</p>
<p><i>Description of action (please specify for which ambition from Section 1)</i></p> <p>Ambition: \$20 billion+ pa invested in the clean cooking sector in 2030.</p>	<p>2021 -2030</p>

<p>Action: Support for mobilizing investment, increasing public funding and building an effective and innovative financial services market for the clean cooking sector that will provide the types of financing needed to achieve universal access, including greater climate investment and local capital, and more financial innovation to unlock investment. This includes developing a mechanism for accelerating Results Based Financing (RBF) for clean cooking.</p> <p>Context: A step change is needed in financial innovation and the levels of investment entering the clean cooking sector in order to reach the estimated \$20 billion+ per year needed to achieve universal access to clean cooking by 2030.</p> <p>Start & End Dates: 2021-2030</p>		
<p><i>Description of action (please specify for which ambition from Section 1)</i></p> <p>Ambition: 50% women entrepreneurs and employees in clean cooking value chains, and national clean cooking leadership by 2030.</p> <p>Action: Increase opportunities for women to participate in the sector, as providers and decision-makers, instead of simply as users, and incentivize the inclusion of gender perspectives in clean cooking policies, programs and business models.</p> <p>Context: Women are a key part of the clean cooking value chain, from producing and distributing products, to entrepreneurship and executive leadership, and in policy making and program implementation. Bringing women to the forefront of the global energy transition is essential to ensuring no one is left behind.</p> <p>Start & End Dates: 2021-2030</p>	2021 -2030	
<p><i>Description of action (please specify for which ambition from Section 1)</i></p> <p>Ambition: Avoiding 1 gigaton (1billion tons) of CO2e emissions</p> <p>Action: Deliver universal access to affordable clean cooking by 2030.</p> <p>Context: High levels of sales of clean cooking fuels and stoves are needed to displace the use of highly polluting traditional biomass and charcoal, toxic kerosene and inefficient stoves/appliances commonly used for cooking in homes and institutional settings.</p> <p>Start & End Dates: 2021-2030</p>	2021 -2030	

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].*

<p>Action 1 & 5: Deliver affordable, clean cooking solutions to the 2.6 billion people currently living without by 2030.</p> <p>Outcomes</p> <p>Amongst other impacts, achieving the aims of this Compact will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve energy access, equity, and quality of life for more than 2.6 billion people, including those living in poverty and areas of humanitarian crisis. • Prevent millions of premature deaths from air pollution per year. • Empower millions of women and girls through improved health and reduced drudgery, creating opportunities for education, employment, and leisure. • Drive enterprise growth and develop a robust, sustainable clean cooking industry. • Create hundreds of thousands of green jobs across the clean cooking value chain and enhance livelihood opportunities amongst customers, as a result of greater access to affordable clean cooking solutions. • Boost resilience for many of those most vulnerable to climate change through environmental protection and restoration (from reduction in unsustainable biomass use), better health and safety, and improved livelihoods. • Avoid 1 gigaton (1billion tons) of CO2e emissions. 	2030
<p>Action 2: Engagement with, and the provision of technical assistance to, the governments of high-clean cooking access deficit countries, particularly through the Delivery Units Network.</p> <p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of governments in high clean cooking access deficit countries with an integrated energy plan and/or NDC, inclusive of clean cooking, increased to 90% (tbc). 	2030

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of high clean cooking access deficit countries with initiatives being implemented that address core barriers to the growth of the clean cooking market (e.g. on import duties, consumer finance) increased to 90% (tbc). • Number of high clean cooking access deficit countries that have adopted standards and labelling for clean cooking technologies and fuels increased to 90% (tbc). 	
<p>Action 3: Support for mobilizing investment, increasing public funding and building an effective and innovative financial services market for the clean cooking sector that will provide the types of financing needed to achieve universal access, including greater climate investment and local capital, and more financial innovation to unlock investment.</p> <p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$20 billion+ p/a invested into the clean cooking sector by 2030 (targets for 2025 and 2027 also added in Section 4) • Improve energy access, equity, and quality of life for more than 2.6 billion people, including those living in poverty and areas of humanitarian crisis. 	2030
<p>Action 4: Increase opportunities for women to participate in the sector, as providers and decision-makers, instead of simply as users, and incentivize the inclusion of gender perspectives in clean cooking policies, programs and business models.</p> <p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% women entrepreneurs and employees in clean cooking value chains, and national clean cooking leadership by 2030. • Gender-sensitive, inclusive policy and business models ensure no one is left behind. 	2030

SECTION 4: REQUIRED RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

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

Support for mobilizing public and private investment to achieve universal access. This includes increasing public funding from governments and donors, and building an effective and innovative financial services market for the clean cooking sector that will provide the types of financing needed to achieve universal access, including greater climate investment and local capital, and more financial innovation to unlock investment. This includes developing a mechanism for accelerating Results Based Financing (RBF) for clean cooking.

We need to dramatically scale up public and private financing to match the global magnitude of the challenge:

- (i) By 2025: \$5 billion+ invested into the clean cooking sector (p.a.)
- (ii) By 2027: \$10 billion+ invested into the clean cooking sector (p.a.)
- (iii) By 2030: \$20 billion+ invested into the clean cooking sector (p.a.)

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 type="checkbox"/> Financing	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> In-Kind contribution	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Support	Description

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<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Please specify	Description

SECTION 5: IMPACT

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

All high clean cooking access deficit countries including, but not limited to:

Bangladesh
Benin
Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Cote d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of Congo
Gambia
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Hondorus
India
Indonesia
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Sudan
Tanzania
Uganda
Vietnam

with an ambition to ensure universal access to clean cooking by 2030.

