CLEAN COOKING

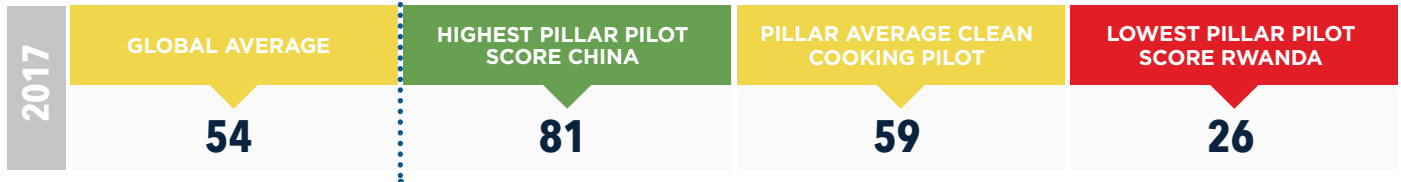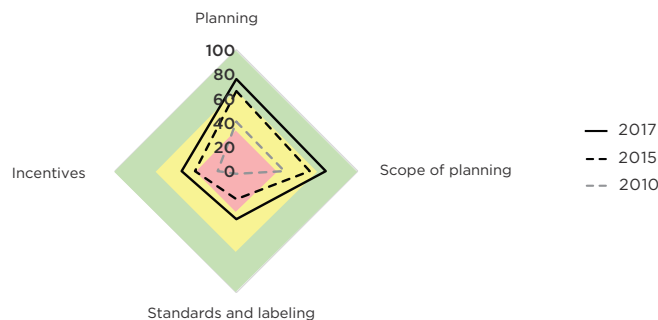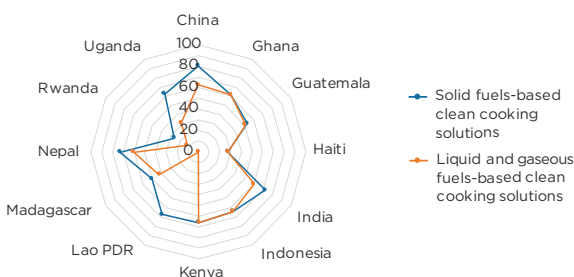| 2017	GLOBAL AVERAGE	HIGHEST PILLAR PILOT SCORE CHINA	PILLAR AVERAGE CLEAN COOKING PILOT	LOWEST PILLAR PILOT SCORE RWANDA
	54	81	59	26

KEY FINDINGS

- The RISE pilot on clean cooking solutions[1] includes 12 countries that constitute 55 percent of the unserved population.

- In all pilot countries, there has been considerable progress in clean cooking planning activity, but to achieve universal access to clean cooking by 2030, more aggressive policy and financing support are needed.

- Most countries are not yielding adequate results in the uptake of modern clean cooking solutions as described under SDG7 for two main reasons:

  i. There is a wide chasm between policy and outcome for clean cooking. This maybe owing to the fact that uptake of clean cooking is contingent upon and largely driven by consumer preferences. Therefore, having enabling policies, while important, is still insufficient to increase access;

  ii. The most progress in regulations is focused on improvements in biomass stoves, which are not tracked as a clean cooking option in SDG7, which tracks only primary clean cooking fuels (biogas, LPG, ethanol, electrici-ty, natural gas). The RISE pilot has demonstrated that the standards and definitions of "clean" with respect to cooking solutions vary depending on country context.

- Standards, labeling, and testing for clean cooking fuels and technologies are critical. To ensure cleanliness of cooking solutions for end users, about half of the pilot countries include standards for emissions, efficiency and safety in their policy frameworks.

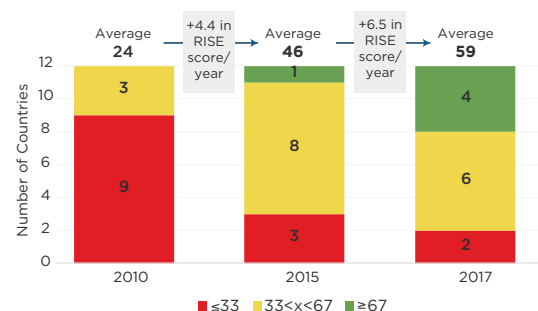## PROGRESS BY CLEAN COOKING POLICY INDICATOR, 2010, 2015 AND 2017

Legend: 2017, 2015, 2010

Source: RISE World Bank 2018

SOLID FUEL-BASED V. LIQUID AND GASEOUS FUEL-BASED CLEAN COOKING SOLUTIONS POLICY, BY COUNTRY, 2017

- Solid fuels-based clean cooking solutions
- Liquid and gaseous fuels-based clean cooking solutions

Source: RISE World Bank 2018

DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRY SCORES FOR POLICY FRAMEWORKS ON ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING, 2010 - 2017

