

# Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa

14 May 2024

## Summit Outcome Document and Action Plan

This document reflects the outcomes and discussions from the Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa, held in Paris on 14 May 2024. It provides:

First, a summary of the key outcomes of the summit, as contained in the Chair Summary.

Second, it documents the key themes and actions discussed to advance the clean cooking agenda across each key pillar: Finance, Policy, and Partnerships.

Third, it catalogues all the pledges, announcements, and commitments made at the Summit, providing a comprehensive overview of the proceedings.

## Chairs' Summary of the Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa

A broad coalition of stakeholders on clean cooking<sup>1</sup> met in Paris on 14 May, at the Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa, co-chaired by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the Prime Minister of Norway H.E. Jonas Gahr Støre, the President of the African Development Bank Group Dr. Akinwumi A. Adesina, and the Executive Director of the International Energy Agency Dr. Fatih Birol.

The world is way behind on its goal to deliver affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all as stipulated in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7. One area in particular – clean cooking – has seen a concerning lack of progress, particularly in Africa. According to the IEA, nearly four in five people in Africa still cook their meals over open fires and traditional stoves using polluting fuels. The lack of clean cooking has dire consequences for health, gender equality and the climate, contributing to nearly half a million premature deaths of women and children annually in Africa alone.

We know that the solutions are well known, and we affirm that our primary focus should be on ensuring affordable access in a timely manner to cleaner and modern cooking solutions – which include biomass in high performance stoves, biogas, bioethanol, liquified petroleum gas (LPG), electric – all of which can deliver benefits in terms of health, productivity, gender equality, forest preservation, biodiversity, and emissions reductions. We affirm that the strategies taken by countries to advance clean cooking will depend on local context, and that each country has sovereignty to shape this agenda in a manner consistent with people-centred energy transitions.

The cost of solving this issue is relatively small, with the IEA estimating that USD 4 billion of capital investments would be required annually to achieve clean cooking access for all African

<sup>1</sup> Clean cooking refers to a household that primarily relies on “clean” cooking solutions where “clean” is defined as those technologies and fuel combinations that meet the recommendations of WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion. Common fuels and technologies considered “clean” at point-of-use include electricity, natural gas, liquified petroleum gas, biogas, alcohol fuels, solar cookers, and low-emission biomass stoves meeting the multi-tier tracking framework Tier 3.



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people by 2030. Reaching universal access to clean cooking fuels and technologies will depend on strong national and regional leadership, and programmes that are reinforced by international financial support, partnerships, and industry efforts.

The Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa brought together over 1000 delegates, including 55 government delegations, convening 4 Heads of Government in Paris, with 23 ministers in attendance, and several Heads of international organisation. The Summit was also attended by high-level representatives from industry, development partners, philanthropies, and civil society, making it the largest-ever gathering dedicated to the shared objective of advancing clean cooking access in Africa. Additionally, President Macron of France hosted a special session at the Elysée on the occasion of the Summit.

At the Summit, USD 2.2 billion worth of financing and investments was mobilised from government and private sector sources, with many announcing their intention to expand their support for clean cooking in Africa in the future. We welcome in particular several new providers of finance and funding who have previously not been a major provider for clean cooking. These new announcements are in addition to the African Development Bank Group's commitment at COP28 to channel USD 2 billion for clean cooking over 10 years and will boost the existing direct development assistance already available via other government and multi-lateral sources. We call upon others to reinforce these efforts and allocate additional financial resources to clean cooking in the coming years, through development finance, private sector engagement, and carbon credits. In particular, President Samia Suluhu Hassan called for a generous next replenishment of the African Development Fund, earmarking USD 12 billion for clean cooking, in her remarks.

There was also broad acknowledgement of the significant role that carbon credits and climate finance have already played in scaling clean cooking efforts, recognising the potential for further expansion of this support, within the context of Article 6 and voluntary markets, provided these are met with high-integrity credits used responsibly. To that end, at the Summit, over forty organisations decided to establish a Collaborative Task Force committed to the generation of and demand for high-integrity carbon credits from clean cooking activities based on updated methodologies that address the concerns of carbon credit integrity, noting in particular the momentum building around the Clean Cooking Alliance-led Clean Cooking and Climate Consortium (4C) initiative.

At the Summit, nine African governments have publicly committed to making access to clean cooking a national priority and are taking necessary steps to implement proven policy measures in their countries to usher greater progress. We note with great appreciation the African Heads of State and government leaders present at the Summit, noting with gratitude the role of President of the United Republic of Tanzania H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan as a champion of clean cooking on the continent for making clean cooking a pan African priority through the African Women Clean Cooking Support Programme – a gender responsive just energy transition programme in Africa launched at COP28. We equally applaud Tanzania for the launch of a 10-year National Clean Cooking Strategy for the country and call upon all African governments to push clean cooking towards the top of their national agendas and implement policy approaches that have proven successful in the past, including in India, Brazil, Egypt, India, and Indonesia.

At the Summit, participants welcomed the recent commitment by the G7 Climate, Energy, and the Environment Ministers to promote clean cooking, the announcement by the Brazil G20

Presidency that clean cooking will feature prominently in its G20 agenda, and the recognition of clean cooking as one of the priority issues for Azerbaijan's COP29 Presidency. This Summit also carries forward the important development agenda laid out in the Paris Pact for People and the Planet and can be seen as a milestone under the umbrella of that broader agenda. We will continue to advance the clean cooking agenda with a coalition of committed actors within the context of these initiatives, including at the Summit for the Future and the 2025 Financing for Development Conference. At the Summit, participants also emphasised the importance of building on existing partnerships and initiatives rather than creating new ones that potentially duplicate existing efforts.

The Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa is a pivotal milestone in the collective journey towards universal access to clean cooking. Stakeholders at the Summit agreed to support further efforts to increase delivery capacity for clean cooking in Africa and many participants announced concrete actions and commitments, representing important steps toward this end. We applaud the 130 delegations who, at the Summit, joined us in a statement of commitment to advance clean cooking efforts in Africa, through their endorsement of the high-level [Clean Cooking Declaration](#). This group included 28 governments, as well as many international organisations, governments, and civil society. The declaration is a clear demonstration of our shared commitment and resolve to collective action, and progressing this important agenda through various fora until this issue is finally solved.

Following the Summit, attention must now turn to implementation of commitments and outcomes – a task that the Summit co-chairs commit to support. Many actors will take forward pieces of the agenda identified at the Summit, including within the context of the African Clean Cooking Consortium (ACCC) and the Africa Women Clean Cooking Support Programme (AWCCSP). Key follow-on actions include supporting policy implementation, mobilising more financial commitments and investments, convening stakeholders on clean cooking at future events and Summits, a new task force committed to enhancing the generation of and demand for carbon credit from clean cooking. We will ensure the continuing of IEA's tracking of clean cooking progress, investment, and energy demand, which will be provided annually as a means of gauging progress against commitments made at the Summit and future events.

## Summit Discussions and Action Plan

At the Summit, the major themes to advance the clean cooking agenda were discussed across the three sessions of the Summit, namely: (i) scaling up Finance for Clean Cooking in Africa, (ii) Making Clean Cooking a Policy Priority, and (iii) Catalysing Multi-stakeholder Partnerships. The discussions that took place and the key action items raised by stakeholders throughout the Summit preparations are captured in the below sections, grouped accordingly.

### Mobilising Public and Private Sector Financing for Clean Cooking

The first part of the financing session addressed the need for additional investments in clean cooking, as well as the conditions that must exist for different financiers to increase their investments. Relevant conditions include political willingness to tackle the issue, the existence of national strategies and plans to do so, proper institutional frameworks and adequate market conditions - factors that are intertwined with policies, and therefore were also discussed in the Policy track. The session also discussed the proposed measures that donors and development

finance institutions (DFIs), private sector finance providers, philanthropies and civil society can take to mobilise more direct financing for clean cooking.

### ***Key themes discussed***

Summit participants discussed the following themes in this session. It was recognised that:

1. More financing is required to accelerate clean cooking across Africa, with both public and private sources playing a role. The IEA has estimated that for all Africans to gain access to clean cooking by 2030, a capital investment of USD 4 billion a year is required. Reaching USD 4 billion per year requires a marked increase above today's levels of financing and investment in clean cooking on the continent.
2. Increasing investment in clean cooking projects and infrastructure will rely on numerous sources of finance – concessional, commercial and philanthropic. In the context of sub-Saharan Africa, concessional support can play a particularly important role in delivering needed technical assistance, addressing the affordability gap that many households in Africa face, and reducing the high cost of capital faced by African energy companies. A large portion of this concessional support would need to come from international sources. However, it was also acknowledged that development finance is a limited pool that is frequently called upon for other urgent priorities. There is therefore a crucial need to better leverage this capital to attract commercial investment via blended finance solutions – an approach which has a growing number of successful examples on the ground in Africa.
3. The primary source of international development finance for clean cooking funding has come from energy and climate initiatives. Clean cooking has impacts outside of these areas, most notably on health, gender equity, humanitarian needs and ecological preservation, which could present an opportunity to tap into additional pools of development aid. Inclusion of displaced communities into national energy planning is urgently needed to break the humanitarian-development divide.
4. To ensure speed of delivery, participants emphasised the importance of prioritising existing financing vehicles with a proven track record of delivery. Regular reviews and adjustments to these mechanisms should also be conducted as needed to improve effectiveness.
5. The lack of bankable projects presents a serious challenge, with further efforts needed to support businesses in early-stage development. Local small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) represent a particularly important part of the clean cooking ecosystem. However, they often struggle to access financing and can lack the business skills to put together investment proposals.

