



**KENYA COUNTRY ACTION PLAN (CAP)**  
**2013**

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## Kenya: Executive Summary

According to World Health Organization estimates<sup>1</sup>, household air pollution (HAP) causes 14,300 deaths each year in Kenya and directly impacts the health of 14.9 million Kenyans. Sixty-seven percent of this dangerous exposure is due to household cooking on traditional cookstoves. Acute respiratory infections (ARI), often caused by HAP, are the second leading cause of death in the country and account for 26% of all deaths reported in Kenyan hospitals. The main groups affected include women and children in households using open fires in built-in kitchens, institutional cooks, kitchen helpers, and secondary school students who study with kerosene lamps.

Awareness and understanding of the health impacts of cookstove smoke is low; only 46% of children with symptoms of acute respiratory infections are taken to a health center. Exposure to harmful cookstove smoke has historically received relatively limited attention and investment when compared to other risk factors (lack of clean water, sanitation, and hygiene) or diseases (malaria or tuberculosis) that lead to similar levels of mortality. Part of the reason for this lack of investment is structural – barriers such as a lack of awareness among policy makers and affected populations about the harmful impacts of cookstove smoke and the corresponding benefits of cleaner stoves, a lack of affordable, improved solutions that meet users’ needs, and a lack of research to effectively quantify the health and environmental benefits of improved stoves and fuels.

In a process facilitated by the Country Coordinating Partners (GIZ & SNV) and the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, Kenyan stakeholders identified the major barriers to widespread adoption of clean cookstoves and fuels in Kenya, the desired outcomes, and the intervention options and mechanisms necessary to effectively overcome the challenges outlined. Through a combination of stakeholder workshops, one-on-one meetings, online forums, surveys, and comment periods, Kenyan stakeholders and cooking sector experts identified, refined, and prioritized a comprehensive list of intervention options that will remove the barriers to widespread adoption of clean cookstoves and fuels in Kenya. These interventions will catalyze the clean cookstove and fuel market and contribute an estimated **7 million out of the targeted 100 million households adopting clean cookstoves and fuels by 2020**.

There are 24 priority interventions outlined in the 2013 Kenya Country Action Plan (CAP), which is designed to cover Phase 1 (2012-2014) of the Alliance Business Plan to launch global and national efforts to grow the sector, and will be reviewed on annual basis. Each intervention is further detailed into activities, outputs, timelines, and level of priority. Every intervention is necessary to achieve widespread adoption of clean cookstoves and fuels in Kenya, but the stakeholders and coordinating partners identified five interventions as most ‘urgent’:

- 1. Establish a national cookstoves testing and knowledge center to determine which cookstoves meet international standards set by the ISO for emissions and fuel efficiency and disseminate the information through labeling and/or consumer education.**
- 2. Commission and execute a customer segmentation study to determine the most promising consumer segments for quick adoption, the primary motivating factors behind cookstove purchases and the existing barriers to purchase.**
- 3. Develop financial products (microloans, fuel saving schemes, carbon finance) targeted to the needs of clean cookstove and fuel purchasers and producers.**

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<sup>1</sup> 2004 WHO Environmental burden of disease: Kenya country profile

- 4. Establish a strong multi-sectorial working committee, the Kenya Clean Cookstoves Alliance (KCCA) that will work with the government, civil society, and private sector to track progress against the CAP and advocate for the sector as a whole.**
- 5. Add cookstoves to large non-stove product distribution/wholesale networks and improve existing cookstove-specific distribution networks to ensure consumer access and affordability.**

These five interventions can be implemented immediately, and will facilitate the implementation of other interventions outlined in the CAP.

The Kenya CAP defines what stakeholders in the Kenyan clean cooking sector can do to catalyze a thriving market for clean cooking solutions in Kenya. It presents a comprehensive summary of the highest priority intervention options necessary to affect change, and provides interested parties (potential donors, entrepreneurs, NGOs, and policymakers) with a menu of ways to get involved in scaling up the widespread adoption of clean cooking technologies in Kenya. The inclusive nature of the CAP also represents the cooperation and consensus of a wide variety of Kenyan stakeholders who are committed to saving lives, improving livelihoods, empowering women, and protecting the environment.

## Actionable Intervention Options

The five most urgent priority interventions, as identified by the Kenyan coordinating partners and stakeholders, are underlined. Detailed deliverables, objectives, and timetables for each of these interventions and corresponding key steps are listed separately in the Kenya CAP Tracking Tool. All interventions are divided into three main categories of action:

- *Enhance demand*: understanding and motivating potential users, developing better and more technology, and providing consumer finance;
- *Strengthen supply*: creating innovative distribution models to reach a wide variety of consumers, attracting more finance and investment, increasing access to carbon finance, enhancing market intelligence and creating inclusive value-chains;
- *Foster an enabling environment*: engaging national and local stakeholders, building the evidence base for the benefits of clean stoves and fuels, promoting international standards and rigorous testing protocols and enhancing monitoring and evaluation.

### Enhance Demand

#### Understanding, motivating, and meeting the needs of the consumer

1. **Commission a customer segmentation study to identify and better understand the needs and preferences of the consumer segments in Kenya with the greatest potential to adopt clean cooking solutions at scale.**

This information will be used to better inform current efforts, including where they can be enhanced, and determine where additional resources should be applied in order to have the greatest impact on the market.<sup>2</sup>

#### Necessary actions include:

- a. The first phase of the customer segmentation study should identify all of the existing broad consumer (end users) and customer (purchaser) segments, delineated by variables such as gender, income, age, fuel use, region, urban/rural, and others categories. It will also identify the top five consumer segments with the greatest potential for large scale improved cookstove and fuel adoption (with the corresponding purchasing segment, if they are not the same). The second phase of the study will identify key technology features favored by these segments, willingness to pay assessments, including the potential of payment plans as well as marketing messages and techniques. The study should focus questions around existing products that meet minimum standards and have set prices.
  - b. Conduct the studies, develop a comprehensive report, and disseminate the information to the clean cookstove and fuels community.
2. **Develop a national multi-media marketing campaign to inform consumers of the negative impacts of traditional cookstove use, portray cookstoves as a desirable and aspirational product, educate on ways to recognize quality cookstoves and fuels, and provide information on financing options for both consumers and producers. The campaign must target both men and women in local languages.**

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<sup>2</sup> Overall priority #2.