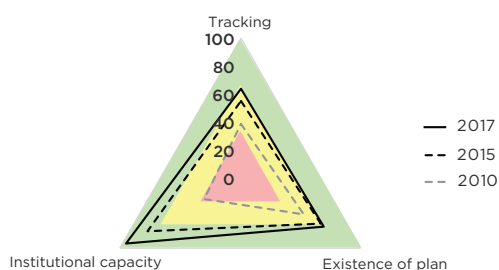Legend: ≤33, 33<x<67, ≥67

Source: RISE World Bank 2018

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1   Any reference to "clean cooking solutions" applies to the combination of stove technologies and fuels that produce lower particulate and carbon emissions levels than the current baseline in a given country. Details about emission levels and efficiency are defined by the ISO Tiers of Performance for the indoor emissions indicator, within the Global Alliance's Monitoring and Evaluation framework. http://cleancookstoves.org/technology-and-fuels/standards/iwa-tiers-of-performance.html

INSTITUTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VARIOUS FACETS OF CLEAN COOKING, BY COUNTRY, 2017

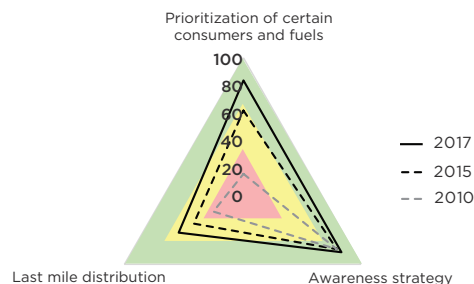| Countries	Agency responsible for setting / monitoring and enforcement /tracking adoption of clean cooking strategy					
	Ministry of Energy	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Agriculture/ Forestry	Bureau of Standards	Non governmental organization	Other
China		☑ (red)	☑ (green) ☑ (red) ☑ (blue)	☑ (red)	☑ (green)	☑ (green) ☑ (red)
Ghana	☑ (green) ☑ (blue)					☑ (red)
Guatemala	☑ (green)			☑ (blue)		☑ (blue)
Haiti	☑ (green)		☑ (green)			
India	☑ (green) ☑ (red) ☑ (blue)			☑ (blue)	☑ (red)	☑ (red)
Indonesia	☑ (green) ☑ (red) ☑ (blue)			☑ (blue)	☑ (green)	☑ (blue)
Kenya	☑ (green) ☑ (blue)			☑ (red)	☑ (green)	
Lao PDR	☑ (green) ☑ (red)	☑ (green) ☑ (red)	☑ (green) ☑ (red)	☑ (blue)	☑ (green) ☑ (red)	☑ (green) ☑ (red)
Madagascar	☑ (green)	☑ (blue)	☑ (blue)			☑ (red) ☑ (blue)
Nepal	☑ (red)				☑ (green)	☑ (green) ☑ (red) ☑ (blue)
Rwanda				☑ (blue)	☑ (green)	☑ (blue)
Uganda	☑ (green) ☑ (red) ☑ (blue)			☑ (red)		

☑ (green) Agency responsible for setting clean cooking strategy
☑ (red) Agency responsible for monitoring and enforcement of clean cooking strategy
☑ (blue) Agency responsible for tracking adoption of clean cooking strategy
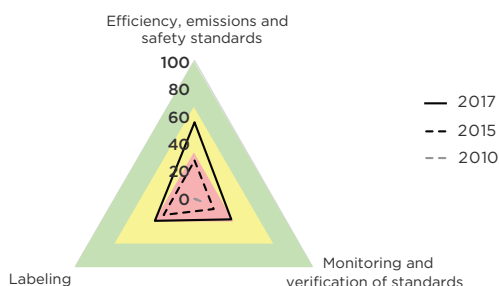
PLANNING, 2010, 2015 AND 2017

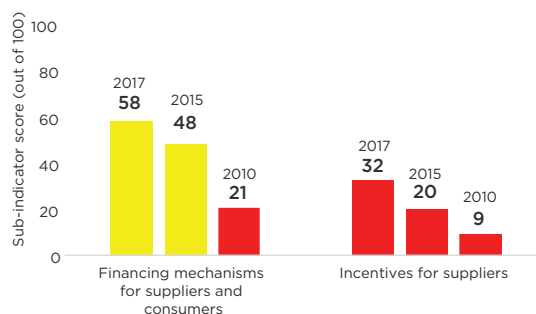*Source:* RISE World Bank 2018

SCOPE OF PLANNING, 2010, 2015 AND 2017

Source: RISE World Bank 2018

STANDARDS AND LABELLING, 2010, 2015 AND 2017

Source: RISE World Bank 2018

INCENTIVES, 2010, 2015 AND 2017

Source: RISE World Bank 2018