### ***Ways forward discussed***

In discussing potential ways to mobilise more direct financing for clean cooking, participants agreed on three key focus areas: (a) increasing the total funding available for clean cooking; (b) channelling funding through an effective suite of financial support; and (c) improving coordination and the effectiveness of delivery.

1. To increase the total funding available for clean cooking, measures discussed include:
  - i. Setting clear targets for clean cooking allocations in existing energy access and climate funds, particularly those supported by development finance that have a

- track record of success. In some cases, this may require an effort to expand fund mandates.
- ii. Including clean cooking in the mandates of other development financing instruments focused on areas such as health, gender and education. Options to implement this include requiring that all relevant spheres consider clean cooking in project proposals (mainstreaming), carving out a portion of relevant budgets explicitly for clean cooking, or pooling funds.
  - iii. Prioritising financing mechanisms that crowd in more private capital, such as guarantees, first loss loans, price minimums, or concessions for clean cooking operators. New mechanisms that have proved successful in the electricity access space, such as aggregation and securitisation, can also be piloted.
  - iv. Increasing the flow of financing specifically targeting clean cooking SMEs. This includes support for local commercial banks such as capacity building and concessional loans for on-lending. Private equity funds, primarily from impact investors, can provide early-stage seed capital when backed by de-risking support from donors, notably the provision of first-loss tranches. Concessional finance is also likely necessary to provide business skill development at SMEs and other services to facilitate investment.
2. To channel funding through an effective suite of financial support, measures discussed included:
- i. Ensuring funding is available to address affordability challenges faced by consumers, in relation to both upfront costs and ongoing fuel costs, with a recognition that broad-based consumer support helps address a number of upstream risks faced by the private sector. Financing solutions that can support affordability include results-based financing, carbon credits to reduce costs, grants, and cash transfers to country funds. Affordability support should be technology neutral but designed to encourage higher-tiers of clean cooking solutions. Where consumer subsidies are included, it is vital to design these to ensure that they benefit the poorest consumers first and that they will ultimately serve to cultivate a paying consumer base to ensure access is sustainable.
  - ii. Increasing the provision of technical assistance that directly supports deployment, including on project preparation, direct support for African ministries, and the development of benchmarking data and performance testing. This is in addition to the assistance provided to governments to support with policy development and institutional reforms.
  - iii. Increasing the availability of equity and equity-like instruments for local clean cooking companies, including the provision of de-risking support from DFIs and donors to specialised intermediary funds. Equity capital should be included alongside institutional support for these companies, such as accelerators, incubators, networks to share best practices.



3. To improve coordination and the effectiveness of delivery, measures discussed included:
  - i. Improving transparency on projects that have proved successful. This could include the creation of a financing database for successful projects to develop benchmarks, such as for lending rates and strike prices for carbon credit deals.
  - ii. Creating a forum to ensuring ongoing coordination among funders across the value chain of clean cooking funding support. The platform should also facilitate the sharing of knowledge and best practices.
  - iii. Setting incentives or specific targets that ensure a higher share of financing provided goes to African-based entities, and that local entities have direct input into the decision-making process of allocations.

## Scaling up Finance for Clean Cooking in Africa: Unlocking Carbon Finance for Clean Cooking

The second part of the Financing session addressed the role carbon credit markets can play in filling the financing gap for capital investments in clean cooking in Africa, and in closing the affordability gap for accessing clean cookstoves and fuels.

### *Key themes discussed*

Summit participants discussed the following themes in the Carbon Credit session. It was generally recognised that:

1. Carbon credit markets (hereinafter “carbon markets”) can play a role in filling the financing gap for capital investments in clean cooking in Africa, and in closing the affordability gap for accessing clean cookstoves and fuels. Participants also acknowledged the existence of a capacity gap for host governments and local actors to access carbon markets at scale. Carbon credits can represent an important source of revenues to accelerate the development of clean cooking activities in Africa. However, the carbon credit community needs to overcome some challenges to enable finance at greater scale to flow towards clean cooking projects in Africa through carbon credits.
2. Carbon markets have successfully channelled pay-for-performance finance for clean cooking expansion through private and public emission reduction purchase agreements, with nearly 70% of global clean cooking carbon credits in the voluntary carbon market originating from African activities. However, more needs to be done to address the full scale of the challenge. Participants noted with concern that African countries have not yet benefitted at scale from carbon markets. IEA analysis has shown that all African countries combined account for only 3% of the credits issued globally in the more than 20 years the UN Clean Development Mechanism has existed, and that [carbon finance could fill](#) over 20% of the clean energy investment gap in Africa by 2030.
3. Carbon finance on its own is not sufficient to achieve the long-term scale and financial sustainability required to provide clean and improved cooking solutions to the billions of

people who lack access to electricity. Participants recognised that revenues from carbon credits need to be complemented by other types of financing instruments from traditional banking and capital markets.

4. Several critical issues have hindered greater financing flows to clean cooking activities in Africa through carbon credits. However, in most cases, solutions to these issues are within reach. The success of channelling finance through carbon markets hinges on demand for credits and the reputation, transparency and quality of the carbon credits offered. If either is compromised, the perceived risks outweigh the benefits and investors lose confidence and trust in these markets.

### *Ways forward discussed*

In discussing potential ways forward, it was acknowledged that there is no simple, solution to these issues, and that a multi-stakeholder approach is needed. Participants also recognised that the current landscape of carbon markets for clean cooking in Africa is very fragmented and that a lack of a comprehensive map of stakeholders and initiatives hinders efficient co-operation. Participants also recognised with appreciation that various stakeholders have put in place several initiatives to address many of these issues. Participants generally agreed to prioritise two key areas: (a) ensuring a sustained high quality and impact of carbon credits from clean cooking; and (b) building up confidence and demand for high-quality carbon credits from clean cooking.

1. To ensure a sustained high quality and impact of carbon credits from clean cooking, suggestions from stakeholders included:
  - i. Strengthening and harmonising carbon credit methodological approaches for clean cooking activities to provide clarity to purchasers, ensure accurate estimates of emission reductions and reduce risks of over-crediting. Stakeholders acknowledged efforts to enhance clean cooking carbon credit methodologies, such as new and revised methodologies introduced by Gold Standard to maintain integrity and enable the use of technology for monitoring. Stakeholders also welcomed ongoing work on the Clean Cooking and Climate Consortium (4C) methodology, led by the Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA), which aims to incentivise best practices and increase consistency across standards bodies and the wider ecosystem, as well as the draft Verra-led improved cookstove methodology that enhances usability and integrity for project design, monitoring, and quantifying emission reductions. Methodological alignment with the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market's Core Carbon Principles and potential methodologies that will be developed under the Article 6.4 mechanism is also important.
  - ii. Promoting improved, robust, accessible and more transparent monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) practices, to improve estimations of project performance, such as the further development and widespread use of digital MRV, including in-built metering of usage and, where applicable and relevant, accompanied by representative sampling backed by robust and frequent site visit plans.
  - iii. Developing and mainstreaming approaches to (i) link sustainable development benefits to clean cooking carbon credit value, recognising that for many buyers the

- positive impacts on health, gender, environment and development represent an important value add; and (ii) harmonise quantified revenue benefit sharing. To that end, participants acknowledged ongoing efforts to improve the quantification of the SDG benefits of clean cooking projects and the shared value that they create, such as the [Sustainable Development Goal tool](#) established by Gold Standard.
- iv. Improving the quality and availability of the data used to calculate baselines, including through national and regionally co-ordinated and peer-reviewed research efforts aimed at improving and enabling the use of primary data sources that are crucial to the calculation of carbon credits, such as those parameters critical to the determination of the fraction of non-renewable biomass and other parameters relevant for key calculations.
2. To create greater, sustained demand for high-quality carbon credits from clean cooking, stakeholders suggested potential ways forward that include:
    - i. Cultivating demand from sovereign, corporate and compliance buyers for high-quality carbon credits from clean cooking activities, including by instilling confidence in the credibility of clean cooking credits through the actions set forth above, by addressing the lack of consensus on the use case by corporates to use carbon credits to support net zero strategies, which is being debated by the community, and through dedicated initiatives and forums that work to bring more of these actors into the market. For instance, (i) governments could establish further Article 6.2 co-operative approaches and African host-country partnerships; (ii) corporate buyers could put forward advance purchase commitments to augment their participation in such activities; and (iii) airlines and aircraft leasing companies could pledge to purchase high-impact, high-quality carbon credits from clean cookstoves activities for compliance under CORSIA. These actions would also promote the enhanced predictability of clean cooking carbon credit prices and the transparency of price discovery, helping to foster long-term demand, allow for better planning for project developers and local stakeholders, and reduce risks that can lower costs and increase investors' confidence.
    - ii. Addressing the surplus of legacy carbon credits in the carbon market, especially of credits from clean cookstoves which could contribute to below-cost pricing for credits that do not reflect the real costs of implementing projects and the wider value delivered - and do not allow for the high-quality monitoring, reporting and verification needed to ensure the accuracy of emissions reductions estimates. This could include programmes to purchase legacy credits from clean cookstoves by governments, DFIs and other actors including project developers, who in parallel could also consider voluntarily cancelling them without making a mitigation claim. This may help address questions that some have raised regarding the integrity of some legacy credits.
    - iii. Developing standardised risk mitigation tools, both for project developers and purchasers to de-risk entry into the market. This could include measures such as (i) contract clauses to cover the risk of non-issuance; (ii) guarantees and insurance products to cover risks such as political risks, non- and under-deliverance risks, the risk of withdrawal of a letter of authorisation, and risks of changes in national legislation; (iii) the identification of trusted intermediaries of high-quality cookstove credits, which would



help interested buyers and sellers to connect; and (iv) the capitalisation of existing facilities to provide guarantee price minimums.

