

CONFIDENTIAL

Invitation to Tender Document

LU(*Procurement Add*)

**Appointment of a consultant for Kenyan National Clean
Cooking Strategy (KNCCS)**

May 2022

TENDER PACKAGE

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To appoint a consultant for Kenya National Clean Cooking Strategy

Section 1 – Overview of the Procurement Exercise

1.1 Selected Procedure

The perceived value of this contract falls below the OJEU threshold for Services (£181,302) and is therefore being conducted by Loughborough University outside of the requirements of The Public Contracts Regulations (PCR 2015).

Tenderers should review the requirements contained within this ITT (Invitation to Tender) document and resulting tenders must be capable of acceptance in their own right.

Tenderers should review the document at an early stage and make arrangements to respond to all the questions in the university's designated e-sourcing platform Delta which can be accessed [here](#).

Any required attachments should be completed and returned in the prescribed form by the dates stated in the Timetable. Any uploaded documents must clearly state the question to which they relate. All questions included within Delta should be completed by the closing date for receipt of tenders as detailed below:

1.2 Timetable

Issue Invitation to Tender (ITT)	Thursday 12 th May 2022
Closing date for receipt of Tenders	Midnight BST Sunday 12 th June 2022
Evaluation of Tenders	Friday 24 th June 2022
Due Diligence Questionnaire Submission	Sunday 10 th July 2022
Intention to Award letters	Friday 22 nd July 2022
Award Contract	Friday 5 th August 2022
Contract Start	Monday 29 th August 2022
Contract Completion	Friday 1 st September 2023

Although the University will use reasonable endeavours to adhere to the timetable, it reserves the right to vary it.

1.3 Background

The University:

Loughborough is one of the UK's leading universities, with an international reputation for research that matters, excellence in teaching, strong links with industry, and unrivalled achievement in sport and its underpinning academic disciplines.

It has been awarded five stars in the independent QS Stars university rating scheme, was named the best university in the world for sports-related subjects in the 2018 QS World University Rankings, is top in the country for its student experience in the 2018 THE Student

Experience Survey and was named University of the Year by The Times and Sunday Times University Guide 2019 and the Whatuni Student Choice Awards 2018.

Submitted tenders will be assessed by a technical working group steered by the MoE and a shortlist of bidders may be invited to present to a panel comprising of the current stakeholders at Loughborough and stakeholders in this contract.

Duration of the Contract

The assignment will be delivered in 5 phases over 12 months. It will coordinate and draw upon the work of six studies that will take place from month 1-6. The final deliverable for this assignment will be submitted in month 12.

The phases will include an inception report, detailing the workplan, gantt chart and methodology within the first three weeks of signing the contract. Phase 2 will be a report on the desk review and interviews with partners which will be presented to the coordination committee three months after signing the contract. Phase three will bring together the findings of the six previous studies and will be presented to the coordination committee month 8. Phase 4 will be a draft submission of the Strategy to the coordination committee in month 10. Phase 5 will include the finalisation of the Strategy with stakeholder and political validation workshops concluding by month 12.

The overall implementation period for the combined study is 12 months from the contract date. This assignment will start with consultancies under six (6) studies as determined in Appendix 1. They will run concurrently from month 1-6. These are separate assignments and can be implemented by different consultancy firms or a consortium with a clear co-ordinator. Development of the KNCCS will be initiated in Month 1 with the aim of completing within 12 months.

Summary of Proposal

The Ministry of Energy (MoE), through the Directorate of Renewable Energy, in collaboration with partners, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Agence Française de Développement (Afd), UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (PACT) & Climate Compatible Growth (CCG) are looking for a consulting firm, to work closely with MoE and the Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) programme in developing a national strategy for clean cooking. This strategy will elaborate new and ambitious goals that will enable Kenya to achieve “Universal Clean Cooking by 2028” and contribute to the NDC target to abate the emission of 2.8 MtCO₂eq in 2030. The expected duration of the assignment is 12 Months, located in Nairobi.

Details of the partners can be found in Appendix 2.

1.4 Award Criteria

The Evaluation will be based on the following criteria:

CRITERIA / SUB-CRITERIA	PASS/FAIL OR WEIGHTING	SECTION
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Award		
Quality Questions	80%	1
Price	20%	1
TOTAL	100%	

Each question will be allocated a mark between 0 and 10 based on the following criteria:

0 points	Insufficient information provided or does not meet LU's requirements
1 point	An unacceptable response: the proposal fails to address each requirement; all proposals are unjustified / unsupported; failure to demonstrate meeting our requirements for design, quality and programme delivery.
2 points	A poor, well below expectations response: there are some gaps in addressing each of the requirements; all proposals are unjustified / unsupported or lack significant content / explanation; failure to demonstrate meeting our requirements for design, quality and
3 points	A poor, below expectations response: there is a lack of content / explanation in addressing each of the requirements; some proposals are unjustified / unsupported or lack significant content / explanation; a degree of failure to demonstrate meeting our requirements for design quality and programme delivery.
4 points	A satisfactory but below expectations response: requirements are addressed; proposals lack significant content / explanation; some proposals lack an acceptable approach to meeting our requirements for design, quality and programme delivery.
5 points	A satisfactory response that meets expectations: requirements are addressed; proposals have a reasonable level of content / justification and explanation; a small proportion of the proposal fails to meet our requirements, design, quality and programme delivery.
6 points	A satisfactory response that slightly exceeds expectations: requirements are addressed; proposals have a reasonable level of content / justification and explanation; an acceptable approach to meeting our requirements for design, quality and programme delivery.
7 points	A good, above expectations response: requirements are addressed; proposals have a good level of content / justification and explanation; a good / sound approach to meeting our requirements for design, quality and programme delivery.
8 points	A very good response: requirements are addressed, and the tenderer is starting to demonstrate that it could exceed such requirements; proposals are detailed in content / justification and explanation; a good / sound approach to meeting our requirements for design, quality and programme delivery.
9 points	An outstanding response: requirements are addressed, and the tenderers proposals include sound, innovative suggestions; proposals are detailed in content / justification and explanation; an excellent approach to meeting our requirements, design, quality and programme delivery, with some added value demonstrated.

10 points	An exceptional response: requirements are addressed and the tenderer's proposals include sound, innovative suggestions; proposals are detailed in content / justification and explanation; an outstanding approach to meeting our requirements for design, quality and programme proposals which deliver more than expectations, supported by evidence and with clear demonstrable added value.
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The published weighting for each question will be applied to the allocated mark to arrive at a final score.

