



E - Cooking Capacity Building and Market Development program on Accelerating the Electrification of Cooking in Kenya Through Intersectoral Dialogues

Implemented By Clean Cooking Association of Kenya

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eCooking Capacity Building & Market Development Programme (eCAP)

The eCooking Capacity Building & Market Development programme (eCAP) was implemented in 2023 as a partnership between Kenya Power and two UK-Aid-funded programmes, MECS and UK PACT. eCAP was managed collaboratively by Kenya Power and MECS via the STEER (Sustainable Transitions in Energy, Environment and Resilience) Centre at Loughborough University, UK and Gamos East Africa, Kenya.

Kenya Power owns and operates most of the electricity transmission and distribution system in the country and sells electricity to over 9 million customers. Kenya Power's *Pika na Power* (Cook with Electricity) campaign aims to stimulate demand for electricity and increase the social and environmental impacts of electricity access.

Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) and United Kingdom Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (UK PACT) are UKAid-funded programmes with the shared vision of supporting Kenya to transition from unsustainably harvested biomass to renewably-generated electricity.

eCAP aims to accelerate the uptake of eCooking in Kenya by building the capacity of key market actors and driving forward the development of a sustainable eCooking sector by:

- Developing institutional capacity within Kenya Power
- Designing and implementing a pipeline of scalable activities in parallel with the Kenya National eCooking Strategy (KNeCS)
- Identifying pathways for scaling up the *Pika na Power* campaign
- Bringing together Kenya's clean cooking and electricity access sectors to empower a network of eCooking Champions
- Generating evidence on the role of eCooking as a tool for stimulating demand and increasing the social impact of electricity access to inform decision-making by Kenya Power's Board of Directors

For more information on eCAP, visit www.MECS.org.uk,

1. Executive Summary

Previously, Kenya's clean cooking and electricity access sectors operated independently. However, the rise of eCooking as a viable solution for clean cooking challenges and a medium for sustainable electricity infrastructure has brought these two sectors together. The establishment of the eCooking Community of Practice (CoP) and County eCooking Hubs has fostered collaboration and intersectoral partnerships.

Under the eCooking Capacity Building and Market Development (eCAP) program for Accelerating the Electrification of Cooking in Kenya, CCAK, in collaboration with ACTS, KPLC, and Gamos East Africa, was assigned the task of promoting and facilitating the adoption of eCooking across the country through Intersectoral Dialogues. This project involved organizing eCooking demonstrations and events, co-convening regular virtual webinars to discuss the progress and challenges of eCooking at county and national levels, hosting awareness meetings for stakeholders on relevant topics, and establishing a new eCooking hub in Kakamega County.

Objective or purpose

This project aimed to create a bridge between Kenya's electricity access and clean cooking sectors to foster the growth of the emerging eCooking sector that is forming at their intersection. This was to be achieved through coordination of the overall cooking sector via a series of Technical Working Group meetings, increasing awareness raising towards the adoption of eCooking as well as Creation of an enabling environment for the growth of the sector, with a bias to eCooking.

Methodology

The Inter-sectorial Dialogues were facilitated through the eCooking Community of Practice (CoP), a platform comprising more than 341 individuals involved in clean cooking initiatives in Kenya and beyond. This platform catalyzes bringing together key stakeholders for clean cooking activities. An inclusive stakeholder database has been established and is continually being updated to accommodate the growing community.

During the intersectoral dialogues, the CoP members are extended invitations to participate through emails and the WhatsApp group. This inclusive approach is consistently applied to engage the broader community and other stakeholders who are not in the CoP but are in the stakeholder database and the CCAK membership list for events such as intersectoral dialogues, hub launches, and other eCooking-related discussions within the sector.

Findings

Through this project, CCAK rallied its members and other sector players to not only participate but also benefit from the different activities implemented under the UK Pact project whose specific objectives included overall cooking sector coordination, awareness-raising efforts towards the adoption of eCooking, and creation of an enabling environment for the growth of the sector, and particularly with regards to eCooking. The project targeted CCAK members, (Producers, suppliers' distributors, importers NGOs), Government bodies such as MOEP, REREC, EPRA, KPLC, KEBS, KIRDI, and end-users/households of climate-friendly stoves. During the project implementation, CCAK sought to achieve the minimum gender balance as provided for in the Constitution of Kenya.

