

CLEAN COOKING FUND

ESMAP BUSINESS PLAN FY21-24

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Globally, 3 billion people do not have access to clean cooking fuels and technologies, which results in severe health, gender, economic, environmental, and climate impacts. If current trends continue, 2.2 billion people will still not have access to modern-energy cooking services in 2030, jeopardizing the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 and progress across related SDGs.

- Household air pollution (HAP) from cooking with traditional fuels and technologies causes about 4 million premature deaths each year. Children under 5 years of age account for more than half of these deaths (WHO 2018).
- Exposure of children to HAP increases their risk for acute lower respiratory infections (ALRIs)—the leading cause of global child deaths—by 73 percent (WHO 2014) and raises the risk of all-cause mortality in children by 27 percent (Bruce et al. 2013).
- Empirical evidence shows that women and children in developing countries can spend up to 10 hours a week gathering fuel. This time poverty has detrimental effects on school attendance and educational outcomes, as well as income-generating opportunities.
- Much of women's unpaid work hours are spent on fuel collection and cooking, totaling 140 million potentially productive person-years annually (McKinsey Global Institute 2014).
- Residential burning of solid fuels contributes up to 58 percent of global Black Carbon emissions, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from nonrenewable biomass for cooking amount to 1 gigaton of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions per year, making the residential burning of solid fuels an important climate issue.
- In low- and middle-income countries, HAP accounts for more than US\$1.5 trillion in estimated welfare losses and US\$94 billion in labor-income losses per year (2013 figures) (World Bank 2016).
- Market alone has not worked with trackable finance of only USD\$ 32 million for clean cooking across the 20 countries with the largest access deficit (SEforALL 2019), which results little progress toward universal access to clean cooking.

CONTEXT

Challenges in Sector Perception:

- Orphaned: Access to clean cooking cuts across multiple sectors (energy, health, environment, climate, agriculture, gender, social, rural, and private-sector development), but is not a priority for any of them. It is not high on governments' policy agendas, and often lacks institutional champions.
 - Invisible: Women and children, particularly from poor and rural households, who often don't have a voice, are the most affected by HAP. Many such households are unaware of the impacts of HAP and are not motivated to invest in cleaner solutions, making the sector unattractive for investors and policy makers.
 - Expensive: Cooking/heating solutions are highly contextual, with no one-size-fits-all solution. This means transaction costs are high relative to lending volumes, especially compared to large-scale infrastructure investments. Cleaner fuels and technologies have incremental costs.
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Recent Trends:

- Increasing policy prioritization at global and country levels - Launching of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the Health and Energy Platform of Action (HEPA), and national alliances in various countries (e.g., Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, and Uganda)
 - New and emerging technologies, business models, and financing mechanisms – Enabling accessible and affordable solutions, including the leverage of successes in off-grid electrification, using high-efficiency electric cooking appliances, IoT, and pay-as-you-go technologies.
 - Consensus on the definition of “clean” and emphasis on a systems approach to generate and measure impacts—Publishing of the first International Standard for clean cookstoves and clean cooking solutions and various methodologies to measure the health, gender, and climate benefits.
 - Results-Based Financing (RBF) as an effective approach for using public resources to incentivize the private sector for market development—Building on the World Bank's RBF implementation experience in 10 countries and lessons from its active lending portfolio of more than US\$380 million across 24 countries in the sector.
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ESMAP is Building Momentum:

- ESMAP is tackling the clean cooking issue on multiple fronts. These include dedicated grant resources to support integrating clean cooking into the World Bank's investment lending portfolio, collaborating with partners to leverage resources and expertise (e.g. Modern Energy Cooking Services project supported by DFID), and generating knowledge and innovation (e.g., developing toolkit for task teams with examples, improving data-collection methods for Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) baseline surveys, and piloting RBF approaches).
- The SDG 7 Tracking Report is making a difference by showing lack of progress on targets and helping to prioritize the issue through SDG 7 and the HEPA.
- ESMAP is helping conceptualize the World Bank's Africa Energy Leap program, which includes an IDA clean-cooking access target of 300 million additional people (60 million households) during FY21-26.