The University reserves the right, after the initial evaluation of the tenders, to invite the highest scoring tenderers to make a presentation (either in person or online) of their offer / demonstration of their product at the University (at no cost to the University), after which evaluation scores will be reviewed and the supplier achieving the highest score will be awarded the contract.

Section 2 – Instructions to Tenderers

Loughborough University issues the Invitation to Tender subject to the following instructions:

2.1 Confidentiality and Publicity

Tenderers (whether their Tender is accepted or not) and all other recipients of the Specification and documents (whether they submit a tender or not) should treat the details of the Specification and the documents attached hereto as private and confidential.

The contents of this ITT must not be copied, reproduced, distributed or passed to any other person at any time except for the purpose of enabling the Tenderer to submit a Tender.

The University may use the information included in a Tenderer's response for any reasonable purpose connected with this ITT. In particular, once a Tenderer has been excluded, the University reserves the right to use any ideas contained in that Tenderer's tender in any ongoing discussions with other Tenderers but undertakes not to reveal the identity of the provider of these ideas.

No publicity regarding the award of any contract (or the provision of goods and/or services under the same) will be permitted unless and until the University has given express written consent to the relevant communication. For example, no statements may be made to the media regarding the nature of any Tender, its contents, or any proposals relating to it without the prior written consent of the University.

2.2 Costs and Expenses

The University will not in any circumstances be liable for any Tender costs, expenditure, work or effort incurred by a Tenderer in carrying out enquiries in relation to, proceeding with, or participating in, this procurement, including if the procurement process is terminated or amended by the University.

2.3 Preparation of Tenders

Tenderers must ensure that they have all the information required for the preparation of their Tender and satisfy themselves of the correct interpretation of terminology used in these documents. Tenderers must also ensure that they are fully conversant with the nature and extent of the obligations to be accepted by them if their Tender is accepted.

2.4 Validity of Tenders

Tenders must remain valid for acceptance, for a minimum of 3 calendar months from the closing date for the submission of Tenders.

2.5 Accuracy of Information

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information given in this tender document, the detailed facts and figures contained herein cannot be guaranteed and Tenderers should satisfy themselves as to their accuracy.

2.6 Conditions of Contract

The terms and conditions governing the provision of the service are as set out in Document 9 -Standard Consultancy Agreement.

2.7 VAT

All prices and/or rates submitted shall be exclusive of Value Added Tax (VAT), irrespective of whether or not it may be chargeable and any VAT which is properly chargeable and is supported by an acceptable tax invoice will be paid by Loughborough University. Zero VAT rated items must be clearly identified.

2.8 Alterations

None of these documents may be altered by the Tenderer. Any modification considered necessary by the Tenderer should be detailed in a separate letter accompanying the tender response.

2.9 Incomplete Tender

Tenders may not be considered if the complete information called for is not given at the time of tendering. Should an error or omission be discovered in a Tender, it will be at the University's discretion as to whether to give the Tenderer the opportunity to amend or validate the Tender. The Tenderer's response, and any subsequent adjustment, must be communicated in writing via the correspondence option on the University's e-tendering facility, Delta.

2.10 Tender Return

The Tender response is required to be submitted via Loughborough University's e-tendering website, Delta. Detailed instructions on how to make your submission are available within [Delta](#).

The Tender is to be submitted via the Delta e-tendering website to arrive no later than the closing time/date stated in Section 1, otherwise it may be disqualified.

All general correspondence prior to the final submission of Tender and subsequently is to be submitted via the Message Centre function within the University's e-tendering facility, Delta.

2.11 Hardcopy/Telex/Facsimile/Email

Tenders will not be considered if delivered in hardcopy format or dispatched by telex, facsimile, or e-mail or other electronic method, save via Delta.

2.12 Treatment of Tender

The acknowledgement of receipt of any submitted Tender shall not constitute any actual or implied agreement between the University and the Tenderer. Nor does the University undertake to accept the lowest, or part, or all of any Tender. The University, at its sole discretion, reserves the right to accept any Tender(s), or any part, or all of any Tender(s) unless expressly stipulated otherwise in the Tender offer. The University is entitled to abandon the procurement process provided that it notifies Tenderers of the reason(s) for doing so.

2.13 Prices

All prices must be quoted on the basis indicated in the accompanying documents and should comply with paragraph 2.7 in respect of VAT.

The basis of the price shall be inclusive of all costs.

2.14 Acceptance

Loughborough University may notify acceptance of the Tender(s) to the successful Tenderer(s) as soon as it is reasonably practicable, and to the best of its ability in accordance with the published timetable.

2.16 Initial Evaluation

Personnel authorised by the University will open the Tenders. All Tenders will be verified to ensure that all the information requested has been provided and that the Tender complies with the Invitation to Tender document. Clarification may be requested by the University upon any aspects of the Tender from prospective suppliers at this stage.

2.17 Freedom of Information Act 2000

Loughborough University, being a public authority when it carries out its public functions, is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 ("the FOIA"). The University understands that in tendering for this contract, you may be concerned that information you provide may potentially be disclosable if a request is made to the University under the provision of the FOIA.

The FOIA requires the University normally to release information specifically required by any "person". At the same time, the FOIA does recognise that a public authority, in order to carry out its functions, may decline certain requests where an

appropriate exemption applies. In particular, two exemptions under s.41 and s.43 of the FOIA may apply. These two exemptions are set out below:

Information provided in confidence:

S.41 provides that information is exempt if it was obtained by the University from any other person and the disclosure of the information to the public by the University would constitute a breach of confidence actionable by that or any other person. In order for the University to rely on this exemption, the information must be given in confidence, that is, the information must not be in the public domain and must not have been treated as non-confidential in the past. The information must also have been provided in circumstances importing an obligation of confidence.

Commercially sensitive information:

Section 43 provides that information may be exempt if it constitutes a trade secret, or if the disclosure is likely to prejudice the commercial interests of any person. This exemption is subject to the public interest test.

Should you, the potential supplier, regard particular information as given in confidence, or constitutes a trade secret, or would prejudice your commercial interests, please indicate this clearly against the information. In addition, over time, the supplier should be aware that some information may lose its confidential or commercial sensitivity. Please indicate, in your view, when such information may be released. This should be a reasonable time period in relation to the nature of the data.