- iv. Co-operating with key stakeholders to empower host country governments and local actors to more easily access and capitalise on carbon market opportunities and establish positive enabling environments. This includes (i) targeted in-country and regional capacity building programmes; (ii) technical assistance to host country governments for regulatory frameworks; and (iii) convening forums among African governments to share best practices to participate in Article 6 co-operation.
- v. Adopting principles for the responsible use of carbon credits, such as efforts from CCA's [Principles for Responsible Carbon Finance in Clean Cooking](#), which are aimed at improving norms, instilling confidence, and incentivising investment in clean cooking carbon markets; or IETA's [Guidelines for the High Integrity Use of Carbon Credits](#), aimed at promoting the use of carbon markets to accelerate net zero delivery with high integrity.

## Making Clean Cooking a Policy Priority

In this session, participants acknowledged the various ongoing policy and programme initiatives at the country and continent level aimed at advancing clean cooking. The discussions emphasized the importance of African countries continuing to establish the necessary and conducive conditions to enhance access to clean cooking, along with the appropriate policies.

### *Key themes discussed*

Summit participants explored various themes in the Policies session. It was generally recognised that:

1. Laying down foundational policies contributes significantly to unlocking additional financial flows into the clean cooking sector.
2. Two clear priorities to create an enabling environment for advancing clean cooking access include:
  - i. The need for African countries to make clean cooking a national, sub-regional, regional and continental priority issue and to work with the African Union (AU), other pan-African institutions, and across African countries to take concrete actions to accelerate clean cooking access.
  - ii. The imperative to create the necessary, appropriate, and enabling policies and conditions to advance clean cooking access. This can be done by adopting - where necessary - and implementing a suite of policies and regulations adapted to national circumstances, which support scaling up clean cooking and attracting new innovations, technologies, institutions, firms, and investments.

### *Ways forward discussed*

In discussing potential ways forward, participants identified concrete priority actions in two key areas: (a) ensuring the efficient implementation of clean cooking programmes as part of

a national priority programme; and (b) creating a conducive policy environment to support advancing clean cooking access. The policies and regulations need to be adapted to national circumstances and can include:

1. To ensure efficient adoption and implementation of clean cooking programmes as part of a national priority programme:
  - i. In countries where they are not yet established, encourage the appointment of a clean cooking champion and / or focal point and the setting up of a dedicated clean cooking delivery unit on national clean cooking initiatives at the highest or strategic levels of government to ensure effective coordination and implementation across departments, sectors, and financing partners.
  - ii. Develop a clean cooking strategy, or enhance clean cooking in existing strategies, clearly identifying the solutions included in the official national strategy and the evolution of the mix of cooking solutions over time to provide long-term visibility to enterprises and investors on welcome investment areas.
  - iii. Integrate clean cooking directly and consistently into other national planning and budget exercises across sectors (e.g. energy, climate, health, infrastructure, education, digital infrastructure, etc.).
  - iv. Integrate clean cooking into energy access programmes and projects on a holistic and systematic basis, encouraging local inputs.
  - v. Create a funded national implementation programme or support existing delivery programmes, with the objective of allocating an increasing share of national energy investment support toward clean cooking related activities.
  - vi. Include clean cooking explicitly in funding requests to development partners, multilateral development banks, climate funds, as well as other multilateral Environmental Agreements Funds for implementing SDGs relevant for clean cooking. Specifically consider allocating portions of MDB development finance for clean cooking programmes.
2. To create a conducive policy environment to support advancing clean cooking access:
  - i. Consider tax and import duty reductions or exemptions on eligible clean cooking technologies and fuels, for a fixed, multi-year period that helps jump start clean cooking progress that could encourage companies to set up local manufacturing supply chains.
  - ii. Support actors across the clean cooking value chain, including 1) incentivizing manufacturers, retailers and fuelling station to facilitate the promotion of manufacturing, assembly and sale of clean cooking equipment, 2) supporting local joint ventures and start-ups, 3) enhancing the capacity of research and development institutions to develop tailor-made clean cooking solutions, 4) implementing and supporting clean cooking awareness programmes starting from the grassroots level, including primary schools, and 5) incentivise the expansion of supply chains to reach last-mile customers with stable and consistent energy supply.
  - iii. Develop targeted and carefully-designed affordability support, including by drawing upon successful practices observed in already established markets and similar projects in closely related sectors.

- iv. Develop skilling programmes to train the personnel needed to transport, refill, connect, install, manufacture, assemble, maintain, and repair new clean cooking technologies and fuels in conjunction with relevant industries, thereby strengthening local expertise and Research and Development (R&D) capacity.
- v. Put in place and enforce standards on clean cooking technologies, including safety and performance and quality testing, and consider linking incentives / tax exemptions to meeting these standards.
- vi. Require that all public institutions, such as schools, prisons, and government facilities, and state-owned enterprises use clean fuels and technologies in their meal preparations. Incentivise private owned institutions to switch to clean cooking fuels and encourage all new commercial and residential buildings to incorporate provisions for the installation of clean cooking facilities.
- vii. Design policies to facilitate the transition from illegal/informal charcoal markets, incentivizing operators to become part of the clean fuel/cooking market ecosystem.
- viii. Encourage specific clean cooking and related measures in updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC's) under the Energy Mitigation and Adaptation areas including a clarification on the eligibility of carbon credits from clean cooking projects for internationally traded mitigation outcomes.
- ix. Include specific clean cooking and related measures in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Adaptation Communications to facilitate the creation of adaptation benefits that may be monetised via non-market approaches.
- x. Enable the development of carbon financing, encourage the inclusion of clean cooking as one of the areas of focus by national relevant carbon credit authorities and implement legislation that enables African countries to be host countries for high quality clean cooking carbon projects.
- xi. Continue the ongoing efforts to implement broader governance reform, which have been recognised as a significant factor influencing investments levels across various sectors, including clean cooking.
- xii. Establish, and support where such efforts already exist, a mechanism to produce statistics and a database on access to clean cooking across African countries and institute annual review to make routine updates and revisions to clean cooking programmes, policies, and regulations.
- xiii. Leverage regional collaboration and free trade agreements to build stronger markets across the continent, benefitting from scale and knowledge exchanges.

## Catalysing Multi-stakeholder Partnerships

In this session, the need to enhance collaboration in the clean cooking sector was discussed. The discussion focused on partnerships among key stakeholders that are needed to accelerate and strengthen progress on clean cooking and can advance the Summit's key outcomes. These partnerships span all stakeholders, including industry, international and regional organisations, governments, local institutions, civil society, and research institutions.

## ***Key themes discussed***

In the discussion around catalysing multi-stakeholder partnerships, several key themes emerged that can make a lasting impact on accelerating clean cooking access. These include the importance of:

1. Working within the context of the African Union, G7, G20, COP Presidencies, and other international and regional fora to ensure clean cooking is included in their agendas, ideally with a multi-year focus.
2. Cultivating increased collaboration among industry partners, governments, local champions, financing institutions and civil society.
3. Enhancing awareness and coordination among various actors in the clean cooking ecosystem and adjacent spaces to reduce duplication or conflicting efforts and to build on synergies and existing initiatives where possible.
4. Facilitating the dissemination and exchange of lessons learned and best practices regarding policies, financing tools and business models, as well as data, tools and research among all relevant international and local stakeholders.