**Necessary actions include:**

- a. Research past successful private and public sector marketing campaigns in Kenya. Solicit advice and recommendations from marketing firms that conducted these other successful campaigns.
- b. Hire a marketing company to develop a campaign strategy including the development of appealing, high-quality multi-media advertisements for cookstoves and fuels based on prior successes. Utilize radio, mobile phone SMS, local soap operas, etc. to ensure that both women and men are reached through the communication methods.
- c. Provide grants and/or in-kind marketing services to successful cookstove and fuel businesses to develop quality marketing materials for their products.
- d. Develop innovative ways to integrate cookstoves into school curriculums from elementary to tertiary and vocational levels. Work with teachers and government officials to incorporate into government education policies, teacher lesson plans, school materials, etc.

**Consumer Finance****1. Develop financial products (microloans, top-up loans, and fuel saving schemes) targeted to the needs of would-be clean cookstove purchasers<sup>3</sup>.****Necessary actions include:**

- a. Map existing service providers (including traditional financing systems) and identify gaps.
  - b. Develop a market report with information on consumer preferences, price points, and unmet need for clean cookstove consumer financing. Use the results of market assessment research and customer segmentation studies (as described above in “Understanding, motivating, and meeting the needs of the consumer”).
  - c. Develop relationships with national and local Financial Institutions (FIs), inform them on profitability of lending to clean cookstove consumers, and discuss development and/or promotion of clean energy specific finance products.
  - d. Link banks with intended customers through VSLAs and other savings and loans groups, ensuring that both women and men will be reached through these means.
  - e. Market the financial products to women and men consumers (as described above in “Understanding, motivating, and meeting the needs of the consumer”).
2. **Promote clean energy - focused village savings and loans associations (VSLAs), women’s savings groups, and community networks.**
    - a. Map existing savings and loans groups and related NGO activities.
    - b. Disseminate “best practices” manual for VSLAs and other community financial organizations through online and in-person communication networks.
    - c. Train women and men community members in financial literacy and the tangible financial benefits of adopting and investing in clean cookstove technology.
    - d. Mobilize women’s cooperatives to form cooperative movement unions. Train members in cooperative management, savings and systems development.
  3. **Pilot new types of cookstove offers, including try-before-you-buy and layaway schemes, to reduce consumer-perceived risk. Disseminate results of pilots through online and in-person communication networks.**

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<sup>3</sup> Overall priority #3.

## Strengthen Supply Innovative Distribution Methods

1. **Add improved cookstoves and fuels to large non-cooking product distribution/wholesale networks and improve existing cookstove and fuel-specific distribution networks to ensure consumer access and affordability and increased adoption and sustained use.**<sup>4</sup> Necessary actions include:
  - a. Map existing non-stove product distribution networks (ex. seeds, solar lighting) for the private sector to use when developing business plans to add clean cookstoves and fuels to these distribution chains.
  - b. Develop an action plan to strengthen current cookstove and fuel distribution centers/networks by strategizing with producers and wholesalers, listing barriers to distribution, and identifying viable solutions.
2. **Support enabling policies to encourage private sector actors to build regional/national stove production centers to reduce cost of manufacturing, shipping/freight, and tariffs. This will result in more affordable cookstoves and more profitable business models. Necessary actions include:**
  - a. Map existing production centers and calculate the current production (number of stove produced) and distribution (number of stoves reaching consumers) capacity of the private sector.
  - b. Conduct a market research assessment to identify gaps in distribution where there is consumer demand but they do not have access.
  - c. Identify and support access to finance (loans, guarantees mechanisms, investments, and carbon finance) for entrepreneurs and stove producers to set up regional/national production centers and/or otherwise scale up their businesses.
  - d. Work with the Kenyan government to create enabling policies that reduce import tariffs on raw materials and parts for clean cookstoves, especially for organizations assembling or producing within the East Africa region. Ensure consistent application of tariffs.

## Access to Finance (social investment, working capital, carbon)

1. **Work with private sector financiers to provide additional financing options to address gaps identified by the private sector. Necessary actions include:**
  - a. Map all locations of financial institutions and MFIs; identify the savings and credits products they offer; identify any gaps in local access to finance for retailers, including specific gaps in reaching women-led businesses.
  - b. Develop a market report with information on preferences of women and men consumers and users, price points, and unmet need for clean cookstove businesses and social purpose enterprises (SPEs) to use in business proposals when seeking financing. Use the results of market assessment research and customer segmentation and behavior studies (as described above in “Understanding, motivating, and meeting the needs of the consumer”).
  - c. Include financial experts and/or FI representatives in the KCCA Executive Committee and/or Board of Trustees.

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<sup>4</sup> Overall priority #5.

- d. Develop relationships with national and local FIs and impact investors, inform them on profitability of clean energy and cookstove markets, and discuss development and/or promotion of clean energy specific finance products and project pipelines.
  - e. Educate cookstove business owners on proper accounting methods and record-keeping to ensure they have the skills to provide necessary paperwork to access financial products. Train on loan negotiation techniques and credit maintenance.
  - f. Market the financial products to current and aspiring business owners through trade associations and marketing campaigns (see above in “Understanding, motivating, and meeting the needs of the consumer”).
  - g. For all of the above steps, ensure that both women and men are able to increase their access to finance, specifically identifying the barriers that women face when accessing finance, including collateral requirements, loan sizes, and financial literacy.
2. **Strengthen financial support for cookstove and fuel entrepreneurs through the development of a regionally appropriate grant-making mechanism that rewards innovation and creativity in business and drives toward scale.**
  3. **Promote cookstove savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs), village savings and loans associations (VSLAs), and other community finance groups (see also “Consumer Finance”). Necessary actions include:**
    - a. Write case studies on successful SACCOs, VSLAs, etc. and disseminate lessons learned.
  4. **Develop an online funding platform that lists existing private sector financial resources for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) including revolving loans, vendor financing, microfinancing, carbon financing, and grants. Necessary actions include:**
    - a. Survey banks, financial institutions, and private sector development programs<sup>5</sup> with operations in Kenya and compile available lending opportunities into an updatable web form that allows for easy comparison of rates, fees, and terms
    - b. Upload materials that explain carbon finance benefits and ways of accessing them
    - c. Create directory of carbon finance developers and their products; make publicly available
    - d. List upcoming trainings on carbon financing, financial literacy, etc.
    - e. Develop an online community space where microentrepreneurs can organize themselves into social collateral groups
    - f. Provide links to registration forms for savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs)
    - g. Include content on how to ensure opportunities are accessible to both women and men-headed businesses.
    - h. Work with banks to compile list of recommendations and/or sample proposals for SMEs to use when developing plans and presentations to banks and investors; secure permission to disseminate online.
    - i. Promote online funding platform and market existing grants and funds through Alliance and KCCA email list and local partners
  5. **Lobby the government and international donors to provide additional financing options at lower rates to address gaps in the private sector and/or introduce a guarantee mechanism to mitigate perceived risk. Necessary actions include:**
    - a. Lobby Kenya’s Central Bank and Treasury to create specific lending priorities and tax exemptions for cookstove manufacturers

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<sup>5</sup> Including Micro-Enterprises Support Programme Trust (MESPT), Foundation for Sustainable Development (FSD), and African Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF) among others.