By indicating what information may be confidential or commercially sensitive may assist the University in determining whether any exemption applies. It should be noted that it is the University that must determine whether a disclosure should be made and that this must be determined on a case by case basis by the University.

2.18 Clarification of Tender Requirements

If you require further information or clarification of any points detailed in the Tender documentation, either technical or administrative, please detail these in writing and submit through the Message Centre in the University's e-tendering facility, Delta, at your earliest convenience.

If you have any problems with using the Delta system, please contact the Delta Support Team on 0845 270 7050 or via <https://demo.delta-sourcing.com/delta/contact.html>

2.19 Warnings and Disclaimers

While the information contained in this ITT is believed to be correct at the time of issue, neither the University, its advisors, nor any other awarding entities will accept any liability in any circumstances for its accuracy, adequacy or completeness, nor will any express or implied warranty be given. This exclusion extends to liability howsoever arising in relation to any statement, opinion or conclusion contained in, or any

omission from, this ITT (including its Sections) and in respect of any other written or oral communication transmitted (or otherwise made available) to any Tenderer. No representations or warranties are made in relation to these statements, opinions or conclusions. This exclusion does not extend to any fraudulent misrepresentation made by, or on behalf of, the University.

All suppliers should note that any quantities or volumes contained in this ITT are for indicative purposes only, and any future quantities or volumes may vary from those stated.

If a Tenderer proposes to enter into a contract with the University, it must carry out its own due diligence enquiries and rely only:

- on its own enquiries and judgment in relation to this procurement, including the preparation of its Tender; and
- on the terms and conditions set out in the contract(s) (as and when finally executed), subject to the limitations and restrictions specified in it.

Neither the issue of this ITT, nor any of the information presented in it, should be regarded as a commitment or representation on the part of the University (or any other person) to enter into a contractual arrangement.

All suppliers are recommended to seek their own financial and legal advice.

2.20 Tenderer Conduct

Any attempt by Tenderers or their advisors to influence the contract award process in any way may result in the Tenderer being disqualified. Specifically, Tenderers shall not directly or indirectly, at any time:

- (a) devise or amend the content of their Tender in accordance with any agreement or arrangement with any other person, other than in good faith with a person who is a proposed partner, supplier, consortium member or provider of finance;
- (b) enter into any agreement or arrangement with any other person as to the form or content of any other Tender, or offer to pay any sum of money or valuable consideration to any person to effect changes to the form or content of any other Tender;
- (c) enter into any agreement or arrangement with any other person that has the effect of prohibiting or excluding that person from submitting a Tender;
- (d) canvass the University or any employees or agents of the University in relation to this procurement; or
- (e) attempt to obtain information from any of the employees or agents of the University or their advisors concerning another Tenderer or Tender.

Tenderers are responsible for ensuring that no conflicts of interest exist between the Tenderer and its advisors, and the University and its advisors. Any Tenderer who fails to comply with this requirement may be disqualified from the procurement at the discretion of the University.

2.21 University's Rights

The University reserves the right to:

- (a) waive or change the requirements of this ITT from time to time without prior (or any) notice being given by the University;
- (b) seek clarification or documents in respect of a Tenderer's submission;
- (c) disqualify any Tenderer that does not submit a compliant Tender in accordance with the instructions in this ITT;
- (d) disqualify any Tenderer that is guilty of serious misrepresentation in relation to its Tender, expression of interest or the tender process. Any Tenderer who directly or indirectly canvasses any employee of the University concerning the award of the Contract will be disqualified. The University may exclude any Tenderers from the tender process who have been found to be in breach of confidentiality or intellectual property rights and may pursue any remedy or take any other action for breach as it considers appropriate;
- (e) withdraw this ITT at any time, or to re-invite Tenders on the same or any alternative basis;
- (f) choose not to award any contract as a result of the current procurement process; and
- (g) make whatever changes it sees fit to the timetable, structure or content of the procurement process, depending on approvals processes or for any other reason.

2.22 Intellectual Property

All intellectual property rights in this ITT and all materials provided by the University or its professional advisors in connection with this ITT are and shall remain the property of the University and/or its professional advisors.

2.23 Contract

The successful Tenderer will be expected to sign a completed version of Schedule 3 of the Framework Agreement which will form the contract; it may also be necessary to sign a Confidentially Agreement.

Section 3 – Specification and General Description of Requirements

Consultant Service Requirements

Loughborough University (LU) wishes to recruit a consultant to provide technical and strategic support for developing a national clean cooking strategy for Kenya that addresses the technologies and fuels used in households, institutions, and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Kenya. This coordinating role will enable the Kenya National Clean Cooking Strategy (KNCCS) to examine all options available for clean cooking, including transitional energy sources such as LPG, and make recommendations based on their potential to contribute to the health, environmental and climate change benefits of clean cooking. The KNCCS will be used by partners in the clean cooking space to prioritise activities for implementation and resource mobilisation. Background to the programme can be found in the appendices, section 3.

Please note that:

- The timely review of drafts prepared by the wider team from other six projects contributing to the KNCCS and of drafts to be reviewed by the wider team is essential to ensure that the requirements for the preparation of the strategy are enabled.
- The consultant should also be aware of and ensure that they comply with data management regulation outlined by the Kenya Data Protection Act 2019 and the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).
- All data collected during this assignment should be disaggregated by gender and all reporting should include a specific section on Gender, Inclusivity and Social Inclusion (GESI).
- During this assignment, data should be drawn from and contributed to existing and emerging knowledge management platforms (e.g. WRI Clean Cooking Explorer, GIZ Clean Cooking Knowledge Platform).