PROPOSED ESMAP RESPONSE: CLEAN COOKING FUND

- Leverage World Bank/Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) finance and attract private-sector *investments* in the clean cooking sector.
- Catalyze technology and business *innovations* by generating additional revenue sources/incentives for players across clean-cooking value chains.
- Link incentive payments with verified results at the output, outcome (number of households with access to clean cooking) and *impact* (health, gender, and climate) levels.



CLEAN COOKING FUND: US\$500 MILLION TO CATALYZE \$2 BILLION IN INVESTMENTS

- Support a sizable stream of businesses along the supply chain delivering clean cooking solutions.
- Develop an impact bond market for the clean cooking sector, which can attract a broad range of funding.

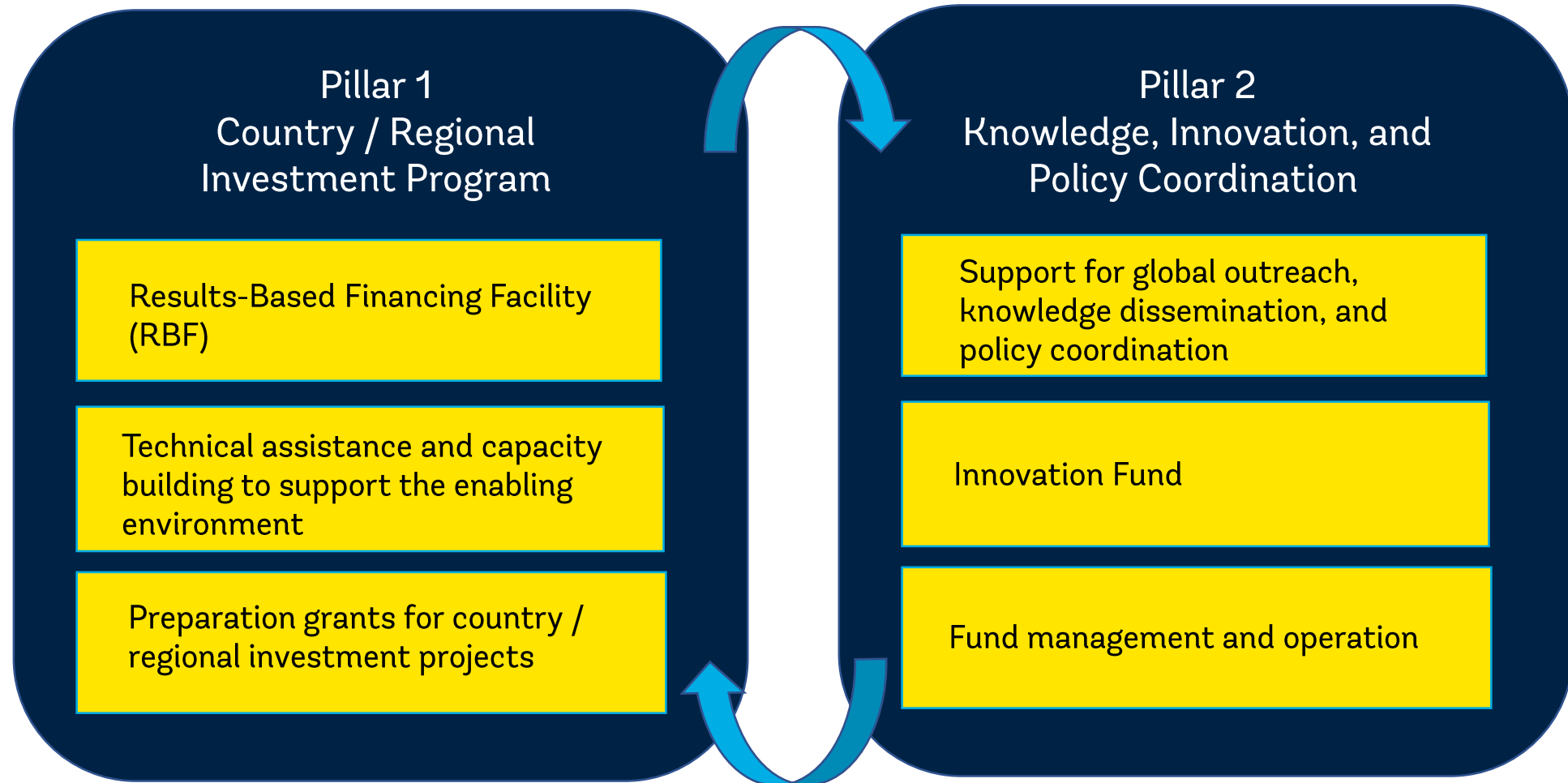


REPLICATION AND SCALE-UP

Universal Access to Clean Cooking

CLEAN COOKING FUND: GOAL AND STRUCTURE

Overarching Goal: Accelerate Access to Clean Cooking



PILLAR 1: COUNTRY/REGIONAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM

WHY:

Dedicated grant resources to leverage public and private investments are lacking.