- b. Establish a risk guarantee fund and insurance plan for banks to co-guarantee lending to cookstove producers, distributors, SMEs and entrepreneurs to mitigate perceived risk
- c. Advocate for more effective use of the government's Women Enterprise Fund

## Entrepreneur training and capacity building

### 1. Upgrade regional government energy centers and develop their capacity to provide subsidized training to entrepreneurs. Necessary actions include:

- a. Commission and conduct a needs assessment for each of the 13 energy centers to identify their existing human resources, infrastructure, equipment, budget, activities, needs, and potential capacity for training.
- b. Meet with national and regional government officials (especially the Director of Biomass at MoE) to discuss their policy priorities for the energy centers and to lobby for additional resources and staff.
- c. Attract donor investment to supply necessary infrastructure and university partners to provide trained staff and expertise.
- d. Use energy centers as demonstrations centres for manufacturing techniques and proper use of equipment, in addition to other types of training.

### 2. Train entrepreneurs on how to improve quality of products, better understand consumer preferences and incorporate feedback, attract investment, market their products, and keep financial records. Necessary actions include:

- a. Develop a database of business leaders and experts with specific skills who are willing and able to be contracted to teach others their skills (ex. accounting, human resourcing, management, improved stove construction, etc.) by asking the KCCA, Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, and partners to suggest qualified industry leaders within their community.
- b. Commission an experienced business development services (BDS) trainer to write "best practice" guidelines for a successful BDS training; incorporate existing materials from partner organizations to avoid duplication; make easily available online.
- c. Hold entrepreneur training workshops (and "training of trainers" (TOT) workshops) by region (potentially to be held in regional energy centers).

### 3. Ensure that all training environments are female-friendly and supportive of and accessible to women entrepreneurs. Necessary actions include:

- a. Commission a study to determine the role women currently play in and could potentially contribute to Kenya's cookstove and fuel value chain and what the social, environmental, and economic value would be to their increased participation. Identify the barriers to women entering the market and potential solutions to address the specific barriers.
- b. Set gender targets to ensure certain numbers of entrepreneur trained (described above) are women and that men receive gender training to understand how to best incorporate the needs of both women and men in their products, business models, and livelihood opportunities. ...
- c. Provide subsidy to regional energy centers to offer incentives for women and women's groups to attend the workshops.
- d. Support targeted training of women to learn entrepreneurial skill set: marketing, business management, credit/loan management, business planning, and engagement with private

sector. Encourage subcontracting of women entrepreneurs in cookstove and fuel distribution chains.

## **Foster An Enabling Environment**

### **Standards and testing**

1. **Establish a regional cookstoves testing and knowledge center to evaluate cookstoves against international guidelines or future standards set through ISO processes for emissions and fuel efficiency and disseminate the information through labeling and/or consumer education**<sup>6</sup>.

#### **Necessary actions include:**

- a. Evaluate the existing capacity (equipment, materials, and experienced personnel) available through universities, KEBS, KIRDI, and other organizations in East Africa.
  - b. Continue to develop plan to leverage existing capacity in Kenya and East Africa, support Kenyan organizations to work with existing testing centers, and develop capacity to address regionally-specific needs for standards and testing.
  - c. Equip the host institution with infrastructure and human resources sufficient to meet ISO/IWA and any future standards and KS-1814-2005 stove standards
  - d. Participate in international standards discussions, and discuss options to adapt and adopt international standards for Kenya. Discuss the creation of a new comprehensive standard by which to measure testing centers (KS-1815-2013)<sup>7</sup>.
  - e. Ensure that the center is able to conduct field testing through observational evaluation.
2. **Develop and enforce a labeling system and/or serial numbers to be used by stove producers to distinguish stoves that meet ISO standards (as certified by the testing center). Necessary actions include:**
    - a. Provide a market incentive to stove producers/marketers to attain standards by educating consumers about the benefits of labeled cookstoves and fuels (see “Understanding, motivating, and meeting the needs of consumers” above).
    - b. Lobby for the government to require that all imported cookstoves meet ISO standards and are labeled appropriately.
    - c. Lobby for subsidies for first-time testing to allow more entrepreneurs to afford it.
    - d. Conduct a marketing study and campaign to ensure that women and men consumers understand labeling by using clear visuals and terminology and using a variety of communication methods.

### **Fuels and technology**

1. **Commission and disseminate research on fuel efficiency, availability, production, processing, and new technologies, including sustainable woodlots, improved charcoaling technologies, briquettes, waste to energy conversion, and affordable/accessible LPG.**

- a. Perform a mapping study of non-renewable fuel collection, which will be especially useful in identifying the areas of greatest potential environmental impact from clean cooking interventions.
- b. Expand and pilot existing tools that partners can use to identify and evaluate impacts and tradeoffs of production and distribution of cooking fuels.

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<sup>6</sup> Overall priority #1.

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix 2 under “Government Cookstove Involvement” for more information.

- c. Conduct life-cycle assessments of multiple environmental impacts, efficiency of conversion and distribution in addition to use, emissions, costs for production/distribution, consumer preferences, and “household efficiency,” and publically share the results of these independent evaluations of fuel options.
  - d. Establish a comparative value for fuels that shows which are most efficient and when.
- 2. Educate producers and consumers on developments in fuels and technology through demonstrations of new products, presentation of research, and sharing of best practices at meetings and through online communications.**

### Monitoring and evaluation

- 1. Designate a member of the KCCA to be the point person for M&E within Kenya.**
- 2. Establish M&E systems throughout the value chain by requiring M&E as part of all funding opportunities and providing training on proper M&E methodology (especially for carbon credit projects).**
- a. Commission the development of a global best practices manual on methods and measurements necessary to perform M&E in cookstove projects. Include M&E procedures for technical measurements (ex. does it meet ISO criteria for stoves and fuels), and business success (ex. number of cookstoves sold).
  - b. Develop M&E toolkit for carbon finance that is accessible and understandable for business owners of all backgrounds.
  - c. Use high-quality M&E reporting to drive selection process of grantees and investments; this will serve as an incentive to incorporate M&E into business and project models.
  - d. Utilize participatory monitoring tools that women users can utilize.
  - e. Ensure all monitoring and evaluation data is sex disaggregated.
  - f. Perform monitoring that evaluates health, environmental, social, and economic benefits.