The specific objectives of the KNCCS are:

- a. To establish the baseline scenario (current status) of Kenya's clean cooking sector based on some proposed thematic areas (current cooking energy mix (technologies and fuels) enabling environment etc), including the identification of the key barriers and drivers that are likely to affect further uptake of clean cooking solutions. To be able to do this, the consultant will: To assess the evidence produced by the 6 supporting studies/strategies, as well as the wider literature on clean cooking in Kenya and internationally.
 - b. To quantify the penetration of different clean cooking solutions to date in Kenya at the National and County levels, highlighting any underserved regions.
 - c. To explore the nexus between clean cooking and other development sectors including health, environment, education and agriculture to identify opportunities for further integration.
 - d. To assess the current status and future outlook for the enabling environment, supply chain and consumer demand for clean cooking fuels/technologies at the National and County levels.
2. To assess gender dimensions in Kenya's clean cooking sector and make appropriate recommendations to facilitate gender mainstreaming in programme design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

3. To determine the most appropriate cooking energy mix to meet the 2028 goal of universal access to clean cooking.
 - a. To establish a clear definition of 'clean cooking', which aligns with current national government commitment (as noted in Kenya's Energy Compact, Bioenergy Strategy and Household Cooking Sector Study) and international definitions (e.g. World Health Organisation, ESMAP's Multi-tier Framework, SDG 7 and SEforAll).
 - b. To establish practical mechanisms to reliably measure progress towards the goal of universal access.
 - c. To evaluate the relative advantages and drawbacks of each clean cooking fuel/technology.
 - d. To identify the key market segments and evaluate the compatibility of each fuel/technology with each market segment.
 - e. To evaluate the complementarity between technologies as part of a clean fuel stack.
4. To develop a roadmap for achieving universal access to clean cooking by 2028 by identifying strategic interventions, setting timelines, estimating cost and deriving indicators for monitoring and evaluating its implementation.
 - a. To engage with the team working in parallel to ensure suitable financing mechanisms are in place for the implementation of the strategy
 - b. To create an integrated energy planning framework that connects National and County level actions, situates clean cooking within broader energy access planning and connects it to action to tackle Kenya's broader development challenges.

Scope of Work

The following steps are suggested as a basis for developing the KNCCS:

Step One: Inception report and Kick-off Meeting

The Consultant, with support and direction from the MOE, MECS researchers and the TWG, shall prepare an inception report detailing an analysis of the context, key steps in the strategy development process, planned methodologies, specific deliverables and a work plan including timelines for undertaking the assignment. A kick-off meeting should be hosted to present the draft inception report to key clean cooking sector stakeholders and offer an opportunity for them to give feedback on the intended programme of work and the research questions to be investigated. The kick-off meeting should also enable the consultancy teams working on the 6 supporting studies to make the clean cooking community aware of the work they will be undertaking and to seek input into the design of their studies.

Step Two: Data Collection and Analysis

Development of the KNCCS will utilise information obtained from various sources including:

1. A desk review and stakeholder interviews
2. A series of 6 studies being carried out in parallel and a series of ongoing studies under the EnDev programme that will feed into the KNCCS (see *Ongoing Studies* section in the Appendix).
3. The work being carried out to explore different financing options for the implementation of the KNCCS & KNeCCS.

Guiding questions for developing the Kenya National Clean Cooking Strategy:

The following research questions are suggested as an initial list of topics to explore, however all research questions should be reviewed and revised by clean cooking sector stakeholders during the kick-off meeting to ensure that the development of the KNCCS is as participatory as possible.

Overarching question: *what is the most effective pathway for Kenya to achieve universal access to clean cooking by 2028?*

Establishing the status quo

- a. How is Kenya positioned with respect to achieving universal clean cooking by 2028?
 - What are some of Kenyas current obligations (globally, regionally, nationally) with regards to cooking?
 - What is the current penetration of clean cooking solutions at the National and County levels?
 - Review of the enabling environment with regards to cooking in Kenya
 - What is the likely rate of uptake by 2028 with 'business as usual'?
- b. What are the key opportunities and challenges with respect to the supply chain, enabling environment and consumer demand for clean cooking solutions in Kenya?
 - How effective and cohesive is the current policy environment for clean cooking (enabling factors, incentives and instruments)? What could be done to strengthen it?
- c. Why do fuelwood and charcoal continue to dominate the market share of cooking fuels and technologies?
 - To what extent does rural-urban migration contribute to the predominant use of solid biomass fuels in Kenya?
- d. What clean cooking interventions have taken place in Kenya to date and how effective have they been?
 - Identify some of these interventions from a value chain perspective (supply side, demand side, cross-cutting etc)
 - Have targeted behaviour change campaigns facilitated uptake?
- e. Who are the key stakeholders in Kenya's clean cooking sector?
 - What lessons have been learned by these stakeholders that could inform the formulation of the KNCCS?
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Gender Equality & Social Inclusion

- f. How has gender been factored into previous, ongoing and planned projects and programs and how can this be strengthened?
 - How does uptake of clean cooking technologies vary by gender of the head of household?
- g. Which market segments are the hardest to reach and how will this strategy ensure that they are not left behind?
 - Which areas in the country that are yet to receive clean cooking interventions?
- h. Does Kenya have in place inclusive and gender responsive policies to respond to gendered needs in the context of energy transitions and energy poverty?
 - How many men and women are doing business in the clean cooking sector at the National and County levels?
 - How can women entrepreneurs be empowered through the KNCCS?

- How could the KNCCS build upon the MoE's Gender Policy to ensure that gender issues have been mainstreamed throughout?

Identifying the optimal cooking energy mix for Kenya

- i. What are the key market segments within Kenya and which technologies/fuels fit best with each?
- j. Which fuels/technologies best complement each other in Kenyan households/businesses/institutions to deliver a clean fuel stack?
- k. What is the optimal blend of fuels/technologies in the Kenyan cooking energy mix in 2028?

Operationalisation of the KNCCS

- l. What strategic options are available to address the national goal of universal clean cooking?
- m. How can the KNCCS create a framework for integrated energy planning?
 - How can national and county level actions on clean cooking be effectively integrated?
 - How can clean cooking be embedded into broader energy sector planning?
 - How can clean cooking be connected into planned action to tackle other development challenges (e.g. health, environment, gender equity)?
- n. Who are the key actors and what are their roles in implementing the KNCCS?
- o. What are the potential impacts, risks and mitigation measures in the implementation of the KNCCS?
- p. What milestones need to be achieved before 2028 and what are the key obstacles and opportunities to achieving these milestones?
- q. How will monitoring and evaluation of the progress towards implementing the KNCCS be conducted?
 - What indicators will be used?
- r. What level of financial investment will be necessary for realising the selected strategic options?

Beyond the KNCCS

- s. What is the future outlook beyond 2028?
 - Is this cooking energy mix sustainable and if not, what subsequent transitions will need to occur?