- Public investments are limited as access to clean cooking is cross-sectoral, but not a priority for any sector.
- Private investments are lacking since clean cooking is not a profitable business, especially in low-income rural and remote areas.
- Demand is limited as end-users do not internalize public goods (health, gender, and climate) to prioritize clean cooking.

WHAT:

- Co-finance World Bank/MDB country or regional investment projects to scale up public and private investment in the clean cooking sector. The projects will require at least 1:1 leverage of World Bank/MDB financing.
- Primarily use RBF grants to pay for the verified output, outcome, and impact results to achieve health, gender, and climate benefits from clean cooking interventions. Other non-RBF alternatives may also be used.
- Catalyze technology and business innovations by generating additional revenue sources or incentives across clean-cooking value chains.

HOW:

Three interlinked areas of intervention are needed to scale up investment in the clean cooking sector:

- Enabling environment to fill the awareness gaps in knowledge, policy, and capacity.
 - Access to Finance facility (mainly co-financed by WB/MDB) to support and enable enterprises and businesses to access commercial finance.
 - RBF facility to provide results-based grants for the public goods currently underdelivered due to the affordability gap.
- Country/regional projects will be designed with flexibility to reflect country specific contexts, local market conditions, and with consideration to reaching the poor/vulnerable population.
 - To avoid sporadic and piecemeal interventions, the investment size of each country or regional project should be at least US\$20 million; at least half of the financing will be provided by the MDBs, with the ambition of transforming the clean cooking market in the targeted country or region.
 - An initial pipeline of IDA projects is ready to utilize the Clean Cooking Fund. Projects in Burundi, Uganda, Ghana, Rwanda, Zambia, and Nepal have been identified, at a total sector investment of about US\$200 million.



PILLAR 2: KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION, AND POLICY COORDINATION

WHY:

High-level political commitment is lacking

- This lack of commitment translates into a lack of awareness of, and champions for, clean cooking at all levels.
- As well as a lack of prioritizing access to clean cooking across all sectors.
- Thus, know-how and successful examples of achieving access to clean cooking at scale are lacking.
- The international development community recognizes the need to make clean cooking a top policy priority.
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships and platforms are necessary to "change the game" on clean cooking.

WHAT:

- Support development partners to mobilize high-level political commitment at both the global and country level; build capacity to various stakeholders; generate and disseminate knowledge; and promote continued innovation in technologies, businesses, and policies.
- Contribute to existing efforts of development partners, who have built momentum for various facets of the clean cooking agenda. These include the Clean Cooking Alliance, WHO, UNEP, UNDESA, EnDev, MECS, Hivos/Energia, SEforALL, GLPGP, GIZ, SNV, etc.

HOW:

- **Global outreach, knowledge dissemination, and policy coordination:** Grants to United Nations agencies and key partners to enhance global outreach, sector strategy development, capacity building, knowledge dissemination, and policy coordination (e.g., jointly work with the HEPA to establish the High-Level Coalition of Leaders for Clean Cooking, Energy and Health to be comprised of ministerial-level or above representatives). The knowledge platform, hosted by ESMAP Energy Data and Analytics Hub, will have a dedicated RBF knowledge workstream, which will collect, develop, and disseminate information and knowledge to support the implementation, replication and scale-up of investment projects.
- **Innovation fund:** Support technological, business, policy, and financing innovations/pilots that are integrated into country/regional projects. The fund may co-finance projects with other innovation funds or challenge funds (e.g., the MECS Program's challenge fund, CCA's Cooking Industry Catalyst).
- **Fund management and operation:** Support overall management and operation to ensure the Clean Cooking Fund meets its objectives and follows appropriate governance and procedures.