### Building the evidence base (research on impacts and benefits)

- 1. Commission and disseminate research to build evidence base on the relationship between cookstoves and health, livelihoods, environment, and women’s empowerment.**
- a. Create an action plan and elicit commitments from the government, media, and other partners to broadcast new cookstove-related research to the public.
  - b. Develop RFPs and select high-quality firms to conduct research specific to the priority areas (health, livelihoods, environment, and gender).
  - c. Develop an online Kenya knowledge portal and promote it through partner networks, events, and KCCA/Alliance email listservs.

### Champion the sector and engage national stakeholders

- 1. Develop the Kenya Clean Cookstoves Alliance (KCCA) into a strong multi-sectorial working committee that works with the government to coordinate all cookstove interventions in the country.<sup>8</sup> Necessary actions include:**
- a. Tap into existing network of national clean cookstove alliances to analyze and compare best practices for organization structure and administration.

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<sup>8</sup> Overall priority #4.

- b. Identify key stakeholders from government, private sector, civil society, academic and research institutions to constitute the working committee and formally request their participation.
  - c. Identify a suitable host institution from within the government and a secretariat outside government.
  - d. Convene inaugural meeting, develop action plan, assign roles.
- 2. Lobby and sensitize key national and county government institutions on the benefits of clean cooking on health, environment and economy. Necessary actions include:**
- a. Proactively engage stakeholders and members of the KCCA in ongoing policy reform processes to ensure clean cooking issues are well articulated.
  - b. Lobby for the resourcing of the biomass sector in the annual budget and the zero-rating of clean cooking technologies and fuels.
  - c. Support county governments to contextualize national policies and strategies and develop local capacity for testing, training, and entrepreneurship by conducting a baseline study on the state of clean cooking in each county; use these to identify priority issues and locations for interventions.
  - d. Lobby for the establishment of an interministerial committee on household energy to develop and coordinate the government portfolio on clean cooking and fuel issues. Include a variety of ministries who are impacted by these issues.
  - e. Work with the Kenyan government to create enabling policies that reduce import tariffs on raw materials (currently taxed 10%) and unfinished parts for clean cookstoves, especially for organizations assembling or producing within the East Africa region. Ensure consistent application of tariffs and work to get materials through customs quicker.

## Regional Perspectives

There are several clear opportunities for collaboration and knowledge sharing across East Africa within the interventions outlined above. A greater push to share successful approaches and innovative models across the region is necessary, and will lead to a more knowledgeable, coordinated, and vibrant cookstove sector in the region.

Moreover, specific regional interventions would help develop the market in several countries, and could catalyze the sector across the region while saving time and expense. Areas where such regional East Africa interventions show promise include:

1. Access to finance
2. Regional Standards and Common Testing Procedures
3. Carbon Finance
4. Regional Awareness Raising through Regional Media
5. Regional Lobbying Group
6. Regional Information Sharing
7. Regional Alliance Dedicated Staff Person
8. Baseline Mapping of Current Situation
9. Move to Clean Focus Fuels
10. Regional Business Competition

The East African Development Bank (EADB) is a potential regional body that can play a larger role in the cookstove sector. They are currently being engaged regarding the carbon markets and there is a possibility to create synergy.

## Targets/Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for Kenya

The Kenya Clean Cookstoves Alliance will be in charge of setting targets and key performance indicators to track the country's progress towards a global goal of 100 million households adopting clean cookstoves by 2020. In order to facilitate monitoring and evaluation, the KCCA will set baseline indicators and targets in three phases. At the completion of each phase, the KCCA and the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves will evaluate progress and make decisions to ensure significant, measurable improvements in health, livelihood, women empowerment, and environmental preservation. Towards this goal, targets and key performance indicators will be divided into the following categories:

**Clean Cookstoves Sold, Adopted, and Used** – Progress towards the global '100 million by 2020' goal will be measured by sales of clean cookstoves, extent of adoption and use, and field verification of use and performance.

**Saving Lives** – Improvements in health will be measured by calculating reduced incidence of exposure, burns, and injury; modeled cookstove-related deaths and disability adjusted life years (DALYs); self-reported discomfort due to cookstove smoke; and incidence of severe pneumonia, adverse pregnancy outcomes, and markers of non-communicable disease.

**Improving Livelihoods** – Progress toward improving livelihoods will be measured by changes in the level of employment and income generation across the cookstove and fuels value chain; increased wealth and assets; and increased education and training levels of the workforce.

**Empowering Women** – Improvements in gender equality and women's empowerment attributable to cookstoves will be measured by calculating time and labor savings attributable to fuel savings and reduction in cooking time; increases in the number of women involved in the cookstove value chain; self-perceived ability to make decisions; and percentage of stove businesses who adhere to gender-informed best practices.

**Preserving the Environment** – Progress towards this category will be measured by calculating biomass fuel savings, rates of deforestation, and mitigated emissions.

## Conclusions/Next Steps

The clean cookstoves and fuels movement has reached a tipping point in Kenya. If both public and private sector partners commit to implement the interventions outlined in full above, the last remaining barriers to widespread adoption of clean cookstove technology will be removed.

While the Kenya Clean Cookstoves Association, the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, GIZ, SNV, and a wide range of other partners and stakeholders have made meaningful commitments to the sector, this CAP serves as a call to action to all organizations to get involved and affect meaningful change through the methods outlined by stakeholders.

## Appendix 1: Kenya's Macro Environment

Kenya lies in East Africa, bordered by Tanzania, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Uganda, and boasts a coastal strip within the western Indian Ocean. It has a population of 41 million, with 78% living in rural areas. The nation gained independence from British colonial rule in 1963. It has since undergone various transformations, including the enactment and declaration of a new constitution that strongly advocates for devolved governance.

Kenya is predominantly Christian. Its religious breakdown can be described as: Protestant 45%, Roman Catholic 33%, Muslim 10%, indigenous beliefs 10% and others 2%. In 2009, half of the population lived below poverty level, and today about 18 million people live in rural areas.

Although tainted by post-election violence in 2007, Kenya remains relatively politically stable and is a regional hub for business and finance. It has a parliamentary democracy with a National Unity government since the disputed election in 2007. The President and Prime Minister share power, in a 50/50 National Accord arrangement with President and Prime Minister each appointing half of the Cabinet. Elections are expected in March 2013, after which the country will revert to a presidential government system. This political dispensation will be characterized by devolution whereby each of the original 47 districts will become a county and shall be led by a governor for the first time. As a result, most of the major private sector players, previously centralized in the capital city (Nairobi), are beginning to open county chapters.

Kenya is regarded as a regional hub for business and finance. The service sector makes up over 65% of GDP although agriculture employs over 75% of the workforce. High inflation and a weakening Kenyan shilling put pressure on businesses in 2011, although rates have since stabilized.