Through this project, CCAK successfully convened a webinar aimed at fostering a transfer of knowledge between the e-mobility and eCooking Sectors. The primary objective was to gather insights from the rapidly expanding e-mobility sector and to pinpoint areas of potential collaboration. Participants acknowledged the crucial requirement for substantial data and research to support well-

informed decision-making, a challenge that the forthcoming national eCooking strategy will hopefully tackle.

In 2022, CCAK, Gamos, KPLC, ACTS, and various other partners collaborated to set up eCooking hubs in four Kenyan counties. The primary objective was to encourage the growth, knowledge dissemination, and acceptance of eCooking. This effort resulted in the sharing of expertise and the creation of champions who actively promoted eCooking in their respective regions. Consequently, CCAK conducted a field visit to these eHubs to evaluate their progress and explore potential opportunities for collaboration in furthering the eCooking initiative.

CCAK, Gamos, Burn Manufacturing, and Powerpay made formal requests to the Energy and Petroleum Authority (EPRA) in pursuit of an eCooking tariff. Their motivation stemmed from the existing e-mobility sector's tariff structure. While the eCooking tariff wasn't immediately granted, EPRA suggested the accumulation of additional eCooking data. Moreover, they showed their backing for the eCooking sector by acknowledging it as an "emerging issue" in the 2023 retail electricity tariff review. This acknowledgment is a notable step towards advancing energy transition and addressing climate change.

Working alongside eCAP partners in national and county initiatives has cultivated new partnerships and synergies. At the same time, our coordination and strategic planning with the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and other collaborators have reinforced stakeholder engagement, offering a substantial strategic advantage.

Recommendations

Based on the success of the intersectoral dialogues project in Kenya, CCAK recommends a series of initiatives to sustain and grow the eCooking sector in alignment with the government's goal of achieving universal access to clean cooking by 2028. These recommendations include:

1. Advocating for favourable eCooking tariffs and standards, encompassing VAT and import duties for the upcoming financial year.
2. Collaborating with relevant authorities like KEBS and EPRA to set standards, testing protocols, and regulations for eCooking appliances.
3. Assisting in the implementation of Kenya's national clean cooking strategy action plan.
4. Updating eCooking resources, including cookbooks, recipes, and a registry of manufacturers, distributors, and service providers.
5. Strengthening the enforcement capacity of EPRA and KEBS through resource allocation, training, and partnerships with organizations such as KIRDI, DEKUT, UON, and SERC.
6. Developing regulations and consumer labeling for eCooking devices, possibly extending EPRA's star rating for energy efficiency to eCooking solutions.
7. Exploring incentives for eCooking appliances and special tariffs on electricity bills.
8. Establishing an eCooking committee and a networking hub for existing hubs.

Table of Contents

Introduction	6
Aims of the project	7
Methodology	8
Implementation – Work Conducted	9
Component 1 - eCooking Dialogues	9
Component 2 – Technical Working Group Meetings	10
Component 3 – County Cooking Hubs	11
Component 4 – 2022 Clean Cooking Week	13
Component 5 – CoP Membership	15
Component 6 – Articles and Blogs	15
Overall Project Assessment	16
Next Steps and Way Forward	16
Conclusion	17

Introduction

Market demand analysis in Kenya indicates that the population which is unserved with Improved Cookstoves (ICS) stands at 5.3 million households. The key obstacles to enhancing the uptake of improved cooking solutions especially at household level includes limited awareness by consumers about the benefits of clean cooking fuels and technologies and low willingness to pay higher prices for new products. Traditional cookstoves are responsible for the emissions of harmful black carbon, household air pollution, deforestation as a result of excess harvesting of wood fuel, and loss of productive time that would have been spent on money-generating activities which is instead spent collecting firewood (Khanal et al 2022). Despite the adverse known impacts, nearly 3 billion people still rely on unclean fuels to cook (Vigolo et al 2018; ESMAP 2021). Part of the UN agenda under sustainable development goal 7 is to transition this group of people to modern cooking services.