## ***Ways forward discussed***

In discussing potential ways forward, participants identified the following priority actions:

1. Connect clean cooking to a broader agenda and build alliances with adjacent initiatives such as developing energy infrastructures; expanding electricity access; promoting health; advancing gender equality fighting climate change; expanding financial services, advancing forest and biodiversity conservation; restoring landscapes; conducting crisis management; improving conditions in displacement settlements, building resilient cities; improving food security; and fostering inclusive youth engagement.
2. Foster greater collaboration with industry partners, including through efforts to:
  - i. Improve international and local companies' ability to develop operational partnerships to more effectively source fuels and identify manufacturers, dealers, and distributors, as well as share investments.
  - ii. Deepen industry-led vertical collaboration across the whole supply chain within each and across all clean cooking technologies.
  - iii. Develop joint-ventures and public-private partnerships.
  - iv. Align on standards and regulations that create an even playing field and allow consumer choice and healthy competition.
  - v. Enable arrangements for collaborative investment to mitigate financial risks and build on synergies in shared ownership projects.
3. Promote knowledge-sharing among countries, companies, and other stakeholders to learn from observed policy, legal, and regulatory successes, as well as the most effective technologies and business models. This includes efforts to also engage sub-national actors, with a focus on cities and smaller communities.

4. Advance and coordinate analysis and research initiatives aimed at providing foundations which are beneficial to the whole clean cooking ecosystem. This can include developing clean cooking access planning tools, as well as new data and analysis - including research on specific impact factors (e.g., fraction of non-renewable biomass and emission factors) users' needs and common barriers, such as cooking behaviours and affordability. Other suggested activities include local market assessments, stove testing labs, research on innovative technologies, policies and business models (including monitoring, reporting and verification), and integrating clean cooking planning into education and capacity-building programs.
5. Increase collaboration, partnerships and data and information sharing between stakeholders. This includes periodic coordination, possibly on the sidelines of other major international events related to clean cooking, and should engage the private and public sector, civil society, and international organizations.

## Ensuring Continued Momentum for Clean Cooking

We acknowledge the significance of several major global events leading up to COP 30, where clean cooking will feature prominently on the agenda. These events serve as crucial milestones to propel the agenda forward, unveil new commitments, assess progress, and reunite stakeholders following the Summit, ensuring the continued momentum of our collective efforts.

- June 2024: Africa Energy Forum, Spain
- July 2024: UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, USA
- September 2024: SEforALL Global Forum, Barbados
- September 2024: UNSG Summit, USA
- September 2024: Summit for the Future, USA
- October 2024: United Nations Biodiversity COP16, Colombia
- November 2024: G20 Summit, Brazil
- November 2024: COP29, Azerbaijan
- November 2024: WLGA LPG Week, South Africa
- December 2024: AfDB's 2024 Africa Investment Forum Market Days, Morocco
- January 2025: World Economic Forum Annual Meeting, Switzerland
- March 2025: WHO's 2nd Global Conference on Air Pollution and Health
- June/July 2025: Financing for Development Conference, Spain
- Fall 2025: G20, South Africa
- November 2025: COP30, Brazil



## Clean Cooking Announcements

Many Summit participants made announcements associated with the various themes and ways forward discussed in the different sessions. New announcements for financing dedicated specifically to advancing clean cooking in Africa were included in the overall aggregate of USD 2.2 billion in financial announcements. Additionally, numerous participants presented important targets and goals, and re-affirmed previous commitments. These were not included in the total mentioned during the Summit, but represent in their own way increasing ambition, if not yet fulfilled, or prior commitments which still have on offer resources for countries, companies, and civil society actors looking to advance the clean cooking agenda. All the below commitments and pledges are exact statements provided by the organisation making the announcement, to reflect these statements for posterity.

*(The announcements detailed below are accurate and comprehensive as of 15 May 2024 and do not include pledges pending from other countries and organisations)*

## High Level Declaration

The following 130 countries, organisations and companies explicitly endorsed the [High Level Declaration on Making Clean Cooking a Priority](#). The declaration is a clear demonstration of shared commitments and resolve that reaffirms the leader's dedication to collective action and co-operation in addressing the lack of clean cooking access:

### Countries and International Organisations

Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, African Development Bank Group (AfDB), ECOWAS Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECEEE), SEforAll, UNFCCC, UNHCR, UNIDO.

### Civil society, Organisations and Companies

4R Digital, ACMI, ACT Commodities Group, Africa50, Africa-Europe Foundation (AEF), Africa Finance Corporation, Africa Grant Advisors, African Clean Energy, African Wildlife Foundation, African Refiners and Distributors Association (ARDA), Amtrol-Alfa, Arancha Gonzalez (Dean of the Paris School of International Affairs at Sciences Po, former Minister of Foreign Affairs Spain), ASAS Group, ATEC Global, AVSI Foundation, BGN, Bidhaa Sasa, C-Quest Capital, CEEW, Circle Gas, CITAC Africa, CLASP, Cleancook, Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA), Clean Cooking Technologies Srl, Climate Impact Partners, CO2 balance UK Ltd, CRDB Bank, Daniel M Kammen Lau (Distinguished Professor of Sustainability, University of California, Berkeley USA, Former Science Envoy, Obama Administration), Development Bank of Rwanda (BRD), EcoAct, EKI Energy Services Ltd, Emerging Cooking Solutions (SupaMoto), Energia International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy, Energy and Climate Change Division at the University of Southampton, Engineers Without Borders Canada, Engie Energy Access, ENI, Envirofit International, Fair Climate Fund, Fenem Mali, GET.invest, Geocene Inc, Global LPG Partnership (GLPG), Gold Standard, GPA Coordination Unit at UNITAR, Hakika Group, Homebiogas Ltd, Husk Power Systems, IEC Global Impact Fund, Imperative, IXO, KTH

Royal Institute of Technology, Leading Light Initiative, Mercuria, Mercy Corps, Mimi Moto, Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., Mo Ibrahim (Founder and Chair of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, co-Founder and co-Chair of the Africa-Europe foundation), Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS), Mrs Samira R Bawumia (2<sup>nd</sup> lady of Ghana, Global Ambassador for CCA and Chair of the Africa Women and Children Conference), Nithio, Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (Nefco), OPEC Fund for International Development, ORI Partners, Paygas, Petredec, Philip Lee LLP, Pivot Clean Energy Co, PowerUp, Practical Action, Project Developer Forum, Puma Energy, Reign Consultancy Limited, Removall Carbon, RES4Africa Foundation, Rungas Group, Simoshi, SNV, Sistema.bio, Solar Cookers International, Spark+, Stakeholder Democracy Network (SDN), Stanbic Bank Tanzania, Taifa Group, TaTEDO - Sustainable Energy Services Organization, TASC, Universidad Pontificia Comillas, UpEnergy, Verra, Vital Strategies, WLGA, Wonderbag, World Bioenergy Association, World Biogas Association, World Central Kitchen

## Announcements associated with mobilising public and private sector financing for clean cooking

**Africa50** will mobilize up to USD 500 million in blended finance, project development funding, equity and debt investments to support LPG infrastructure and value chain expansion in several African countries.

Leveraging its role in Africa's largest Renewable Energy platform, the **Africa Finance Corporation (AFC)** commits to driving the development of clean cooking solutions through its Renewables and LPG investment activities across Africa in order to help develop the clean energy sources that are needed to substitute woodfuel and reduce related deforestation on the continent. AFC also acknowledge the role of the Africa Finance Corporation's positioning paper ["How African Can Unlock World's Most Promising Net-Zero Solution"], released at COP28, in centering clean cooking as fundamental to preserving Africa's forests as the world's most promising Net-Zero solution.

The **African Development Bank** commits to channel USD 2 billion for clean cooking over the next decade, an average of USD 200 million annually. The Bank will create a dedicated Africa Clean Cooking Programme through the Bank's Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) to provide blended finance for clean cooking projects with an initial envisaged capitalization of USD 50 million. The African Development Bank in collaboration with the International Energy Agency, the Clean Cooking Alliance, and the African Women's Clean Cooking Support Programme, among others, will support the operationalization and tracking of the outcomes of the Clean Cooking Summit through the Africa Clean Cooking Consortium.

**Agence Française de Développement (AFD)** commits to implement the roadmap dedicated to clean cooking that was developed as a deliverable of the Summit in order to mainstream and scale up Clean Cooking in its operations.

**BIX** commit to channel USD 10 million annually for clean cooking support within existing facilities. BIX also commit to mainstream clean cooking in its gender related funding stream such that all projects applying for funding need to consider clean cooking. Additionally, BIX commits to build expertise with local financing institutions to build familiarity with providing

loans and other financial products to clean cooking companies and projects. Research the potential for aggregation and securitisation solutions to enable a wider range of private finance providers to invest in small scale clean cooking projects.

The **Clean Cooking Alliance's** Catalytic Finance Accelerator aims to secure at least USD 100 million in new commitments by 2026 and USD 500 million by 2030 through smarter policies, actionable information, capable project developers and capital providers, and transformative innovative solutions. Together, its targeted projects, including a new Financing Partnership Platform, in partnership with the Africa Guarantee Fund and the UN Capital Development Fund, seek to increase the willingness and ability of funders to invest in clean cooking companies and projects.

**Denmark** will provide at least DKK 500 million (Danish kroner; USD 70-75 million) over the coming years, starting with USD 20 million new funding for the World Bank Clean Cooking Fund.

The **EU/Team Europe** is currently implementing under AEGEI, the Africa Europe Green Energy Initiative, actions on clean cooking amounting up to more than EUR 400 million, with an EU contribution of EUR 150 million. The EU/Team Europe will soon launch a new initiative, the Regional Clean Cooking Action for West Africa – RECCAWA, with an EU contribution of EUR 12 million, co-financed by the Netherlands with EUR 5 million.