The review, assessment and analysis will be conducted through a participatory and consultative process that will engage the key stakeholders in Kenya's clean cooking sector. This entails:

- a. **Baseline assessment** - conduct an inclusive baseline assessment of the different market segments for clean cooking in Kenya that includes the demand and supply of the fuel/energy and stoves/appliances. It should build on the Kenya Household Cooking Study (2019) and draw upon the six ongoing studies listed in the appendix. It will also entail review of key documents on clean cooking (Energy Policy, Energy Act, Clean cooking Study 2019, SEforAll Action Agenda; Kenya Clean Cooking Action Plan; Population Census, NCCAP, MoE Gender Policy, etc.,) to establish:
 - i. what has been done so far and where we are;
 - ii. the penetration of clean cooking solutions at both national and county level (both as primary and complementary cooking energy sources), including the identification of the areas in Kenya without any clean cooking interventions;
 - iii. the supply and demand of appliances and fuels in the clean cooking sector, including:

- the financing options available for clean cooking entrepreneurs and consumers;
 - possible cultural perceptions hindering uptake of specific technologies;
 - identify underserved areas of the country, both in terms of sales and after-sales service, and explore mechanisms to incentivise supply chain development and the establishment of repair and maintenance infrastructure.
- iv. the status of the policy environment (enabling factors, incentives and instruments) including:
- assessing the cohesiveness of Kenyan government policy towards clean cooking, identifying any tensions or contradictions;
 - laying out the bases for a set of alternative pathways/scenarios, considering the degree of fit between the key market segments and the different clean cooking technologies;
 - assessing the compatibility of the proposed goals with wider governmental objectives (e.g., in the three ministries involved within the coordination group).

The Consultant will be expected to play a coordinating role with respect to the series of 6 studies being carried out in parallel and the series of ongoing studies under the EnDev programme that will feed into the KNCCS (see *Ongoing studies* section in the Appendix). They should regularly convene the teams working on the studies that feed into the KNCCS to ensure that data collection and analysis is coherent and ensure that any gaps in the evidence being produced are filled appropriately.

- b. Stakeholder engagement:** identifying key stakeholders in the cooking sector (both unclean and clean fuels and technologies) and conducting interviews to take stock and consolidate information on activities relating to clean cooking in Kenya. For each partner in the clean cooking sector, the Consultant will identify the objectives, specific activities, approaches, targets, timelines, progress towards the targets, lessons learnt to date, including data on initiatives undertaken by men, women and MSMEs/energy entrepreneurs. The Consultant will summarise the lessons learnt from all the projects/stakeholders as part of the analysis, which will inform the stakeholder engagement plan for the KNCCS.
- c. Future outlook:** the Consultant will prepare an assessment of the context, including gendered perspectives, critical issues, and gaps that constrain the transition to universal clean cooking and strategic opportunities that could hasten the transition to universal clean cooking. This includes a review of the MoE estimation of the national progression of the growth in the percentage use of different improved and clean cooking technologies and fuels based on the evidence obtained from the six baseline studies in order to make more realistic projections. The consultant will be expected to bring together the findings of each technology-specific study (e.g., biogas, eCooking, LPG) that feeds into the KNCCS and collaborate with the CCG programme's energy systems modelling team to develop a set of scenarios for the potential uptake of each technology. These scenarios should range from 'business-as-usual' to comprehensive policy support. These scenarios can then be evaluated against each other to select the most viable blend of technologies and most appropriate support mechanisms that can enable the achievement of the goal of universal access in 2028 (mindful of issues such as fuel stacking and the rural/urban divide). The consultant should also draw from, and contribute to, existing and emerging knowledge management platforms (e.g. WRI Clean Cooking Explorer, GIZ Clean Cooking Knowledge Platform).

Step Three: Develop the Kenya National Clean Cooking Strategy

Develop a National Strategy for Clean Cooking based on the findings of step 2. This will be carried out in close collaboration with the teams working on the individual studies that feed into the KNCCS to ensure synergy with the overarching strategy and to make sure that the most appropriate technology (or blend of technologies) is promoted for each market segment. The Strategy should include but is not limited to the following areas:

- a) Situational analysis, mission, vision and strategic objectives.
- b) Key activities, with targets, responsibility, timeframe, cost, risk assessment and staffing requirements.
- c) Identification of innovative ways of overcoming existing barriers and taking advantage of new opportunities.
- d) Identification of specific actions that can mainstream gender considerations into Clean Cooking.
- e) Identification of opportunities to embed clean cooking within other national strategies and related policy instruments to facilitate integrated energy planning.
- f) Mechanisms for planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting progress, including key performance indicators.
- g) A stakeholder engagement plan including the role of government, private sector, women entrepreneurs, civil society organisations, development partners, academia, media in tapping the available potential.
- h) An investment prospectus that can stimulate investment in the clean cooking sector by showing the costs/benefits of implementing the strategy:
 - At national level (taxes, environment/forestry, employment - intermediation and possible subsidies), if possible
 - For the private sector (equipment manufacturers, importers, dealers, technicians)
 - For households (investments, savings, less drudgery and illness re. cooking activities), food vendors and institutions
 - For banking sectors (specific products for clean cooking)

The investment prospectus must connect with the work being carried out in parallel to the strategy development that seeks to identify potential sources of financing for the implementation of the strategy (2022-2028).

Step Four: Stakeholder validation

The Consultant shall convene a validation workshop for purposes of reviewing the draft strategy, securing the buy-in of stakeholders and disseminating the KNCCS. Political buy-in will be secured for more weight, after stakeholders validate the report.

Supervision of the work

The Consultant will work under the direct and overall supervision of the MECS Research Director and the Director, Renewable Energy (Bioenergy Department) at the Ministry of Energy. The consultant reports will be reviewed and approved by the Coordination Group overseeing the development of the KNCCS composed of partner representatives and chaired by the Director, Renewable Energy (Bioenergy Department).

Deliverables

This assignment is planned to be complete in 12 months. It will utilise the work delivered in the six separate studies, which form the first 6 months of the 12-month programme. The separate studies are highlighted in Appendix 1.