At national level, the coordination of the various players in the sector has remained a challenge. Coordinating the players under a specific umbrella where sector-based issues are discussed objectively provides an opportunity to transform the sector from one that is largely dominated by a not so well-developed supply chain. For over a decade, CCAK has played the role of sector coordination and championing for the various issues facing cooking sector players. Under the UK Pact project on Accelerating the Electrification of Cooking in Kenya, CCAK enhanced its capacity in the roles of overall sector coordination, lobbying and advocacy for eCooking through intersectoral dialogues. By so doing, CCAK is able to objectively support/lead efforts to enhance the creation of enabling environment for players in the cooking sector and consumer demand for electric cooking as envisioned within the overall E - Cooking Capacity Building and Market Development programme, eCAP project.

Historically, Kenya's clean cooking and electricity access sectors have operated largely independently of each other. However, with the emergence of eCooking as a viable solution to the clean cooking challenge and a key enabler in the roll-out of financially sustainable electricity infrastructure, the two have started to converge. The recently formed eCooking Community of Practice (CoP) and County eCooking Hubs have created a forum for dialogue between actors in both sectors and have enabled the establishment of new intersectoral partnerships. This project aims to create a bridge between Kenya's electricity access and clean cooking sectors in order to foster the growth of the emerging eCooking sector that is forming at their intersection.

However, implementing this technology has not been easy despite calls from varying global and national programs like Sustainable Energy for All and Clean Cooking Solutions for All among others that encourage the use of clean cooking technologies (Khanal et al 2022). The situation is not different in Kenya where a majority of the population still depends on the use of biomass for their cooking needs. If well promoted, electric cooking can scale up rapidly as an aspirational solution to the numerous people who are struggling to prepare meals using polluting fuels. Energy-efficient appliances like EPCs fit well with the cooking cultures of the local communities in Kenya due to their versatility and can be very desirable to customers, unlike improved cookstoves. With proper awareness and educational campaigns and dialogues, it can be the next big thing like the revolutions seen in mobile phones and mobile money that realized transformative change by unlocking latent

demand among consumers for aspirational services through innovations in technology and business models (Leary et al 2021).

Subsequently, stimulating the demand for electric cooking in Kenya is important now more than ever, especially in the rural areas where approximately 81% of the population depends on the use of biomass. The electrification rate in the country provides an enabling environment for the adoption of the technology coupled with the fact that more than 70% of the grid electricity is produced from renewable sources of energy with hydro and geothermal being the major ones. Worth noting is that Kenya is ranked 8th in the world in terms of its geothermal production. The implication hence is that the country has a great potential to transition the population that is still relying on the use of biomass for their cooking needs to e-cooking, much of which has not yet been tapped. As it is, Kenya generates more power than what is being used. The total capacity that is generated stands at 2,700MW while only 1,859MW is used during peak periods (Atela et al 2021). Besides, the top mini-grid and off-grid solar companies globally are hosted in the country which are connecting households out of reach of the national grid while enjoying strong support from enabling policies. Currently the percentage of Kenyans using electricity as their primary cooking fuel is still low, meaning that there is an enormous untapped potential for electric cooking, which is increasingly drawing the interest of consumers, the government and the private sector. Surplus electricity is now available on the grid and KPLC is actively stimulating demand with its Pika na Power programme.

Through this project, CCAK rallied its members and other sector players not only participate but also benefit from the different activities implemented under the UK Pact project whose specific objectives included overall cooking sector coordination, awareness raising efforts towards adoption of eCooking and creation of an enabling environment for the growth of the sector, and particularly with regards to eCooking. The project targeted CCAK members, (Producers, suppliers' distributors, importers NGOs), Government bodies such as MOEP, REREC, EPRA, KPLC, KEBS, KIRDI and end-users/households of climate friendly stoves. During the project implementation, CCAK sought to achieve the minimum gender balance as provided for in the Constitution of Kenya.