**France** pledges to invest EUR 100 million over five years in clean cooking methods and will mobilize even more through the Paris Pact for People and the Planet and Finance in Common.

**GET.invest** - as part of the European multi-donor platform GET.pro, and with funding from the EU, Germany, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Austria, implemented by GIZ – stands ready to support companies in the clean cooking and clean fuels space to become investment ready as well as to raise funding from investors or other sources of capital.

The **International Energy Agency** (IEA) commit to develop analysis on expenditure requirements categorised by technology and by finance type to support concessional finance providers in pinpointing the most catalytic investment areas.

**Ireland** disbursed EUR 750 000 to Clean Cooking Alliance for the Delivery Units Network in Africa. The Delivery Units will be located within the President's offices – first countries to establish Units include Sierra Leone, Kenya and Rwanda. With Ireland's funding, CCA plans to provide a range of network services to the Clean Cooking Delivery Units Network, through the CCA Delivery Units Network Secretariat. These services include: technical assistance to national governments; resource mobilization support; catalytic funding for special projects; leadership training and professional development for Delivery Unit staff; and a peer-to-peer action network to accelerate knowledge transfer and regional coalition-building. Ireland is currently the sole funder.

**Liechtenstein Bankers Association** as part of the Youth Green Finance Initiative Liechtenstein together with the University of Liechtenstein commits to working with private banks and financial institutions and international organisations, to promote private capital investments into Clean Cooking, through the Liechtenstein Finance Centre.

The **Netherlands** will dedicate EUR 5 million to RECCAWE – a new initiative with the European Commission, AECID, SIDA and RVO focused on supporting CC in W-Africa

**Norway** has committed to provide about USD 50 million in support for clean cooking.

**Spark+** commit to channelling the USD 64 million in the current fund, Spark+ Africa Fund, as well as further funding we may raise in partnership with either our current or future investors, for the benefit of addressing the lack of access to clean cooking in Africa.

The **United Kingdom** (UK) announced the delivery of GBP 8.5 million on Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) programme from 2024 – 2026 in two African countries.

The **United Kingdom** is committed to expanding accelerator programmes; our demonstrators in Uganda and Tanzania which we announced at this Summit are doing just this, and the United Kingdom will continue to drive this agenda forward. Since 2016 our Transforming Energy Access programme has been delivering GBP 265 million of UK support through effective partnerships and collaboration with country institutions, academics, and small businesses to support incubation, acceleration, and scaling of innovative solutions to long term financing challenges.

The **United States** announced it is increasing its ambitions in the field of clean cooking through policy or programmatic support totaling some USD 40 million, which will encompass complementary and wide-ranging activities across the White House, EPA, USAID, DOE, NIH, Agriculture, and other agencies. The United States announced that the Clean Cooking and Climate Consortium, which it helped launch and support, will release their draft Cooking and Carbon methodology for public comment this summer. This methodology is designed to cover all cooking transition scenarios, incentivize best practices, and incorporates latest science on key parameters. The methodology will set a level playing field for project developers and standards bodies and will build certainty, confidence, consistency, and transparency in the cooking and carbon market, which the United States believes will attract more investment to the clean cooking sector and result in proper credit for each ton of carbon offset.

## Announcements associated with unlocking carbon finance for clean cooking

The following 41 organisations decided to establish a collaborative **Task Force** committed to mobilising public and private finance through supporting the generation of high-integrity carbon credits from clean cooking activities: the Africa Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI), Africa Finance Corporation (AFC), African Development Bank Group (AfDB), ATEC Global, AVSI Foundation, Bidhaa Sasa, BIX Capital, BURN, Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA), Climate Impact Partners, C-Quest Capital, DelAgua Group, EcoAct, EcoSafi, EKI Energy Services Limited, Energy Commission of Ghana, Envirofit International, GET.invest, The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Energising Development (EnDev), Gold Standard, Hestian Innovation Limited, the International Energy Agency (IEA), the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA), IXO, Macquarie Bank Limited, Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS), Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (Nefco), ORI Partners, Perspectives Climate Group, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, South Pole, TASC, TotalEnergies, UNFCCC,



Office of the Prime Minister  
of Norway



UNICEF -Youth Agency Market Place Yoma, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Verra, Verst Carbon Limited, World Bank (IBRD), World Bioenergy Association.

The **Africa Finance Corporation (AFC)** commits to launching the AFC Fellowship to bring together emerging leaders from the Global North and South to come up with mutually beneficial solutions that bridge the gap between these regions on issues relating to nature-based carbon credits and clean cooking, inspired by AFC's paper "How Africa Can Unlock the World's Most Promising Net-Zero Solution".

We [**Bidhaa Sasa**] endorse the development of the new clean cooking carbon project methodology, currently being developed by the CCA-led Clean Cooking & Climate Consortium (4C), for all cooking projects under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, as well as the Voluntary Carbon Market. We commit to working towards a widespread application of digital MRV and improvement of data from clean cooking activities. We commit to working towards creating approaches to value sustainable development co-benefits.

**BIX** commits to engage in further dialogues to advance on these challenges, for instance at the 24th IEA-IETA-EPRI GHG Emissions Trading Workshop on 1-3 October in Paris and at other dedicated fora. BIX also endorse[s] the development of the new clean cooking carbon project methodology, currently being developed by the CCA-led Clean Cooking & Climate Consortium (4C), for all cooking projects under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, as well as the Voluntary Carbon Market. This methodology aims to incorporate the latest science, increasing the requirements for substantiating realistic input parameters; conservative default values and flagged upper bounds incentivise direct measurements. As a result, it is likely to generate the most realistic emission reductions to date, reduce integrity risks, incentivise best practices, and increase consistency across standard bodies and throughout the ecosystem. BIX also commits to working towards a widespread application of digital MRV and improvement of data from clean cooking activities. BIX also commits to working towards creating approaches to value sustainable development co-benefits. BIX also announces to work towards creating a "coalition of the willing" to purchase high-quality carbon credits from clean cookstoves activities through advance purchase commitments. BIX endorse[s] the Principles for Responsible Carbon Finance in clean cooking.

**BURN** would like to commit to engage in further dialogues to advance on these challenges, for instance at the 24th IEA-IETA-EPRI GHG Emissions Trading Workshop on 1-3 October in Paris and at other dedicated fora. BURN would like to commit to endorse the development of the new clean cooking carbon project methodology, currently being developed by the CCA-led Clean Cooking & Climate Consortium (4C), for all cooking projects under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, as well as the Voluntary Carbon Market. This methodology aims to incorporate the latest science, increasing the requirements for substantiating realistic input parameters; conservative default values and flagged upper bounds incentivise direct measurements. As a result, it is likely to generate the most realistic emission reductions to date, reduce integrity risks, incentivise best practices, and increase consistency across standard bodies and throughout the ecosystem. BURN would like to commit to working towards a widespread application of digital MRV and improvement of data from clean cooking activities. BURN would like to commit to working towards creating approaches to value sustainable development co-benefits. BURN would like to commit to announce to work towards



creating a “coalition of the willing” to purchase high-quality carbon credits from clean cookstoves activities through advance purchase commitments. BURN would like to commit to endorse the Principles for Responsible Carbon Finance in clean cooking.

We [**C-Quest Capital**] endorse the following commitments: commit to engage in further dialogues to advance on these challenges, for instance at the 24th IEA-IETA-EPRI GHG Emissions Trading Workshop on 1-3 October in Paris and at other dedicated fora; endorse the development of the new clean cooking carbon project methodology, currently being developed by the CCA-led Clean Cooking & Climate Consortium (4C), for all cooking projects under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, as well as the Voluntary Carbon Market. This methodology aims to incorporate the latest science, increasing the requirements for substantiating realistic input parameters; conservative default values and flagged upper bounds incentivise direct measurements. As a result, it is likely to generate the most realistic emission reductions to date, reduce integrity risks, incentivise best practices, and increase consistency across standard bodies and throughout the ecosystem; commit to working towards creating approaches to value sustainable development co-benefits; endorse the Principles for Responsible Carbon Finance in clean cooking; commit to providing funding (quantum to be confirmed) to fund activities to support the work of the Collaborative Task Force , and the CCA.

Through the *Principles for Responsible Carbon Finance in Clean Cooking*, the **Clean Cooking Alliance** is increasing the confidence of buyers, governments, and households in clean cooking carbon projects by driving actions to improve integrity, transparency, fairness and sustainability. The Principles are backed by a high-level Advisory Council drawn from across the clean cooking carbon market ecosystem, including leading registries, project developers, investors, development partners, and market facilitators. The final Principles were publicly launched at the Summit, having already gained the endorsement of more than 100 organisations working in the clean cooking and carbon ecosystems.