Although Kenya is traditionally a patriarchal society, women are increasingly taking on more empowered roles and gender mainstreaming initiatives are taking place, driven by the new constitution. However, barriers to equality still exist, especially within rural areas. The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development, created in 2008, deals with issues of gender equality and women's empowerment.

Men dominate in the formal and modern sector and are more likely to migrate to urban areas in search of work while women look after the rural home. In rural areas, women are primarily responsible for domestic tasks, raising children, collecting water and fuel, and caring for family members and others in the community.

Kenya has fairly well developed infrastructure, transport, and communication networks compared to other East African countries. However, much can still be improved, especially in rural areas where the majority of the population lives. Innovative distribution methods for clean cookstoves would definitely help address the hurdle of high transportation costs associated with rural roads.

Kenya has many natural resources and abundant wildlife, but overexploitation, population pressure, and lack of appropriate policy has led to deforestation and a variety of other environmental problems.

The current development blue print in Kenya is Vision 2030, which covers a period from 2008 to 2030. In this vision, Kenya aspires to become a globally competitive, middle-income country providing a high quality life to its citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three 'pillars': economic, social and political. Vision 2030 recognizes the fact that development projects recommended within it and the overall economic growth will increase demand for energy supply. It therefore stipulates generation of more energy and increased efficiency in energy consumption to match increasing demand.

Biomass fuels are the most important source of household energy in Kenya with wood fuel (firewood and charcoal) accounting for 68% of the total primary energy consumption. About 55% of this is derived from farmlands of woody biomass as well as crop residue, animal waste, and the remaining 45 % from forests. In spite of past efforts to promote wood fuel substitutes, the number of people relying on wood fuel is not decreasing. Consequently, wood fuel will continue to be the primary source of energy for the majority of the rural population and urban poor for as long as it takes to transform the rural economy from subsistence to a highly productive economy. Wood fuel demand frequently outstrips supply because the resources are depleted faster than they are replenished. The wood fuel shortage is further compounded by inefficient methods of charcoal production and consumption.

## Appendix 2: State of the Sector in Kenya

### Impact of Cookstove Smoke

Reliance on inefficient cookstoves and solid fuels has led to enormous burdens on families' livelihoods, especially for women and girls. For the most part, cooking remains a woman's local responsibility, and women bear the burden of not only cooking for their families, but also of gathering the fuel necessary. Yet cooking remains the least developed energy sector—and in Kenya, fuel scarcity and natural resource depletion affect large numbers of women. What's more, the difficult work to collect fuel is rarely counted as productive or compensated labor.

The use of biomass with basic cooking devices, combined with unsuitable cooking spaces, is the main cause of HAP in Kenya. Female cooks and children are the main groups exposed to HAP, which is linked to acute respiratory infections responsible for 14,300 deaths each year.

### Household Air Pollution (HAP) Effects in Kenya

Acute respiratory infections (ARI), usually linked to high levels of household air pollution, are the second leading cause of death in the country, with 26% of all deaths reported in hospitals attributed to the disease. At any given time, 8% of children under five years old show symptoms of ARI. Awareness of the severity of this disease, however, is low: only 46% of children with ARI symptoms are taken to a health centre.

Other health impacts of HAP include cataracts, severe eye irritation, debilitating migranes, and cognitive damage to infants exposed while in utero. HAP also exacerbates HIV/AIDS by accelerating the breakdown of the immune system.

The table below summarizes the different categories of the population who are affected by HAP in Kenya.

Group	Numbers Exposed
Households using traditional open fires in built kitchens	9.9 million
Female cooks	2.48 million
Institutional cooks and kitchen helpers	100,000
Secondary students age 13-19 who study with the Kerosene of the	3.3 million
Population directly affected by HAP	14.9 million

Reliance on inefficient, high-emission cookstoves and fuels has also contributed to the country's greenhouse gas emissions footprint. Kenya's per capita emission currently stands at approximately 0.2 metric tons, part of which is attributed to emissions from households using traditional cooking methods.

## Consumer Information

### 1. Cookstove requirements:

The consumer in Kenya requires a cookstove with the ability to generate both high intensity heat for boiling and low intensity heat for simmering. They also prefer a stove that has ability to heat quickly and help reduce cooking time. The stove must be able to function in the morning and evening and during all types of weather. In cold areas stoves also play a secondary function of providing space heating.

### 2. Cooking style:

Women and girls are the primary cooks and fuel collectors in Kenya. Most meals are prepared in a hut separate from the main house or a makeshift shelter. Meals are prepared using aluminum saucepans with low heat-retention, often without lids. Women generally cook seated and do not prepare more than one dish at a time. Many households use multiple fuels to meet their cooking needs, and in certain cases own more than one type of stove.



### 3. Fuel Availability and Usage

The majority of rural households use firewood for cooking whilst in urban areas households use mainly kerosene and charcoal. Rural populations rely primarily on collected solid fuels and have very low willingness and ability to pay. Peri-urban firewood users have difficulties finding fuel and often pay a high price for it. Both groups experience problems with smoke and aspire to have cleaner and cheaper fuels. All charcoal users purchase fuel on a regular basis and cost is indicated as the major issue. Many already own clay lined charcoal stoves and a few also own gas cookers. Some charcoal users complain about smoke and aspire to upgrade to gas.

Most households use multiple fuels depending on the type of food being cooked and the time of day. In rural areas, most households can collect firewood for free, though it is becoming increasingly unavailable. The price of fuel is higher in urban centers and is subject to seasonal fluctuations.

### 4. Common consumer behaviors

Household purchases are usually erratic and strictly based on household needs and cash flow. Most families own a radio, bicycle, and mobile phone (depending on location), which shows that they are able to purchase more costly items when necessary. Aspirational purchases are likely to be on furniture, decorations, or repairs. Kitchen items, such as utensils, are comparatively high priority in the pattern of household expenditures. The majority of purchases are made using cash, and buying on credit is not common. Most products are purchased at retail outlets, at the supermarket, or at a hardware store.

## **5. Issues of concern to the consumer**

Charcoal users are mainly concerned about costs and inconvenience in terms of cooking speed, difficulties in lighting and regulating the heat, inability to cook more than one dish at a time and utensils getting dirty.

Firewood users have low awareness of smoke related problems, although they attribute eye irritation to smoke more easily than respiratory disease and coughing. They identify fuel availability (especially in rural areas), cost, and inconvenience as the major problems attributable to traditional cookstoves.

The overarching interest for consumers include:

- Rural firewood users: Affordability
- Peri-urban firewood users: Speed
- Peri-urban charcoal users: Availability
- Urban charcoal users: Cleanliness

Firewood users would like to switch to using better quality wood in order to reduce smoke and improve ease of use. Charcoal users are interested in switching to kerosene, electricity or gas as an alternative to increase convenience.