Meanwhile the Ministry of Energy has recently commissioned an eCooking Strategy to coordinate action within the emerging sector and support the goal of universal access to clean cooking by 2028. Until recently, Kenya's clean cooking and electricity access sectors have operated largely independently from each other. However, CCAK, MECS, ACTS and KPLC have identified the urgent need to bring together actors from both sectors and create a platform for knowledge exchange and collaboration through dialogues that can foster the development of Kenya's emerging eCooking sector. The Ecooking strategy being developed will have an action plan where partners will come together to fundraise as a coalition as well as implement specific activities.

Aims of the project

- i. The Clean Cooking Association of Kenya, CCAK, is a private, not for profit, business membership organization representing stakeholders in the clean cooking sector in Kenya. The members are mainly drawn from the private sector and representatives from

government, academia, development partners, Non-Governmental Organizations among others. The main objective of CCAK is to advocate for an enabling environment to catalyze growth of the clean cooking sector and promote adoption of clean cooking technologies, capacity building of the sector and sector coordination. CCAK is envisioned as the main clean cooking sector coordinator.

- ii. Kenya Power has partnered with the UKAid - funded Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS), and the United Kingdom Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (UK PACT) to accelerate the uptake of electric cooking (e-Cooking) in Kenya, eCAP - a broad programme of activities designed to build capacity and develop the market for e-Cooking by building upon the foundation laid by Kenya Power's Pika na Power (Cook with Electricity) campaign. The project is divided into twelve projects, some of which are being implemented directly by different divisions within Kenya Power and others by external organizations on behalf of Kenya Power, with the support of MECS.
- iii. Clean cooking has positive impacts on the environment, social status, economy and the health of consumers. CCAK in partnership with other partners has steered the ecooking stakeholders in having in-depth engagements and dialogues with the sector members in the electric cooking value chain.

Objectives of the Project

This project aimed to create a bridge between Kenya's electricity access and clean cooking sectors in order to foster the growth of the emerging eCooking sector that is forming at their intersection. This was to be achieved through coordination of the overall cooking sector via a series of Technical Working Group meetings, increasing awareness raising towards adoption of eCooking as well as Creation of an enabling environment for the growth of the sector, with a bias to eCooking.

Methodology

Outline of the concept

- i. Through the Inter-sectorial Dialogues organized by CCAK, Kenya's electricity access and clean cooking sectors has been bridged with this project to foster the growth of the emerging e-Cooking sector that is forming at their intersection. The e-Cooking Community of Practice has created a forum for intersectoral dialogue and now acts as a vehicle for convening key stakeholders from both sectors. This was achieved through convening ecooking dialogues, being part of the COP membership and ensuring likeminded individuals with interest in ecooking are added to the ongoing databases and social platforms, holding mega events like the clean cooking week that created awareness about ecooking as well as having ecooking experts as panelist during the even, following up on the 4 existing ecooking hubs to check on their progress and setting up a new ecooking hub.

Implementation

Component 1: eCooking Dialogues

Lobbying for the eCooking Tariff

On overall sector coordination, CCAK and partners from Gamos, Burn Manufacturing and Powerpay with connections from KPLC approached the Energy and Petroleum Authority to see a possibility of getting an ecooking tariff, this was informed by the news that the eMobility sector were to be granted an eMobility tariff. We thought this was possible bearing the fact that Kenya's eCooking sector is growing rapidly and the existing electricity tariff structure is very favorable for eCooking especially by KPLC's pioneering *Pika na Power* program which has enabled customers to understand the value that electricity can bring to their kitchen. Unfortunately, we didn't get the tariff but EPRA recommended that we get enough ecooking data that can back up our claim and try again next time. The Kenya National Electric Cooking strategy being developed will assist requesting for a tariff next time. In April 2023, EPRA released retail electricity tariff review rates categorizing the ecooking sector under 'emerging Issues' a technology promoting energy transition in supporting climate change mitigation. This was a good positive gesture from the government in support for eCooking.