Through the **Clean Cooking & Climate Consortium (4C)**, the **Clean Cooking Alliance** is leading the development of the first ever carbon methodology designed to cover all cooking transition scenarios, eliminating the need for multiple methodologies for clean cooking carbon projects. This methodology is intended to become the standard for all cooking projects under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, as well as the Voluntary Carbon Market. It incorporates the latest science, increasing the requirements for substantiating realistic input parameters; conservative default values and flagged upper bounds incentivize direct measurements. As a result, it will generate the most realistic emission reductions to date, reduce integrity risks, incentivize best practices, and increase consistency across standard bodies and throughout the ecosystem.

**EcoAct** commits to engage in further dialogues to advance on these challenges, for instance at the 24th IEA-IETA-EPRI GHG Emissions Trading Workshop on 1-3 October in Paris and at other dedicated fora. EcoAct endorses the development of the new clean cooking carbon project methodology, currently being developed by the CCA-led Clean Cooking & Climate Consortium (4C), for all cooking projects under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, as well as the Voluntary Carbon Market. This methodology aims to incorporate the latest science, increasing the requirements for substantiating realistic input parameters;

conservative default values and flagged upper bounds incentivise direct measurements. As a result, it is likely to generate the most realistic emission reductions to date, reduce integrity risks, incentivise best practices, and increase consistency across standard bodies and throughout the ecosystem. EcoAct commits to working towards a widespread application of digital MRV and improvement of data from clean cooking activities. EcoAct commits to working towards creating approaches to value sustainable development co-benefits. EcoAct endorses the Principles for Responsible Carbon Finance in clean cooking. EcoAct commits to working towards the development of standardised risk mitigation tools, such as guarantees and insurance products.

**EcoSafi** commits to being a champion for integrity in carbon markets, and to leading by example in its pursuit of the most robustly accurate carbon credits possible. It commits to generating best-in-class carbon within the cooking sector, utilizing the strictest methodology and metrics available that incorporate the latest and best science (including and especially for fNRB and for baselines) and that calculate ERs using digital MRV systems and based on fuel sales and/or use. The company will submit each of its projects to evaluation by an independent ratings agency (aiming to earn the highest rating tier available), and seek to align with IC-VCM's Core Carbon Principles. EcoSafi will further seek to secure host country authorizations for all its credits (once regulations and procedures are available), to ensure that no double counting occurs.

**EKI Energy Services Limited** commits to engage in further dialogues to advance on these challenges, for instance at the 24th IEA-IETA-EPRI GHG Emissions Trading Workshop on 1-3 October in Paris and at other dedicated fora. EKI Energy Services Limited endorses the development of the new clean cooking carbon project methodology, currently being developed by the CCA-led Clean Cooking & Climate Consortium (4C), for all cooking projects under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, as well as the Voluntary Carbon Market. This methodology aims to incorporate the latest science, increasing the requirements for substantiating realistic input parameters; conservative default values and flagged upper bounds incentivise direct measurements. As a result, it is likely to generate the most realistic emission reductions to date, reduce integrity risks, incentivise best practices, and increase consistency across standard bodies and throughout the ecosystem. EKI Energy Services Limited commits to working towards a widespread application of digital MRV and improvement of data from clean cooking activities. EKI Energy Services Limited announces to work towards creating a "coalition of the willing" to purchase high-quality carbon credits from clean cookstoves activities through advance purchase commitments. EKI Energy Services Limited endorses the Principles for Responsible Carbon Finance in clean cooking. EKI Energy Services Limited commits to working towards the development of standardised risk mitigation tools, such as guarantees and insurance products. EKI Energy Services Limited wishes to commit: 1) To reach a target distribution of 1 million (from existing 300 000 in Ghana, Kenya, Malawi & Nigeria) improved cook stoves across at least 6 different African countries in next 2 years. 2) That, through its association with Josping Group (one of the largest business conglomerates of Western Africa) in Ghana, EKI shall distribute another 300 000 cook stoves in next 1 year. 3) That, through its association with Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL, ranked 94th on Fortune 500 Global list), EKI Shall endeavor to reach out to at least 4 countries in next 2 years with the IOCL developed "Surya Nutan" solar cook stove

(<https://iocl.com/pages/SuryaNutan>). All the above activities shall also bring livelihood to more than 10 000 local community members since most of the activities (from inception to manufacturing to distribution to monitoring) shall be done by local skilled manpower. The scale shall also help in contributing to associated SDGs. These activities shall generate carbon revenue in excess of USD 600 million over the lifetime of the project apart from the usual benefits to the community and environment. EKI shall also endeavor to set up a factory in West Africa for the manufacturing of cook stoves. EKI also takes this opportunity to formally launch the woody Biomass cookstove "GHG OORJA" in Africa, our latest cook stove boasting an efficiency of 46.18%. EKI Energy Services Limited wishes to commit to providing EUR 10 000 to fund activities to support the work of the Collaborative Task Force.

**Envirofit** is committed to supporting the Chair's Summary outcomes on carbon markets to the fullest extent possible.

**Gold Standard** is willing to be part of the following pledges: to engage in further dialogues to advance on these challenges, for instance at the 24th IEA-IETA-EPRI GHG Emissions Trading Workshop on 1-3 October in Paris and at other dedicated fora; to working towards a widespread application of digital MRV and improvement of data from clean cooking activities; to working towards creating approaches to value sustainable development co-benefits.

**IXO** offers to provide an open standards-based digital public goods infrastructure that can be freely used to create decentralised registries of projects, cookstove devices, and carbon credits.

The **Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (Nefco)** in its capacity as the fund manager of the Modern Cooking Facility for Africa is wholly supportive of the aspirations and objectives of the Carbon Markets track of the Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa. Nefco would be happy to engage in further dialogues to advance on these challenges. In particular, Nefco commits to endorse the development of the new clean cooking carbon project methodology, currently being developed by the CCA-led Clean Cooking & Climate Consortium (4C), for all cooking projects under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, as well as the Voluntary Carbon Market. This methodology aims to incorporate the latest science, increasing the requirements for substantiating realistic input parameters; conservative default values and flagged upper bounds incentivise direct measurements. As a result, it is likely to generate the most realistic emission reductions to date, reduce integrity risks, incentivise best practices, and increase consistency across standard bodies and throughout the ecosystem. Nefco commits to working towards a widespread application of digital MRV and improvement of data from clean cooking activities – actively pursued by many of our MCFA investees. Nefco commits to endorse the Principles for Responsible Carbon Finance in clean cooking.

**ORI Partners**, pledge to work towards creating approaches with the Collaborative Task Force in a view to develop innovative approaches maximizing sustainable development co-benefits and standardized risk mitigation tools like guarantees and insurance. We prioritize sustainability, delivering substantial benefits while effectively managing risk, driving progress towards a more sustainable, resilient, and equitable future.

**TASC** commits to leading initiatives enhancing the quality of carbon credits from clean and efficient cooking. We commit to endorse the development of the new clean cooking carbon

project methodology and to engage in further dialogues to advance on these challenges, for instance at the 24th IEA-IETA-EPRI GHG Emissions Trading Workshop.

**Verst Carbon** pledges to enhance global clean cooking practices by developing and disseminating state-of-the-art digital Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (dMRV) systems. We are dedicated to fostering transparency across all clean cooking projects by contributing to the International Energy Agency's working groups and formulating robust carbon methodologies. Verst Carbon commits to equipping projects in the global south with necessary dMRV expertise and infrastructure, bridging the gap in access to carbon market participation.

## Announcements associated with making clean cooking a policy priority

**Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia** endorsed the policy pledge and commit to adopt and implement a suite of policies and regulations adapted to national circumstances, which support scaling up clean cooking and attracting new innovations, technologies, institutions, firms, and investments.

May 2024 marks the eighth year of India's Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana program, which has provided clean cooking access of LPG to over 103 million deprived households predominantly from rural areas, safeguarding both women's health and the environment. Recognising the crucial role of effective and proven policies in advancing access to clean cooking, and the significance of exchanging experiences, the **Government of India** intends to share the successful elements of PMUY and collaborating with African governments on the design and implementation of policy measures aimed at addressing clean cooking challenges in sub-Saharan Africa.

The **Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA)** is supporting countries to establish national clean cooking Delivery Units, a dedicated team of experts at the highest level of government, to accelerate access to clean cooking. **Sierra Leone, Kenya and Rwanda** have pledged to join Africa's first Delivery Units Network on clean cooking, a new platform established and administered by the Clean Cooking Alliance to support each government's Delivery Unit. An additional 14 countries across Africa have requested to join the Delivery Units Network and CCA has the ambition to establish at least 10 Delivery Units across Africa, Asia, and Latin America by 2027.

## Announcements associated with private sector investments and catalysing multi-stakeholder partnerships

*Private sector actions and investments are critical to advance clean cooking. Companies announced the following commitments at the Summit:*

**ATEC Global** has agreed terms for a USD 3.75 million investment round with Schneider Electric, Spark+, DRW, SCGV and others to expand access for distributors and carbon partners to ATEC's IoT induction stoves across Sub-Saharan Africa.

**BioLite** commits to expanding our distribution partnerships and carbon credits program in an effort to deliver clean cookstoves to an additional three million households in sub-Saharan Africa by 2030. BioLite plans to deploy USD 60 million to deliver this scale of energy access.