The availability threshold for this work is a maximum of GBP 160,000 . Any bids submitted in excess of this will be discounted. Payment will be based on approved deliverables as highlighted below:

	Deliverable	Timelines after signing the Contract	Percentage paid
1	Inception report including input from the KoM detailing the methodology/workplan for KNCCS development & presentation to the Coordination Group	3 weeks	20
2	Report on findings of desk review and interviews with partners (objectives, targets, financing, gaps, lessons) & presentation the Coordination Group	4 months	20
3	Incorporation of findings from the 6 studies & presentation to the Coordination Group	8 months	20
4	Draft KNCCS submission & presentation to the Coordination Group	10 months	20
5	Stakeholder validation report, political validation report, final KNCCS submission & presentation to the Coordination Group	12 months	20

Essential Requirements

Applications from organisations incorporated in Kenya with at least 5 years operation (supported by the Certificate of Incorporation and Tax Compliance Certificate) and overseas organisations that have had an incorporated office in Kenya for at least 5 years will be accepted.

Applications should demonstrate:

- Demonstrate a record of delivering high-quality, well-written outputs, while being able to meet budget and deadline requirements through good project management.
- Demonstrate a clear understanding of the aims of the assignment;
- A well-designed, realistic assessment of the tasks required to complete the assignment, including appropriate methods, partnerships and timelines. Applications should include the team structure for the assignment including profile and CVs of the core team.
- The capacity, knowledge and skills to carry out the assignment, demonstrating the arrangements for project management. This should be demonstrated by including

information of at least 3 similar assignments (baseline studies & strategy development) in terms of type and magnitude. The provision of references, a copy of the Certificate of Completion and assignment details, including who the client was; the type of services; duration of implementation; budget & deliverables.

- Good knowledge of the Kenyan cooking sector with specific reference to eCooking, biogas and LPG, bioethanol, fuelwood, charcoal, biodiesel, briquettes, pellets, agricultural waste, municipal waste, institutions and businesses in cooking, consumer support to promote clean cooking, financing of the cooking sector.

NB: Consultants may apply as individuals or as a consortium but this should be expressed clearly in the proposal. All partners should be named and their respective roles highlighted.

The technical and financial proposal should be submitted as two separate documents, both must be legible (font size 11 or larger) and clearly formulated; and drawn up in English language. The latter should offer a lump sum price that covers all applicable costs.

Section 4 – Tender Questionnaire

The tender questionnaire is published in the relevant section within the University’s selected e-sourcing platform Delta.

All questions must be answered in the format indicated in Delta

Only information relevant to the question should be included in the responses and generic material should be avoided.

Ref	Question	Weighting	Format
1	Interpretation of the objective outlines in the ToR and critical examination of the tasks/ work packages	10%	Document upload
2	Description of the methodology for delivering services	25%	Document upload
3	Workplan, milestones and gantt chart as well as risks and mitigation measures and financial proposal	20%	Document Upload
4	Stakeholder engagement - identification of key stakeholders, planned interaction with each and strategy for establishing cooperation between actors	10%	Document upload
5	Contractor’s contribution to knowledge management in partnership with other collaborators on this assignment	5%	Document upload
6	Assessment of the proposed team (including gender balance)	30%	Document upload
7	Please complete and upload the following: Quotation Confirmation (Document 5) Form of Quotation (Document 6) Certificate of Non-collusion (Document 7) Non-compliance Statement (Document 8)		Document upload

Appendices

1. Ongoing Projects

Development of the KNCCS will be initiated in parallel to the following six studies:

- a. Study to evaluate the status of biogas technology in Kenya
- b. A separate eCooking Study and Strategy to assess the potential and status of electric cooking in Kenya and make appropriate recommendations
- c. Study to assess the extent to which social institutions and businesses in Kenya have embraced clean cooking
- d. National scoping of support required by different consumer segments (businesses, institutions and individuals) for promoting and uptake of clean cooking solutions. Including gender disaggregated data for entrepreneurs in clean cooking
- e. Study on the status of LPG in Kenya
- f. Resource assessment (supply and demand) study for alternative cooking fuels and technologies to electricity, LPG and biogas (fuelwood, charcoal, biodiesel, bioethanol, briquettes, pellets, agricultural waste, municipal waste)

There are also a series of ongoing studies under the EnDev programme that will feed into the KNCCS, namely: the BCC Strategy, the study to develop the clean cooking sector knowledge management strategy (expected to result in the development of cooking sector knowledge hub/platform), review of the cooking sector enabling framework (ICS regulations and the ICS standards) and their applicability to the informal sector.

In addition, the work on the KNCCS needs to connect into the parallel work on “Financing for Implementation of Strategies” (funded via MECS and Rockefeller) to ensure that suitable financing mechanisms are in place to implement the recommendations in the strategies as soon as they are published.

2. Partners

Ministry of Energy

The MoE is the Government agency mandated to deal with clean cooking issues as prescribed by the Energy Act. Clean cooking activities are handled by the Renewable Energy Directorate, Bioenergy Department. Clean cooking activities in MoE are undertaken in partnership with other government agencies, private sector, civil society and development partners. The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Clean Cooking (IMC) is a forum used deliberate issues relating to encouraging a transition from reliance on solid biomass to cleaner cooking technologies and fuels. The IMC is chaired by MoE and the Clean Cooking Association of Kenya (CCAK) is the convener.

The Energy Policy (2018) acknowledges that use of the three stone fire place and other traditional stoves that utilise solid biomass as cooking fuel pose negative health and environmental impacts, and hence the need to move consumers to cleaner fuels and efficient technologies. The MoE Gender Policy

(2019) recognises the transformative effect of modern cooking solutions on lives by reducing cooking time and increasing fuel efficiency and hence the potential to impact the lives of girls and children who are affected by household air pollution and the drudgery of collecting firewood.

GIZ

GIZ's Energising Development Kenya Portfolio (EnDev Kenya) promotes access to sustainable energy solutions focusing on cooking energy and off-grid solar electrification targeting households, social institutions, and small businesses particularly in rural and peri-urban areas. EnDev Kenya has a broad cooking energy portfolio and contributes to Kenya's SEforAll Action Agenda and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. EnDev Kenya has 15+ years of implementation experience with activities covering market development and strengthening supply and demand side as well as enhancing the enabling environment. EnDev works closely with MoE contributing to the Clean Cooking Sector Study (2019), Bioenergy Strategy (2020-2027) and the Kenya Energy Compact 2021. EnDev's focus has been and still is on the transitional biomass solutions, with recent expansion to higher tier cooking. EnDev has implemented Results Based Financing (RBF) for higher tier cookstoves (which ended in 2020) and e-cooking (currently ongoing) targeting private sector to mitigate temporary market entry barriers. GIZ also has long-term experience in Kenya's biogas sector.