33. In order to promote electric/clean cooking and energy transition in support of climate change mitigation and related initiatives, the Authority has introduced a new customer category (Domestic Customer Category 2) for those consuming between 31-100kWh. Research and cooking experiments in cleaning cooking by the Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECs) in Kenya has shown that, only 41kWh/units on average are used in electric cooking by families who have adopted this mode of cooking.
34. The e-cooking industry is still in its nascent stages, and the available data is not sufficient for a specific tariff to be accurately modelled. However, KPLC is encouraged to pilot time of use tariffs for domestic customers who have smart cooking devices which can monitor energy consumption during cooking. This will deepen adoption of cleaning cooking ahead of the next tariff control period.

Extract from the EPRA Press Release

eCooking and E-Mobility Knowledge Exchange Meeting

After the release of the EPRA circular CCAK convened eCooking stakeholders from the COP to discuss the EPRA recommendations. In this meeting we had experts from the eMobility sector and KPLC taking the very attentive participants through the measures put in place at the eMobility sector to the extend of being granted a tariff. CCAK deemed this dialogue "knowledge exchange between the E-Mobility and eCooking sectors" this was to enable the eCooking sector to learn from the rapid growth of the e-Mobility sector and to identify opportunities for collaboration between the two sector actors. Stakeholders realized that the main issue ailing the eCooking sector is the issue of concrete data and studies that can be used to make informed decisions. We all agreed that this will be mitigated through the development of the national eCooking strategy which is being developed as it has statistics on the current status of ecooking in the country.

Component 2: Technical Working Group Meetings

Stakeholders' Engagement on the Need for Regulatory Framework for Electric Cooking Appliances

A thorough examination of the regulatory framework for the cooking solutions sector in Kenya had been done and it highlighted the urgent necessity for regulations in the eCooking sector. By establishing regulations, standards, policies, rules, and guidelines, Kenya can significantly enhance access to electric cooking solutions, tackle existing challenges and foster positive outcomes in terms of public health, environmental sustainability, and equitable access to safe and efficient cooking technologies. CCAK needed an inclusive approach to get a justification on the need for the sector to have Kenyan standards developed for eCooking appliances, particularly for Electric Pressure Cookers (EPCs) and Induction Cookers as well as guidelines and regulations for the electric cooking space in Kenya. With Stakeholders drawn from institutions including but not limited to: Government, state agencies, Development Partners, Researchers, Regulatory organizations and manufacturers. Together we identified gaps on issues of electric cooking for the creation of appropriate policies and regulatory frameworks, as we plan to develop a roadmap for development of Kenyan Standard, guidelines/regulations for eCooking devices with regards to performance, safety and management and disposal of electronic waste and to enhance demand, strengthen supply and create an enabling environment for the electric cooking market.



Stakeholders engaging during Q&A Session
(Source CCAK)



Dr. Jon Leary engaging participants during the Stakeholders' Engagement Meeting

National Convenors Planning Meeting

CCAК as a sector coordinator and champion believes in partnerships and collaborations. There was need for a common ground especially on dialogues, to this regard we convened a physical meeting so that together with partners; KPLC, Gamos, ACTS to discuss issues around eCooking and generally planning for the sector, every convenor was allowed to share their thoughts regarding the ongoing eCooking activities as well as challenges and opportunities. As a team we also developed a dialogue

matrix online monthly eCooking tool, [Ecooking Monthly Dialogue Planning Tool](#) that enabled the team to keep track of the sector dialogues and the role of each team member. This tool has been very crucial when it comes to planning as a team. Apart from planning for the dialogues we also had discussions about the county eHubs. Together we resolved to visit the existing hubs to check their progress since they were launched a year ago, we got positive feedback from the CCAK officers who visited the hubs noting that they had influenced their respective communities to adopt eCooking. There and then we started planning on setting up a new county hub!