**Circle Gas Limited** has launched **MGas** Resources in Tanzania and will be investing USD 75 million to expand its total customer base in East Africa from current 350 000 to 750 000 by the end of 2025, in both Kenya and Tanzania. By doing so, Circle Gas investments in Clean Cooking will increase to over USD 230 million. Circle Gas Limited has launched their latest generation LPG Pay As you Go smart meter the “PX”, which is being manufactured in Italy by their subsidiary Circle Manufacturing Italia Srl. The production of the new generation PX meter has enabled improved durability, prolonged battery life and substantial enhanced user interface.

**Eni** voluntarily launched its Clean Cooking Program in 2018 and has already involved about 500 thousand beneficiaries located in Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Rwanda, Angola and the Republic of Congo. Our plan is to provide access to clean cooking to more than 10 million beneficiaries in Sub – Saharan Africa by 2027. Fostering the shift from improved to clean cooking solutions, Eni’s ambition is to reach 20 million beneficiaries by 2030, associated to an estimated spending of USD 300 million, and even more in the following years.

As the owner and operator of the world's largest fleet of renewable energy minigrids, **Husk Power Systems** ("Husk") supplies reliable, quality, modern and clean power to off-grid and weak grid communities in rural and peri-urban Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. But Husk is also committed to providing unserved communities with the ability to use that electricity to improve their lives. To mark the Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa, Husk pledges to launch in 2024 the first-ever rural e-commerce platform dedicated to the distribution, sales and financing of energy efficient appliances. This will include making clean cooking products available to consumers across the continent. Husk looks forward to working closely with the IEA and other partners to scale this new platform.

**Key Carbon** has provided USD 36.5 million of financing to date for the manufacture and distribution of clean cookstoves. Key Carbon has an ultimate goal of providing USD 1 billion of carbon finance to support the global transition to clean cooking.

**KOKO Networks** is the global leader in bioethanol cooking fuel, now serving 5 million people in Kenya and Rwanda. By partnering with global corporate and government buyers of energy-transition carbon, and fuel infrastructure operators, it has now invested USD 200 million in the expansion of its cooking fuel utility and has plans to increase this by 10x. We are encouraged by the IEA's projections that bioethanol and biogas could grow to serve 100 million people by 2030, and 500 million people by 2040. KOKO stands committed to working with its partners, current and future, to help make this a reality.

Since 2015, **Oryx Energies** has invested approximately USD 100 million, in Tanzanian LPG market, through its local affiliate Oryx Gas Tanzania Ltd “OGTL”. OGTL, pioneer of Clean Cooking in Tanzania, is committed to convert further 6 million Tanzanian households from



charcoal and firewood to LPG by the year 2032. Such pledge implies OGTL to continue to invest in the necessary infrastructure to reach this goal at an approximate value of USD 50 million by 2030.

**Shell** recognises the importance of closing energy access gaps. Shell is pleased to share today at the Summit hosted by IEA, AFDB, Tanzania and Norway governments that it has pledged USD 200 million as part of a broader initiative to help people get access to energy in the near and medium terms. The initiative will focus on several regions including sub-Saharan Africa, and aims to help millions of people in underserved communities get access to electricity and improved cooking conditions (as defined by the World Bank Multi-Tier Framework). The energy access challenge requires collaboration between private sector, governments, civil society and international organisations. The IEA plays an important role in providing analysis and convening discussions with key players in the ecosystem.

**Sistema.bio** is proud to announce it has launched a program to provide renewable energy cooking solutions through biogas to more than 1 million people in 200 000 households. This creates health, gender, climate and agriculture outcomes across 10 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Sistema.bio will bring over USD 20 million in outside financing to discount the investment by family farmers in rural areas. Sistema.bio will provide unprecedented transparency and integrity in reporting through a fully digital measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) structure for its carbon credits.

To increase clean cooking access, **TotalEnergies** announced at the Summit on Clean Cooking hosted by IEA, AFDB and the governments of Tanzania and Norway, its ambition to impact 100 million people by investing over USD 400 million in LPG for Clean Cooking in Africa and in India, focused on investing in additional assets (storage, filling, bottles). In addition, the Company will partner to develop pay-as-you-cook technologies in order to increase access to clean cooking.

**Vitol**, and its daughter company, **Vivo Energy**, announced today at the Summit hosted by the IEA, AFDB and governments of Tanzania and Norway, their intention to invest USD 550+ million by 2030 in the infrastructure required to facilitate cleaner cooking solutions in

Africa. This pan-African investment comprises both LPG infrastructure, from marine terminals to the high-quality cylinders required for the safe distribution of LPG, and investment in clean cooking carbon projects.

### ***Multilateral partners and Stakeholders announced new strategic partnerships at the Summit:***

**Agence Française de Développement (AFD)** commits to implement the roadmap dedicated to clean cooking that was developed as a deliverable of the Summit in order to mainstream

and scale up Clean Cooking in its operations. AFD commits to mobilize existing IDFC and FICS relevant coalitions in order to mainstream clean cooking financing within the activities of the networks members.

The **African Energy Commission (AFREC)** a body of the African Union (**AU**) together with its partners commits to establish an African Clean Cooking Programme to support African Union Member States in the transition to clean cooking fuels and technologies through advocacy and public awareness, policy and regulatory interventions, capacity development for manufacturing and maintenance of clean cooking technologies, mobilization of financial resources and establishment of clean cooking facility for supporting African Member States. AFREC also announces the launch of the joint publication with MECS and ESMAP: “Sustainable Scaling: Meeting the Cooking Challenge in Africa” and the African Clean Cooking Programme and its Facility during the African Union Summit in July 2024.

**African Refiners & Distributors Association (ARDA)** announces the first ARDA LPG Forum to be held in October 2024 in Abidjan to align on critical areas of collaboration and implementation. ARDA also announces the first ARDA Investment Forum held in Cape Town in April 2024 with the key objective of building a consolidated register of investable energy infrastructure projects in Africa.

**AVSI Foundation** and the Dept. of Management of the **University of Verona** commit to disseminate a study on households’ cooking behaviour realized in 8 African countries to identify context-specific barriers and enablers towards the adoption of cleaner cooking solutions.

The **Clean Cooking Alliance** is establishing a cutting-edge User-Insights Lab to drive demand and catalyse a transformational shift in the market by surfacing insights into clean cooking end-users’ needs, behaviours, and preferences, and embedding these insights into the design and implementation of clean cooking products, programs, and policies. It does so through multidisciplinary action-research, bringing together ideas and tools from fields such as behavioural economics, data science, product and user experience design, consumer insights, and diffusion of innovation.

The **Clean Cooking Alliance** and **BIX** will work together to develop a strategy and implementation plan for transitioning schools in Sierra Leone to clean cooking technologies by leveraging carbon finance.

The **Clean Cooking Alliance** and **World Resources Institute (WRI)** are initiating a strategic partnership to further embed clean cooking into a broad range of sustainable development initiatives across Africa and Asia. This builds on a successful collaboration incorporating clean cooking data from Nepal into the Energy Access Explorer, a geospatial energy planning platform. This partnership will bolster WRI’s work in Africa and Nepal and spotlight the interconnections of cooking, forest conservation, restoring landscapes, building resilient cities, improving food security, planning for energy futures, and fostering inclusive youth engagement. Together with local stakeholders and governments, we can advance and accelerate clean cooking transitions.

The **Clean Cooking Alliance**, **African Wildlife Foundation** and **African Development Bank** are leading the African Conservation and Clean Cooking Collective to accelerate landscape-scale clean cooking transition programs to safeguard and enhance nature-based conservation and restoration across the continent.

The **Clean Energy Ministerial Biofuture Campaign**, **Pivot Clean Energy**, and **World Bioenergy Association** announce their support for Bio-based Clean Cooking to be a prominent part of the agenda of the 2024 G20 Energy Transition Working Group Ministers' Meeting in Foz do Iguacu, Brazil on 1-4 October as an important opportunity to further the Clean Cooking agenda, announce new commitments, take stock of progress, and reconvene stakeholders from the IEA Summit.

The multi-donor partnership **Energising Development (EnDev)**, funded by German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS), the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), contributes to SDG 7 by providing access to electrification and clean cooking. The "Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal" is financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). It is contributing to reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and improving people's – and especially women's – living conditions by transforming the improved cookstoves (ICS) markets in both countries, to achieve a sustainable long-term market growth. Thereby also contributing to reaching the NDC targets in the energy sector of both countries. It commits to supporting access to clean and improved cooking solutions for 11.2 million people by 2025 and has reached more than 7.76 million people already by end 2023 (3.9 million of which were women). EnDev is committed to supporting access to modern cooking energy services for 28.3 million people by 2025. EnDev enhances market development, by strengthening clean cooking companies, creating demand and supporting an enabling environment and has provided access to 24.2 million people in more than 20 countries worldwide by 2023.

The Global eCooking Accelerator (**GeCA**), an implementation instrument under **GeCCo**, is committed to reach 5 million people with access to electric cooking in the coming 5 years. **EnDev** provides the foundation for GeCA with a first commitment of EUR 10 million aiming at providing 500 000 people with access to eCooking until 2025. GeCA seeks additional funding of at least EUR 50 million.