## **6. Known Clean Cookstoves Adoption Barriers**

The following are the key barriers to the adoption of clean cook stoves in Kenya:

- Liquidity constraints: Consumers find it difficult to come up with the entire purchase price in one lump sum depending on the type of stove.
- Customers have difficulty determining quality: Consumers often cannot distinguish between stove types as many are similarly branded, and are often uninformed regarding differences between prices and quality.
- Fuel savings concerns: Consumers are not able to verify the claimed fuel savings from an improved cookstove or have unrealistic expectations of the improved cookstoves.
- Durability concerns: Consumers fear the stove will not work or will break quickly, especially with new technologies.
- General lack of awareness: Many consumers do not know about the problems associated with traditional cook stoves, nor are they aware of alternatives.

## **Government Cookstove Involvement**

Government has been involved in the stove sector mainly through Ministry of Energy (MOE) and Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). Through the former Women and Energy Project under MOE /GIZ, an improved cookstove known as Maendeleo liner was developed. Following the phasing out of the project, MOE used its Energy Centers' countrywide network to act as training and promotion centers for the technology, while MOA used its extension network country-wide to disseminate ICS in the community.

The Ministry of Energy (MoE), through the department of Renewable Energy, has been involved in the cookstoves sector since 1980. The department has been promoting two stoves models/designs: the Kenyan Ceramic Jiko that uses charcoal, and the Maendeleo stove that utilizes firewood. They have been doing this through ten Energy Centers across the country, which has been recently increased to fifteen. The MOE is currently planning to implement three initiatives that have a cookstove component to them. These are:

- Energy Plus Initiative
- Kerosene Free Kenya
- Sustainable Energy for All

GIZ-EnDev stove activities in Kenya have all been achieved in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) headquarters and field offices. The MOA has provided offices with relevant infrastructure and utilities to the three cluster (field) offices of EnDev. It has provided full time officers at the project management level. Provincial, district and division officers are called in to support the project when the need arises in their respective areas. At the district level, the home economics (HOMEC) officer's role is mainly in backstopping and feedback. HOMEC officers at the divisional level undertake various activities like improving cooperation and relationships of installers, builders, NGOs, CBOs, and officers.

However, a number of gaps do exist, which include concerted effort from all relevant Ministries. There have been efforts in the past to create an interministerial committee to address the issues of HAP and Clean Cookstoves comprising the following ministries:

- Ministry of Energy
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Environment & Mineral resources
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development
- Ministry of Industrialization

However, these efforts have not yet borne much fruit as the interministerial committee is not yet established. Recently the Office of the Prime Minister has been coordinating energy and climate change issues through the Green Kenya Initiative (GKI) which has a clean cookstove component. With the enactment of the new constitution that phases out the Office of the Prime Minister after the next general elections, there is need for another government ministry /department to take over the coordinating function for clean cookstoves.

Kenya has one standard on domestic biomass cook stoves. The exact number and title is: KS 1814-1:2005 - Biomass stoves - Performance requirements and test methods - Part 1: Household biomass stoves. The standard was established by the Technical Committee (TC) on Appropriate Technology. This is a technical committee comprising of experts from the industry (usually manufacturers, NGOs etc.), government regulators, special interest groups if any, universities, research organizations and Kenya Bureau of Standards (acting as a secretariat). The Ministry of Energy, Renewable Energy Department, Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) and the University of Nairobi are working on standards for both domestic and institutional cookstoves that will be enforced by the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC).

## Mapping the Cookstove Players

Since its emergence in the 1980s and the successful introduction of the Kenyan Ceramic Jiko (KCJ), the Kenyan stove market has long been viewed as a pioneer in the East Africa region. For about 25 years, the local ‘jua kali’ artisanal base has grown, with some players expanding to producing thousands of stoves each month. Additionally, some NGOs and social entrepreneurs have entered and influenced the market by building local capacity and exploiting the carbon finance opportunity. Amongst the NGOs, GIZ has been at the forefront in recent times through their EnDev program, successfully disseminating stoves to 2.8 million people in mainly rural and poor areas in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. GVEP International has similarly reached 1.8 million beneficiaries in the last four years. Of the social enterprises, Envirofit and Paradigm have entered the scene by promoting higher-end stoves subsidized by carbon credits.

The cookstove value chain in Kenya is fragmented with several options for production and distribution in existence. Components are often made separately and assembled by other businesses. Stoves pass through several middlemen before reaching final markets and retailers, where they are sold to customers.

From the government, key ministries involved include the Ministries of Agriculture, Energy, Environment and Health. Other notable government agencies involved in regulations and standards include the Kenya Bureau of Standards, NEMA, KIRDI and the Energy Regulatory Commission. Major donors include the Alliance, the World Bank, EU, USAID, DFID, UNDP, Dutch, and German Governments.

Several international and national NGOs are involved in the cookstove sector through training cookstove artisans on technical and business skills, disseminating improved cookstoves, or providing education on related issues. Among these include Practical Action, GIZ, GVEP International, Care International, SNV, Food for the Hungry, World Vision, SCODE, and Solar Cookers International.

Some of the key players in the private sector include the Paradigm Project, Envirofit, Improved Stoves Association Of Kenya (ISAK), Premier Gas Company and Rural Technology Enterprises and REECON. Within the past few years, carbon developers have entered the Kenyan ICS market, including CO2 Balance, Uganda Carbon Bureau, Climate Care, and Carbon Manna among others. Through the private sector initiative, a new generation of improved cook stoves

has become available commercially and the numbers continue to grow. A number of micro finance institutions have also taken interest in the sector. Among these are leading MFIs like Faulu, Kenya Women Finance Trust as well as rural SACCOs (Muramati, Wananchi Sacco).

Several academic research institutions have also taken an interest in the cookstove sector to address the emerging knowledge development needs. These include the local African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) and the international Berkeley Air Monitoring Group and CDC.

The various stoves actors, roles, and capacities are summarised in the table below.