Component 3: County eCooking Hubs

CCAK, Gamos, KPLC, ACTS, and other stakeholders under the MECS programme in 2022, established e-cooking hubs in four counties including [Nakuru](#), [Kitui](#), [Makueni](#), and [Kisumu](#) and these were to provide strategic opportunities to develop e-cooking ideas from the supportive policy frameworks to actual adoption by different community groups. Additionally, these hubs were strategic in catalyzing e-cooking awareness, technology, and financing support thus promising to enhance the e-cooking markets and value chains from the grassroots and in an inclusive fashion. The demand stimulated through these hubs was also enhanced by learning and exchange across contexts as e-cooking champions actively began to spearhead the e-cooking agenda in their respective regions and create learning. A need to visit the existing hubs arose and CCAK did not hesitate, Our officers planned and visited the hub hosts, the purpose of this field visit was to evaluate the e-cooking hubs established in Caritas Kitui, Wote TTI, and SCODE Nakuru since their launch to learn about the challenges and opportunities and how best to collaborate to promote the eCooking agenda. During the visits impact stories were documented that can be accessed here, [Scode Hub visit documentary](#), [Makueni Hub Visit Documentary](#), [Kitui Hub Visit Documentary](#) this served as a motivation for the partners to set up new hubs. Because of these partners like GIZ-ENDEV have expressed interest in being part of the upcoming eCooking sectoral activities.



Makueni – WOTE hubs hosts and champions - Photo by CCAK



Nakuru – SCODE hubs hosts and community Champions - Photo by CCAK

For the love of ecooking, We also travelled miles away to the western part of Kenya to launch an eCooking hub in Kakamega County - [Link to the Kakamega ehub Blog](#). This was an exciting opportunity and experience for the team. The hub is a center of excellence where the clean cooking agenda is championed. The hub is supported by CCAK, its Partners, Kakamega County Government, the e-cooking Hub Hosts and suppliers in the e-cooking sector. Besides, local champions were identified from 6 sub counties who are to spearhead the clean cooking agenda and carry out awareness programs regularly to mirror the weekly KPLC's Pika na Power demonstrations program.

Component 4: 2022 Clean cooking Week



Images by Sophie/KPLC - Stakeholders pose for a group photo during the launch of the Kakamega e-cooking hub



CCAK partnered with the Ministry of Energy in organising the third Clean Cooking Week with an aim to create an enabling environment for access and adoption of clean cooking fuels and technologies through a sustainable market environment. This involved discussions with sector stakeholders; knowledge sharing and media engagement to create awareness and increase publicity that is geared towards accelerating access to clean cooking by 2028. They included public awareness of clean cooking solutions for a better living through media, Consideration of the Clean cooking agenda at the national and county levels as well as sector stakeholders to actively engage with the strategy development process. The theme of the week was ***“Transforming the Enabling Environment to Achieve Universal Access to Clean Cooking by 2028”***. The event was held from **28th November to 2nd December 2022**. The week long event was attended by over 400 participants. This event was the biggest that CCAK has ever had since its commissioning. The best part of this is that the awareness created during this event has given clean cooking sector mileage as development partners are now adjusting their programmes to include clean cooking as a climate change mitigation measure. The [Clean Cooking Week Documentary](#) is on our channel.



Chairman of CCAK Mr. Kitala appreciated the event sponsoring Partners.



PS Kenya, Country directors from SNV, GIZ, Fairtrade, CCA, MECS, and COG



Prof Ed. Brown Moderated a session on Carbon finance



Ecooking champions during demos at Pika na Power house



Participants testing the sumptuous meal cooked using Electric appliances.



Component 5 : CoP Membership

A hypothetical trajectory is that an increase in the number CCAK members dealing with eCooking entrepreneurship is expected to have various benefits which include but not limited to the following:

- i. Data acquisition for knowledge management on the status and progress made so far in Kenya in the adoption and penetration of eCooking technologies so as to assist in policy and strategy formulation.
- ii. The knowledge bank from research and studies will attract investors since they will be able to make decisions from informed point of view.
- iii. Increased capacity needs in the local sector for installation, operation, and maintenance of eCooking appliances to enable targeted capacity building.
- iv. Barriers to adoption of eCooking will be identified which will enable mitigation measures.
- v. Baseline studies and research on standards will enable the country to improve on standards and codes of practice in the eCooking space and fill in gaps in missing or inadequate standards.
- vi. Market transformation to increase on local production, new products and employment opportunities in the sector.