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]

Achieving the aims of this Compact will mean that within the next nine years:

- At least 2.6 billion people living in poverty will gain access to affordable, transitional and /or clean cooking solutions, as defined by the WHO.
- Reduction in air pollution from transition to clean cooking fuels and appliances will prevent millions of premature deaths each year.
- Millions of women and girls will be empowered through improved health and reduced drudgery, creating opportunities for education, employment, and leisure.
- Hundreds of thousands of green jobs will be created across the clean cooking value chain and livelihood opportunities will be created amongst customers, as a result of greater access to affordable clean cooking solutions.
- Increased resilience for many of those most vulnerable to climate change through environmental protection and restoration (from reduction in unsustainable biomass use), better health and safety, and improved livelihoods.
- Avoidance of 1 gigaton billion tons of CO2e.

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]

Avoid 1 gigaton (1billion tons) of CO2e emissions

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.

Via a range of mechanisms, including: -

- Tracking SDG 7 indicators – undertaken by the WHO supported by World Bank, IEA, and IRENA – to estimate the clean cooking access rate and population without access.
- WHO Household Energy Policy Repository.
- Clean Cooking Alliance Monitoring & Evaluation Framework.
- Tracking investment into the clean cooking sector via the CCA Industry Snapshot, SEforALL Energizing Finance Report and other clean cooking investment tracking resources.
- Tracking the number of countries with energy planning and NDCs which includes clean cooking – bespoke tracking mechanism to be developed by mid-2022, interim tracking and insights via the ESMAP RISE indicators and other clean energy policy tracking resources.
- Dedicated SDG 7 tracking in situations of displacement – in development by UNHCR, IOM

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

Unlock the SDGs and Net-zero with Clean Cooking

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)

Clean Cooking Alliance (NGO)

Initial endorsers (as of October 18th)

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands (Government)
- Norad (Government)
- Sustainable Energy for All – SEforALL (NGO)
- Modern Energy Cooking Services -MECS (NGO)
- GOGLA (NGO/Private Sector)
- Energia (NGO)
- The Energy Nexus Network -TENN (NGO)
- World Health Organization (Multilateral body / Intergovernmental Organization)
- World Food Programme (Multilateral body / Intergovernmental Organization)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research - UNITAR (Multilateral body / Intergovernmental Organization)
- African Refiners and Distributors Association (NGO / Private Sector)
- World LPG Association (NGO / Private Sector)
- Gold Standard (Other relevant actor)
- Envirofit (Private Sector)
- Aspen Institute (NGO)

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- Village Infrastructure Angels Ltd. (Philanthropic Organization)
- BioLite (Private Sector)
- Emerging Cooking Solutions Sweden AB (Private Sector)
- African Clean Energy (Private Sector)
- African Climate and Development Initiative (Academic Institution /Scientific Community)
- Ashden (NGO)
- REN21 (NGO)
- Grassroot Trading Network for Women (Civil Society Organization)
- Self Employed Women's Association (NGO)
- Garner Advisors (Private Sector)
- ATEC Global (Private Sector)
- Bidhaa Sasa (Private Sector)
- Consumer's Choice Ltd (Private Sector)
- Pivot Clean Energy Co. (NGO/Private Sector)
- Green66 Innovations (Private Sector)
- OTAGO Pte. Ltd. (Private Sector)
- SP Eco Fuel (Private Sector)
- Global Distributors Collective (NGO)

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

Jillene Connors Belopolsky, Chief of Staff and External Affairs, jbelopolsky@cleancookingalliance.org

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)

On 21 June 2021, during the Ministerial Thematic Forums for the High-level Dialogue on Energy, the following **Principles for Priority Action on Clean Cooking for All** were launched, alongside an official call to action for governments and other stakeholders. This Energy Compact is rooted in the following guiding principles to support increased action and ambition to accelerate access to clean cooking.

1. Provide people, through clean cooking solutions, with **economic and social opportunities**, strengthening the position of women, youth and marginalized groups.
2. Prioritize access to clean cooking in **national planning and policies**, including energy planning, COVID economic recovery planning, and Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement.
3. Provide **international support** to clean cooking transitions that reflect diverse users' needs and market conditions, including through making clean cooking a priority in climate finance.
4. Raise **awareness and consumer demand** for clean cooking solutions, addressing underlying inequality, gender and poverty challenges.
5. Develop **sustainable markets** and incentivize innovation to deliver clean cooking solutions at scale.

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6. Drastically scale-up **public and private funding** for clean cooking.
7. Take action to address clean cooking challenges among **fragile and displaced** populations.
8. Enhance **cooperation on clean cooking** between energy and other sectors, including public health, food and nutrition, and gender.
9. **Monitor** progress towards universal access to clean cooking and maintain awareness at all levels, including through an annual global clean cooking day.

This Energy Compact recognizes and references the clean cooking commitments made in other Energy Compacts that have already been registered, including by Ethiopia, Honduras, Malawi, The Netherlands, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, C40, SEforALL, the World Bank, UN Energy, and the Gender and Energy multi-stakeholder compact, and will cross-reference future Energy Compacts with clean cooking commitments.

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

Website Landing Page and Compact Overview:

<https://cleancooking.org/clean-cooking-energy-compact/>

Press Release announcing the Compact:

tbc

Social Media Kit – Messages and Graphics:

tbc