	Coordinate Program	Provide Funding	Coordinate Project (Region)	Centralize Act. (Mktg, Ops, Fin)	Educate on HAP	Raise product awareness	Run Promo Activities	Import & retail stoves	Design stoves	Test stoves	Train Stove Manufacturers	Supply Materials	Transport mat. to Manufacturer	Make stoves	Transport stove to customer	Sell and install Stoves	Maintain Stoves
Multilaterals & Donors - EU, DGIS, USAID, DFID	Full	Full	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial										
Government - Ministry of Energy	Full	Partial	Partial	Basic	Basic	Basic	Basic										
Banks & Investment Funds		Basic															
Micro Finance Institutions – SACCOs		Partial			Basic	Basic	Basic										
INGOs and Local NGOs - GIZ, Practical Action, etc.	Full	Partial	Full	Partial	Partial	Basic	Basic	Partial	Partial	Partial	Full	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial
Gas companies - LPG Fuel Providers	Partial	Basic	Full	Basic	Basic	Partial	Partial										
Local manufacturers & suppliers											Basic	Full	Full	Basic	Full	Basic	
Low Quality Stoves Suppliers - jua kali													Full			Basic	
Local Quality Stove Suppliers		Basic			Basic	Basic	Basic		Basic		Partial		Partial	Full	Partial	Partial	Partial
International Manufacturers		Basic			Partial	Partial	Partial	Basic	Partial	Partial			Full	Full	Partial		Partial
Local Entrepreneurs - Import, Retail, Distribution		Basic			Basic	Basic	Basic	Full							Partial	Partial	Partial

Key:

- Full capability
- Partial capability
- Basic capability
- No capability

## Common Cooking Technologies

For cooking purposes, households may use a combination of different fuels and therefore different cooking technologies. However, the majority of households in urban settings use traditional charcoal stoves, which are made out of tin, or a KCJ, an improved charcoal stove. Most rural households use traditional 3-stone fireplaces for cooking and /or different types of improved firewood cooking stoves.

These improved stoves are primarily made by local producers and sold in local markets, though some are imported. In addition to the household stoves, recently a new generation of institutional rocket stoves have become common in schools and hotels. These stoves offer higher efficiencies (up to 40%) and save up to two thirds of the fuel used by less efficient stoves. However, their uptake has been low due to a lack of financial mechanisms to cover upfront costs.

The table below shows some of the common cookstove models that are widely available and applicable to the Kenyan market (mainly for charcoal and firewood).

				
	<b>Kenyan Ceramic Jiko</b>	<b>Uhai Stove</b>	<b>Multi-purpose stove</b>	<b>Upesi (Portable and Liner)</b>
<b>Cost Range</b>	\$4-\$10	\$10 - \$18	\$9	\$3-4 (Liner fixed) \$10 (Portable)
<b>Thermal Efficiency</b>	30-40%	36%	20% (Wood), 30% (Charcoal)	25-30% (Both) Firewood stove
<b>Manufacturer</b>	Various	Keyo Pottery Enterprise, various	Various	Keyo Pottery Enterprises Kisumu and various potters in Western Kenya
<b>Key Features</b>	Ceramic liner with metal cladding. Production has been sustained on commercial basis	Improvement on the KCJ with clay rim to retain and direct heat.	Ceramic liner and metal cladding with removable charcoal grate so it can be used with both wood and charcoal	- Liner is permanently installed in kitchens, (Liner) -Upesi liner with metal cladding for portability

<b>Production Capacity</b>	Demand driven. Collectively large but individual producers make a few hundred a month. Liner producers may have higher capacity.	Not extensively produced- demand driven. Most production in the hundreds per month.	Not extensively produced- demand driven. Most production in the hundreds per month.	Liner-Demand driven, liners are produced by individuals and groups and usually installed by trained installers in individual kitchens. Estimated over 1.2 million have been produced Portable- Extensively in western Kenya, Varies amongst regions, both in terms of quality and access. Estimated over 500,000 produced. Most producers can make several hundred per month.
<b>Distribution Channels</b>	Complete stoves sold through middlemen, retailers, markets & small vendors.	Sold through retailers, middlemen and markets.	Sold through retailers, middlemen and markets.	-Liner sold and installed through installers at the individual level on a commission basis Portable- Complete stoves sold through retailers, middlemen and markets and small vendors.

				
	<b>Fixed Brick Rocket Stove</b>	<b>Co2Balance</b>	<b>JikoPoa</b>	<b>Envirofit Wood Stove</b>
<b>Manufacturer</b>	Various, GIZ trained	Made in Mombasa, distributed by	Fine Engineering, Nairobi	Envirofit (Imported)

		Co2Balance		
<b>Cost Range</b>	Starting at \$ 5 -15	Free (subsidized), installation \$2	\$14 (subsidized)	\$23.5 (subsidized)
<b>Thermal Efficiency</b>	24%-32%	Around 35%	22%	33%
<b>Key Features</b>	Fixed wood stove made from fired clay bricks held together with mortar.	Wood stove made entirely from ceramics based on rocket stove principle.	Ceramic liner inside metal cladding with pot skirt.	Highly engineered wood stove manufactured in China.
<b>Production Capacity</b>	Demand driven, end user prepares material and pays for installation.	GS projects will install 20,000 stoves each	Can produce 80 pieces a day.	Demand Driven
<b>Distribution Channels</b>	Direct sales	Stove distributed within in venerable communities free of charge.	Distributed through the Paradigm Project	New to the market, still setting up distribution networks

## Appendix 3: Alliance Secretariat’s Market Enabling Approach and Overall Country Commitment

When the Alliance launched in 2010, it identified the creation of a thriving global market for clean cookstoves and fuels as the most viable way to achieve universal adoption. This principle was enshrined in its mission: to save lives, improve livelihoods, empower women and preserve the environment by creating a thriving global market for clean and efficient cookstoves and fuels.’ Giving away stoves to half the world’s population was simply not a viable option and past attempts to donate stoves had not resulted in sustained adoption and use.

This market-based approach was further developed and validated in *Igniting Change: A Strategy for Universal Adoption of Clean Cookstoves and Fuels*, the first sector-wide strategy to transform the sector based on the input of over 350 leading experts and practitioners across the globe. Coordinated and published by the Alliance, a thriving global market is the report’s central tenet, along with a three-pronged strategy for creating such a market:

- *Enhance demand* by understanding and motivating potential users, developing better and more technology, providing consumer finance and creating innovative distribution models to reach remote consumers;
- *Strengthen supply* by attracting more finance and investment, accessing carbon finance, enhancing market intelligence and creating inclusive value-chains;
- *Foster an enabling environment* by engaging national and local stakeholders, building the evidence base for the benefits of stoves, promoting international standards and rigorous testing protocols and enhancing monitoring and evaluation.

This strategy is also the central tenet of the Alliance’s strategic business plan. The priority now is to turn strategy into action.

### Prioritization Process

Through *Igniting Change* and the Alliance’s draft Strategic Business Plan, the Alliance has already prioritized a range of activities on the global level to enable markets, including: attracting more social investment into the sector (i.e. through the promotion of the sector and its viable business models at major global forums), reducing barriers for stove enterprises to access carbon finance (i.e. through the creation of an informational, how-to online portal connecting businesses to critical information and expertise on how to apply for carbon finance), increasing consumer awareness and demand (i.e. through supporting social marketing best practices) and driving technological innovation and enterprise development– and are already starting to implement these.