SETA

The Sustainable Energy Technical Assistance (SETA), a project of the Ministry of Energy, provides institutional capacity development support for the sustainable energy sector in Kenya. SETA was born in the wake of the Sustainable Energy for All's Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus (SEforAll AA and IP) and is conceived to contribute to its implementation in Kenya. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction and accelerated and inclusive economic growth, including through a more sustainable and efficient energy sector in line with the targets of SEforAll. The purpose of the project is to provide institutional and other support to public and private stakeholders of the Kenyan energy sector in the identification, planning and implementation of renewable energy, energy access and energy efficiency projects.

SETA is providing technical assistance to the energy sector at the national level, including the implementation of the bioenergy and energy efficiency strategies. It also focuses on mainstreaming of gender in energy in line with the MOE gender policy. At the county level, SETA is developing an inclusive and integrated planning approach to support counties to develop, optimise and implement County Energy Plans in line with the Integrated National Energy Planning (INEP) framework. The project will also work with its partners (MECS, Loughborough University, IIED and WRI) to develop a specific planning methodology for clean cooking access at county level and a macro level model on the clean cooking energy and appliance market transformation.

AfD

AfD has supported the Kenyan electricity sector for almost two decades accompanying the country on a low carbon development pathway. AfD's support has been in the electricity sub-sector, financing generation, transmission and distribution and access initiatives through the MoE and the respective public entities – Geothermal Development Corporation (GDC), Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen), Kenya Electricity Transmission Corporation (KETRACO) and Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC). AfD has several projects aimed at supporting clean cooking, with a few initiatives regarding LPG-based cooking solutions (especially in Burkina Faso). AfD financing tools include

sovereign concessional loans, non-sovereign concessional loans for infrastructure development and access as well as limited grants to support studies and technical assistance.

CCG and MECS

The UK FCDO's CCG and MECS programmes focus on higher tier stoves and climate compatible growth strategies including, electric cooking, LPG, biogas and biofuels. These partners will collaborate with AFD and EnDev to facilitate the development of a single coherent strategy that builds on the 2019 Kenya Cooking Sector Study and covers all forms of cooking. The KNCCS constitutes a national response to the aspiration to achieve universal clean cooking by 2028, and the longer-term aspiration for net zero carbon. CCG will link this work with other relevant projects within the CCG programme to provide cross-sectorial support, build capacity within Kenya, and extend the knowledge beyond the government sector. CCG & MECS have developed partnerships with several key actors in the sector:

- A strategic partnership with Kenya Power, which offers the potential to tap into different forms of utility enabled finance to break down the high upfront cost of electric cooking appliances.
- Manufacturers and importers/retailers of electric cooking appliances, such as Burn Manufacturing, who have developed an EPC for the Kenyan market with integrated PayGo functionality to be manufactured in their modern factory in Nairobi. MECS' new Gold Standard methodology for eCooking streamlines the accreditation process for eCooking projects to obtain carbon finance.
- MECS and CCG researchers are also involved in the Sustainable Energy Technical Assistance (SETA) project, led by the French Consultancy IED, which provides institutional support to public & private stakeholders of the Kenyan energy sector in the planning and implementation of renewable energy. The SETA Project will contribute to the KNCCS by setting up a planning framework enabling a compilation of counties' clean cooking energy access plans at national level.

In this respect the MoE in collaboration with CCG, MECS, UK PACT, AFD and GIZ therefore seek the services of a consultant to develop a National Strategy for Clean Cooking. The Consultant will provide gender disaggregated data to aid the planning process. The Consultant shall be working in collaboration and under the supervision of a specific coordination committee comprising representatives of partner agencies and key stakeholders, coordinated and steered by MoE, the details of which will be made available during the inception meeting. The existing research and interventions on clean cooking in Kenya carried out by these partners can offer the foundation for a national strategy for clean cooking. Collaboration with other parts of CCG will be useful in the assessment of the scenario modelling, linked to the CCG activities in Kenya in response to another RRF request on energy planning tools. MoE and the members of the coordination committee are expected to provide relevant project contextual information, documentation and any data relevant to the assignment. The Coordination Committee for the National Clean Cooking Strategy will work in close collaboration with the TWG for the National eCooking Strategy to ensure coherence between the two documents. In order to achieve this, it is important that the development of the two strategies happens concurrently rather than at separate times.

3. Background

The last five years have seen substantial investments and progress in the Clean Cooking Sector in Kenya, however, the transition to universal clean cooking is noted to be off-course. According to the National Population Census (2019), over 90% of the rural population and around 75% of all Kenyan households still cook with wood or charcoal; only about 20% of all households use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) as their primary cooking fuel; and the adoption of electric cookstoves is still extremely low, with around 3% of all households owning an electric appliance. The gendered impacts of continued use of biomass persist among women and girls as sole providers and managers of household energy. Such impacts include: long hours spent collecting firewood for cooking, resulting in time poverty at the expense of other productive activities, studying for women and girls and negative health impacts occasioned by smoke/poor indoor air quality.

The Kenya Sustainable Energy for All (SEforAll) Action Agenda (2016) envisioned that Kenya would attain universal access to modern cooking solutions for all Kenyans by 2030. In 2019, the Ministry of Energy brought forward the attainment of this goal to 2028. The phrase “*access to modern cooking solutions*” in this TOR refers to the availability, affordability, uptake and use of improved and clean fuels such as briquettes, biogas, bioethanol, LPG, and electricity, as well as associated technologies such as improved solid biomass cookstoves, biogas stoves, bioethanol stoves, LPG burners and efficient electric cooking equipment. Attaining this goal is expected to help in the achievement of the Kenya NDC target for cooking energy. The Kenya Cooking Sector Study (2019) provides a useful baseline for clean cooking. However, it does not address electric cooking as an option for enhancing access to clean cooking in Kenya, which is considered important for national goal for clean cooking and the Kenya NDC target for cooking energy.

Section 5 of the Energy Act, 2019 provides for the development of the Integrated National Energy Plan (INEP) as an energy sector inter-governmental document to guide on the short, medium and long-term energy requirements based on evolving economic, socio-political and technical issues. The objective of the INEP is to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach to meeting the country’s energy needs. The INEP framework covers the following areas:

- i. All spheres of energy access: households, productive uses and community facilities, differentiated by gender.
- ii. All forms of energy access: electricity, cooking, heating and mechanical power.
- iii. All feasible and appropriate means of energy provision: grid connected, mini-grid, and stand-alone

The INEP framework pays specific attention to modern energy cooking planning at both national and county level. Effective energy planning and efficient regulatory oversight are identified as essential elements and key prerequisites for attracting timely and efficient investments. The INEP framework therefore spells out various cooking energy planning data requirements for both technologies and fuels. Currently most of the cooking energy planning data is either not available or at most, is fragmented in studies and reports.