The Global Electric Cooking Coalition (**GeCCo**), founded by SEforALL, MECS, EnDev and GEAPP, confirm the COP28 pledge to support a transition into electric cooking for a significant (>10%) proportion of households and institutions in at least 10 countries by 2030. As of April 2024, Readiness Assessments have been initiated in Uganda, Kenya, India, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Laos and Nepal, and additionally the governments of Laos, Nigeria and Somalia have submitted Letters of Intent in support of the coalition.

The **Global LPG Partnership (GLPGP)** and **African Refiners & Distributors Association (ARDA)** announce their intention to raise a USD 1 billion fund to enable clean cooking with LPG.

The **Global Platform for Action (GPA)**<sup>2</sup> partner organisations commit to advocate locally and internationally to integrate clean cooking solutions for displaced people into national development and energy policies and associated funding strategies, with a goal of inclusive policies developed in 10 countries by 2030. The GPA partner organisations affirms its commitments to deliver collective actions on clean cooking solutions in displacement settings and hosting communities by providing supporting services to mainstream sustainable, affordable, and reliable energy access for crisis affected and hosting communities, aiming to meet the clean cooking needs of 25 million people by 2030. The GPA partner organisations aim to collectively mobilise financing of USD 650 million by 2030 for improved and modern cooking solutions in displacement settings and hosting communities through an increase in integrated humanitarian-development partnerships, enhanced engagement with the private sector and collective resource mobilisation efforts.

**KTH Royal Institute of Technology** announces the establishment of an inclusive and open coalition of universities and research-focused institutions, including the AVSI Foundation, the Kenya Medical Research Institute, the Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) programme, Sustainable Energy for All, the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, the University of Liverpool, the University of Strathmore, and the World Resources Institute, with the ambition of reinforcing and reinvigorating global efforts in clean cooking research and innovation research efforts on clean cooking. This coalition will facilitate joint research projects and the sharing of analysis, data, and other materials. The group will initiate the effort by releasing a white paper outlining a roadmap for research activities to support progress in clean cooking initiatives.

**Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS)** announces that the COP28 pledge of additional funding from the UK's FCDO is already being implemented, initially in the form of country demonstrators in Tanzania and Uganda.

**Mercy Corps** announces the commitment to facilitate Africa-led partnerships in at least five of the most crises-affected countries in the continent, to bridge public and private initiatives to support the market penetration of reliable, reputable, and certified clean cooking products in humanitarian, rural, and urban settings. These partnerships include local governments, inclusive representations of the end-users, private sector actors, UN agencies, research bodies, and financial institutions. The first commitment is to lead the Solar-Electric Cooking Partnership (SOLCO) in Uganda to facilitate the acquisition of e-cooking devices for 150 000 families in displacement settlements by 2027. To this end, Mercy Corps is excited to announce that we are exploring two potential cornerstone partnerships with the Embassy of the Netherlands in Uganda and with the World Bank/UECCC to support this initiative.

**Pivot Clean Energy, Biofutures Campaign, KOKO Networks** announce the formation of an industry working group to support the growth of bioethanol fuel for the cooking sector, promoting sustainable production and affordable clean fuel distribution.

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<sup>2</sup> Please note that the above targets are developed to advance the collective advocacy campaign of the GPA and humanitarian energy community. Therefore, such commitments may differ from the individual organisational targets of the members of the GPA. These are not binding for individual organizations of the GPA and does not show a formal commitment of the organizations. Organisations beyond the GPA community have showed interest in joining this advocacy campaign as mentioned in the following page.



**SEforAll** and the IEA join forces in a collaboration to monitor and analyse financial investments directed towards clean cooking projects. This strategic partnership aims to enhance the transparency and efficacy of funding allocation. SEforALL announces the Sustainable Energy for All Global Forum to take stock of the Summit actions and enticing new announcements in support of clean cooking. SEforALL and partners announce the upcoming launch of a new round of call for proposals under the Energy Access Booster, including on electric cooking in institutional settings.

The **Solar-Electric Cooking Partnership (SOLCO)**, a multi-stakeholder platform, pledges to transition 250 000 households to solar-electric cooking across refugee-hosting communities in Africa by 2027, raising USD 20 million in funding and USD 80 million in financing. SOLCO partners, whom each fulfil a sub-component towards the global commitment of SOLCO, to date include the following: Government of Uganda; Government of Zambia; Government of Nigeria; GeCCo – the Global Electric Cooking Coalition; WFP; UNEP; GPA; IKEA Foundation; Mercy Corps; Instiglio; Kiva; Mission East; Pesitho; EcoCa East Africa; ATEC-Global; Burn Manufacturing; Village Infrastructure Angels; African Youth Action Network; CECI Uganda; Live in Green; Vision Fund Uganda; Finnish Church Aid; HCBL; Last Mile Climate.

**United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** is supporting regional, country, and community level-action to expand solar electric cooking technology markets, and to build national capacity on clean cooking. The Integrated Assessment of Air Pollution and Climate Change for Sustainable Development in Africa produced by UNEP, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), and the African Union Commission (AUC) identified clean cooking and efficient household appliances for refrigeration and air conditioning as vital to meeting *Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want*, and recommended the development of an Africa Clean Air Programme to address indoor and ambient air pollution. This programme is now being developed by UNEP, the CCAC, and AUC, additionally advancing implementation of the UNEA 6 resolution on regional air quality. The UNEP-convened Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) is additionally providing support through the CCAC Household Energy Hub to developing country partners to scale clean cooking, lighting, and heating solutions to reduce short-lived climate pollutants, including through the development of innovative finance mechanisms, especially to promote renewable energy e-cooking solutions, and support for household energy NDC commitments. The UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (CCC) is collaborating with the WHO and the MECS research team to support a group of countries that signed up to the GeCCo initiative launched at COP28, specifically to convene climate and health sector stakeholders and investors to articulate investment strategies in support of e-cooking technology targets in the revised NDCs.

The **U.S. Grains Council (USGC)** represents the US corn industry that stands ready to support clean cooking with sustainable supplies of bioethanol, which can supplement local production as needed. Promoting clean cooking fuelled by bioethanol aligns with USGC's mission to develop markets, enable trade, and improve lives. USGC anticipates dedicating USD 1.75 million to advance clean cooking globally over a period of five years. We anticipate approximately 50% will be allocated to Sub-Saharan Africa. We intend to collaborate with regional, national, and local stakeholders in Sub-Saharan Africa to champion clean cooking with bioethanol through policy reform and infrastructure development.



**West and Central Africa Alliance for Biodigester (WCA/AB)**, as strategic partner, commits to build an enabling environment for broad dissemination of biodigesters in his region as tool of rural development in align with socio economic priorities. Every two years, the West and Central African Alliance for Biodigesters (WCA/AB) organizes the International Biodigester Technology Conference. This event provides an opportunity for member states of this organization and for African countries in general to share their experiences and advance the issue of clean cooking, while calling for greater commitment from states and increased investment in the sector from partners.

The **World Bioenergy Association** commits to support the dissemination of clean cooking with pellets from agricultural residues by providing a comprehensive platform of information and support for project developers and operators of pelleting operations.

School meal programmes can advance environmental objectives by incorporating planet-friendly actions such as clean cooking solutions in schools. Schools are an ideal entry point for cross cutting SDG action to reach further into communities diffusing clean cooking knowledge through examples and education. Recognizing the importance of taking swift action, **World Food Programme (WFP)** has entered into a framework agreement with **Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL)**. This collaboration underscores our commitment to advancing sustainable energy initiatives in schools. In collaboration with SEforAll, the UK-funded MECS programme, and the Government of Tanzania, a first joint institutional eCooking program is set to commence in Tanzania, targeting 50 schools. The initiative has the potential to expand to over 5 000 grid-connected schools. To scale implementation, WFP and partners aim to reach 10 000 schools and 5 million children globally in the next 3 years, calling for an investment of about USD 100 million combined with carbon credit to achieve this. Furthermore, leveraging its six decades of school meals expertise, WFP will advocate to governments and other stakeholders on the need to scale the ambition for clean cooking in schools – an issue area in the clean cooking space that has the potential to accelerate change for policy and decision-makers.

The **World Liquid Gas Association (WLGA)** the global industry body representing the LPG sector, announces the establishment of the Cooking For Life Africa Task Force (CFLA), an industry-wide initiative dedicated to promoting and coordinating actions for affordable and sustainable LPG use for cooking across Africa. This effort includes developing an Africa LPG roadmap, which will be launched at COP29, and a commitment to gather and share market data and other key safety and operational and good practices information that pertains to the LPG business. The Task Force currently comprises 6 permanent members (Equinor, Petredec, Oryx Energies, NNPC, S&P Global, TotalEnergies). In addition, the Task Force will engage with other stakeholders such as ARDA and GLPGP. Regular progress assessments and periodic working groups will be convened to ensure effective implementation of commitments.

The **Yoma Youth Opportunity Market**, initiated by UNICEF and its Consortium Partners, commits to mobilizing a youth workforce for clean cooking and as a way to generate green jobs for youth in Africa.