In parallel, the Secretariat identified potential priority regions/countries, with the aim of selecting some for long-term Alliance engagement. Following this prioritization process, the Alliance Secretariat implemented the following approach to develop specific Country Action Plans for each potential country in order to better assess and understand the specific needs of each country or region:

- **Market Assessments:** The Alliance Secretariat commissioned detailed assessments of the cookstoves and fuels markets in a total of 15 countries, including each Focus and Active

region/country. This information was combined with existing research, consumer behavior data, and input from Alliance partners to assess if the Alliance Secretariat should indeed prioritize the potential countries in the Focus and Active categories. Additionally these assessments identified specific interventions the Alliance Secretariat could help deliver, and the precise mechanisms for delivering them.

- **Workshops:** In Focus regions/countries, the Alliance Secretariat conducted 1-3 day workshops involving leading cookstove and related sector stakeholders. Organized by the Alliance Secretariat in East Africa in April, Bangladesh in May, and Vietnam in July, the main deliverables are Country Action Plans that outline a detailed set of activities as identified and prioritized by country stakeholders, which sit beneath the Alliance Secretariat's broader Market Enabling approach. These Country Action Plans will define exactly what the Alliance – both the Secretariat and Alliance partners - will do in each country in order to enable markets and reach scale.
- **Markets Experts:** The Alliance Secretariat has consulted a range of global market enabling experts and analyzed lessons learned from similar market enabling organizations, such as Lighting Africa, which has catalyzed the solar lantern market through similar market enabling mechanisms.

### **Partnership with the World Bank's Africa Clean Cooking Initiative (ACCI):**

The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves is partnering with the World Bank on its Africa Clean Cooking Initiative (ACCI), a market-transformation program with the objective of facilitating enterprise-based scale up of clean cooking solutions in Africa. The program builds on existing efforts, lessons learned, and partnerships to address barriers to scaling up clean cooking solutions, including advanced cookstoves. The program is meant to catalyze sector development through promotion of enterprise-based approaches to dissemination. The World Bank, the Alliance, and in-country partners will work on both demand and supply sides, including sustainable fuel supply, and will develop an inclusive framework to support local and international efforts anchored in consumer focus, performance, and quality.

### **Partnership with the Global LPG Partnership (GLPGP)**

The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves is partnering with the Global LPG Partnership, which is a partnership among public and private stakeholders that will mobilize, improve and coordinate the LPG ecosystem, from government policy and safety regulations, to capital intensive infrastructure investments, to consumer knowledge and consumer finance. Experience in other developing country markets has shown that the private sector will invest in and expand services to consumers if the public sector supports the policy and customer ecosystem development necessary for a vibrant, commercially self-sustaining market system. The GLPGP will be prepared to review existing LPG-related policies, industry structure and market development activities, with the goal to prepare and to enable rapid, effective and efficient LPG market scale-up on a commercially sustainable basis. The GLPGP will then engage with the government and designated stakeholders to jointly identify, plan, prepare for, carry out and ensure good management and governance of a set of coordinated and justifiable large-scale LPG project investments and interventions that the GLPGP, with financial support from public and private sector investment and donor partners, will fund, or co-fund.

## Appendix 4: Kenya National Cookstove Alliance

The cookstoves stakeholders in Kenya have decided to form a national organization that will represent the cookstove sector in Kenya.

The proposed Kenya Clean Cookstoves Alliance (KCCA) will be comprised of an Executive Committee and a Secretariat. A Board of Trustees may be formed at a later stage. Membership is drawn from Donors, National Partners from the public and private sector, and Implementers. Thematic Working Groups will address specific issues. The functions of each of the above organs are outlined in the KCCA constitution, which was adapted in early December 2012.

Vision, Mission, and Objectives are described in the constitution as follows:

### **Vision**

To have 7 million Kenyan households and all institutions using clean cookstoves and fuels for cooking and heating applications by 2020.

### **Mission**

To facilitate the increased innovation in design, testing, production, marketing and use of clean cookstoves and fuel through better government policies, increased public awareness, micro-finance opportunities and capacity building through information sharing, training and campaigning.

### **Objectives**

- Strengthen partners' collective awareness on issues of clean cookstoves and fuels for the creation of appropriate policies, implementation strategies and regulatory frameworks.
- Facilitate the transfer of local and global knowledge and skills on clean cookstoves and fuels to all stakeholders.
- To enhance demand, strengthen supply and create an enabling environment for the clean cookstoves and fuels market.

### **The Executive Committee**

The Executive Committee devotes itself to attaining the objectives of the KCCA and to its development and growth. The Executive Committee has the main powers and duties: Supervise, direct, control and discipline the Executive Secretary and Members of the KCCA, serve as the governing body of the KCCA and supervise expenditure, prepare and submit to the General Meeting for scrutiny and approval, the annual audited accounts of the KCCA.

An interim committee has been appointed to run the KCCA affairs up to election of office bearers during the first General Meeting, which is planned for the first quarter 2013.

### **The Secretariat**

The Secretariat provides the day-to-day management and administrative functions of the Alliance and will be headed by the Chief Executive Officer.

### **Members**

The constitution foresees the following membership categories:

- Founder members
- Ordinary members

- Individual members
- Corporate members
- Institutional members
- Honorary members
- Institutional members

## Appendix 5: Acknowledgements

Partners and organizations that contributed to the development of the Kenya CAP

### **GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS**

1. Office of the Prime Minister
2. Ministry of Agriculture
3. Ministry of Energy
4. Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC)
5. Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)

### **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND DONOR AGENCIES**

1. African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)
2. Centre for Disease Control (CDC)
3. Dandora Youth Initiative
4. GACC Secretariat
5. GIZ –EnDev Kenya
6. Global LPG Partnership
7. Green Bank Solutions
8. Green Belt Movement
9. Growth Partners Africa
10. GVEP International
11. Paradigm Kenya
12. Practical action
13. SNV Netherlands Development Organization
14. Sustainable Community Development Services (SCODE)
15. UNDP
16. UNIDO
17. US Embassy
18. USAID
19. World vision

### **PRIVATE SECTOR ENTEPRENEURS/ASSOCIATIONS**

1. Association of Biogas Contractors of Kenya (ABC-K)
2. Clean tech Enterprises Kenya
3. Cookswell Jikos
4. Eco-care Africa
5. Improved Stoves Association of Kenya (ISAK)
6. Keyo Pottery Enterprise
7. Multilink Group
8. Premier Gas Company Ltd.
9. Renewable Energy Engineering Contractors (REECON)
10. Rural Technology Enterprises

### **ACADEMIC / RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS**

1. University of Nairobi
2. KIRDI