The clean cooking sector lacks a comprehensive strategy that brings together different partners engaged in clean cooking activities. One of the enabling framework action areas recommended by the SEforAll Action Agenda (2016) was the development of an alternative cooking fuels strategy with

clear goals and targets. A major recommendation of the Kenya Clean Cooking Study (2019) is to institute a cooking sector market transformation program that goes beyond increasing the number of stoves to a sustainable nurturing of sustainable markets that promote the use of clean cooking fuels, efficient cooking appliances and a change in cooking behaviour, particularly the cultural aspects. The objective is to transform the fundamental structures and characteristics of these markets through sustained market intelligence, design of problem driven approaches, prioritizing solutions and interventions, support for technology advancement and business development, strengthening of sectoral coordination, and facilitating access to finance and fiscal incentives, for both formal and informal sector artisans.

In this respect therefore, MoE has prioritised development of the Kenya National Clean Cooking Strategy (KNCCS) that will serve as a blueprint for the clean cooking sector, taking stock of the interventions so far, and setting out strategic direction of the actions required across the nation, with a view to accelerating the transition to universal clean cooking by 2028 and contributing to the NDC targets for clean cooking. In order to do this, a more detailed baseline for the actual cooking fuel, stoves and appliance markets that builds on the Kenya Household cooking study (2019) is necessary. A county-level resolution of the cooking baseline data is desired, because at the moment, only the Kenya Population Housing Census Report (2019) provides data at sub-county level. County level resolution data is important for counties to plan and budget for clean cooking. The KNCCS is expected to promote coherence to the clean cooking sector, improve decision making, provide clarity on priority investment areas and enhance measures that promote stakeholder action towards the national goals for clean cooking.

The proposed KNCCS builds on the High-Level Dialogue on Energy (HLDE) action of developing Energy Compacts at national level. The Kenya Clean Cooking Compact submitted to the HLDE forms an overarching national commitment to address clean cooking issues in the country, in pursuit of the Goal for Universal Clean cooking by 2028 and the Kenya NDC target for cooking energy. Important targets in the Clean Cooking Compact include: transitioning public institutions to cleaner fuels by 2025; accelerating uptake of cleaner fuels and technologies from 30% to 100% for rural households and 54% to 100% for urban households by 2028; transforming Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) to cleaner fuels by 2028; comprehensive review of existing policies and regulations by 2030; and championing the adoption of clean fuels & technologies globally, regionally and locally by 2030.

A gendered perspective of the KNCCS is necessary in compliance with the MoE commitment to uphold gender equality practices in energy planning and delivery at all levels as demonstrated by the development of the Gender Policy in Energy. Further, MoE has committed to a just and inclusive energy transition as demonstrated by its involvement as a sponsor and signatory to the Gender and Energy Compact in partnership with other agencies (UN Women, ENERGIA, UNIDO etc.) in the backdrop of the HLDE. Kenya has committed to formulate gender-responsive energy policies and adopt them under the clean cooking Compact, and therefore the KNCCS should reflect this commitment. Implementation of Gender mainstreaming and clean cooking activities are priorities under the Sustainable Energy Technical Assistance (SETA) Project (2020-2023) for developing national and county capacity for energy planning using the Integrated National Energy Planning

(INEP) Framework. The KNCCS will therefore guide national and county government priorities for clean cooking, including gender mainstreaming in annual plans for the purpose of accessing financial resources from the exchequer.

Paucity of information for developing the Strategy cuts across various fuels, technologies and market segments. Six (6) sector specific studies (outlined below) will therefore be conducted as a priority to feed into the KNCCS owing to the fact that, either these areas have not been mainstreamed in previous clean cooking policies, or baseline data (including gender statistics, disaggregated by sex) required for strategy development is not available.

The six (6) studies will be undertaken as individual assignments by different consulting firms funded via support from the various members of the RRF consortium as indicated against each study, but the information generated from these studies will be consolidated and synthesised for developing the KNCCS. The consultancies for the 6 studies will run concurrently and since the assignments are complementary, check in points in the methodology will be instituted to ensure that where necessary, the studies “speak” to each other and address the same level of detail. This will be achieved through collaborative working arrangements (supported via MECS staff-time and the funding provided under this contract) between different consultants or stakeholder workshops organised by the MoE and partners while comparing the emerging information at different points in the process. Development of the KNCCS will take into account other ongoing studies under the EnDev programme for example, the Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) Strategy, the study on establishment of the clean cooking sector knowledge management platform, review of the ICS regulatory framework and review of the ICS standards and their applicability to the informal sector. Work on the KNCCS will be initiated after the following six studies are underway:

- a. Study to evaluate the status of biogas technology in Kenya (funded via EnDev)
- b. A separate eCooking Study and Strategy to assess the potential and status of electric cooking in Kenya and make appropriate recommendations (funded via MECS and UKPACT)
- c. Study to assess the extent to which social institutions and businesses in Kenya have embraced clean cooking (funded via EnDev)
- d. National scoping of support required by different consumer segments (businesses, institutions and individuals) for promoting and uptake of clean cooking solutions. Including gender disaggregated data for entrepreneurs in clean cooking (funded via EnDev)
- e. Study on the status of LPG in Kenya (funded via AFD)
- f. Resource assessment (supply and demand) study for alternative cooking fuels and technologies to electricity, LPG and biogas (fuelwood, charcoal, biodiesel, briquettes, pellets, agricultural waste, municipal waste) (funded via MECS and Rockefeller)

There are also a series of ongoing studies under the EnDev programme that will feed into the KNCCS, namely: the BCC Strategy, the study on establishment of the clean cooking sector knowledge management platform, review of the ICS regulatory framework and review of the ICS standards and their applicability to the informal sector.

In addition, the work on the KNCCS needs to connect into the parallel work on “Financing for Implementation of Strategies” (funded via MECS and Rockefeller) to ensure that suitable financing mechanisms are in place to implement the recommendations in the strategies as soon as they are published.