The Community of Practice platform has a total of 287 participants from different backgrounds with a particular interest in eCooking. This has enabled some of the members to subscribe and be members of CCAK through payment of registration and annual subscription fees. CCAK gained 5 more members through this engagements; They include:

- Village infrastructure Angels – Solar/electric cooking innovator and entrepreneur.
- Jackbed Gakii – Solar/ electric cooking researcher.
- Sun Buckets – Solar and electric cooking innovator and entrepreneur.
- Zuhura solutions – Solar/ electric cooking entrepreneur and innovator
- Mwangaza light – Solar/ electric cooking entrepreneur.

COMPONENT 6: DEVELOPMENT OF ARTICLES/BLOGS

In addition to the very many activities implemented above, CCAK and Partners from MECS, KPLC, ACTS, developed several articles through a series of blogs that were circulated in the eCooking platform.

[Clean Cooking week Day one Blog](#)

[Clean Cooking Week day 2 Blog](#)

[Clean Cooking week day 3 Blog](#)

[Clean Cooking Week day 4 Blog](#)

[Clean Cooking week day 5 Blog](#)

Overall Assessment of project - Findings

Strengths - Opportunities

- Collaboration with ECAP partners and having their officers participate in our national and county engagements has helped create more partnerships and synergies
- Coordinating and planning for the ecooking sector in partnership with the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, the other Partners has given us an upper hand especially in stakeholder engagement.

Learning Sharing of Lessons Learned

- There is need to have pre-engagements with the county governments before having the actual physical meetings.
- Need to involve other partners working in the counties to create synergies and avoid duplication of activities

Next Steps and Way Forward

CCAK would like to get support in undertaking the below activities to keep the ecooking sector engagements active.

- i. Develop a framework for lobbying for the ecooking tariff for the next financial year for both VAT and Import duty
- ii. Develop an engagement framework of approach for KEBS on development of Kenyan ecooking appliances standards and testing protocols as well as EPRA for ecooking sector regulations to protect consumers from counterfeit and poor-quality e-cooking solutions
- iii. Work with partners to support KEBS in updating existing standards to meet industry developments in setting up an ecooking testing lab and expand its scope.
- iv. Launch 2 hubs per year in other potential counties since several have expressed interest
- v. Support the implementation of the Kenya national clean cooking strategy action plan.
- vi. Updating regional ecook books, recipes, creating a ecooking registry (manufacturers, distributors & service providers)
- vii. Strengthen the enforcement capacity of EPRA & KEBS, Adequate resources allocation, Training and capacity building and Collaboration among organizations (KEBS, KIRDI, DEKUT, UON, SERC)
- viii. Develop regulations and consumer labelling for e-cooking devices- An extension of EPRA's star rating for energy efficiency on fridges to e-cooking solutions can be a good starting point.
- ix. Alongside the emphasis on performance and safety, implement regulations on the proper disposal & management of e-waste generated by electrical cookers.
- x. Incentives on appliances and special tariffs on electricity bills needed.
- xi. Creation of awareness on existing S & L including efficiency labels for EPCs, etc. so that end users are made aware and are able to avoid low-quality solutions.
- xii. Develop guidelines aimed at enhancing consumer awareness on safe handling and efficient use of EPCs and Induction Cookers
- xiii. set up an ecooking committee and a networking hub for the existing hubs.
- xiv. develop a strategy and workplan plan for ehub quarterly update meetings.

Conclusion

Implementing this project has provided us with a significant understanding of the eCooking sector. As implementors, we've gained a deep understanding of the ongoing local and international initiatives. Both the Kenya Cooking Transition Strategy and the Kenya National eCooking Strategy (KNeCS) hold immense potential for the eCooking sector, and with the support of MECS, we aim to play a pivotal role in implementing activities outlined in the action plan, particularly in facilitating an environment conducive for the eCooking transition. We look forward to another collaborative partnership.