SPARKING OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN IN CLEAN COOKING

WHY:

The time women and girls spend collecting cooking fuels reduces time for education, rest and leisure, and income-generating activities.

- Switching to clean cooking can free up time for more productive activities. In Benin, for example, girls in households that switched to clean cooking solutions reduced fuelwood (and water) collection time by more than half (from over 30 to 15 hours per week).
- Evidence from Kenya shows that women entrepreneurs engaged in the clean-cooking value chain outsold men by nearly 3:1. Also, women that purchased clean stoves from women entrepreneurs were more likely to report consistent and correct use of their stoves.
- In Indonesia, initial assessments indicate that women's sustained use of clean stoves is nearly 20 percentage points higher when purchased from female, versus male, entrepreneurs.
- Challenging the business culture enhances the opportunity for women's labor force participation.

WHAT:

Build workstreams across the clean-cooking value chain specifically focused on gender equality:

- Employment and leadership in the clean cooking sector
- Fostering female entrepreneurship.
- Design of products incorporating women's needs
- Monetizing gender co-benefits.

HOW:

- Scaling work on women's employment in clean cooking companies through baseline data collection and engagement with new stakeholders (e.g., professional women's networks and educational and vocational training institutes).
- Mapping drivers of gender gaps related to female entrepreneurship (e.g., less access to financial or business-development services) and designing interventions to address such issues (e.g., start-up grants).
- Market assessments of products and services, credit access, and sales and distribution, which are focused on the women's segment.
- Quantifying and valuing gender-equitable outcomes (e.g., time savings and drudgery reduction) and down-the-line impacts (e.g., enhanced labor force participation).



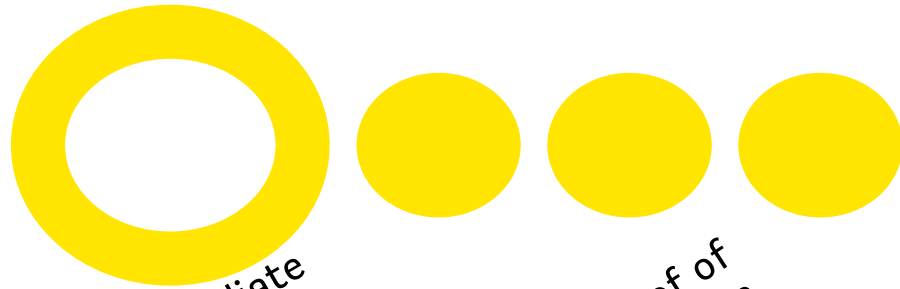
SUPPORT MARKET DEVELOPMENT TOWARD LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY

CLEAN COOKING FUND FUNCTIONS

- Correct a temporary market failure by monetizing full co-benefits of clean cooking interventions not currently priced by the market.
- Subsidize market actors' costs to build customer awareness and market adoption.
- Develop evidence base and track record to crowd in new RBF buyers and future commercial financiers.
- Act as a revenue source to attract upfront private-investment funding for project developers.

NEARER-TERM...

Donor subsidization

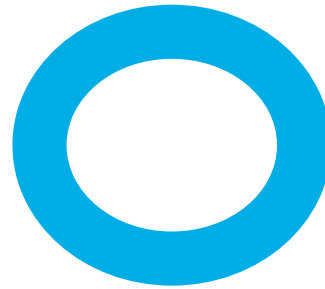


Addresses immediate financial bottlenecks to accelerate market adoption

Pilots provide proof of concept and evidence base for co-benefits monetization

MEDIUM-TERM...

Government support



If continued payment support is needed, can transition to government funding

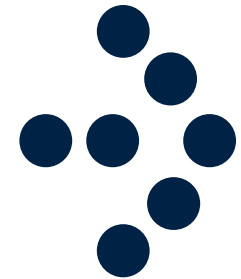
LONGER-TERM...

Self-sustaining market



Immediate financial bottlenecks have been unblocked

Value proposition has been clearly demonstrated to market actors



Viability of clean cooking business models attracts more private investment

RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR CLEAN COOKING FUND

Program Development Objective: Significantly accelerated progress on access to clean cooking

Target (by the end of FY24)

OUTCOME: Improved access to clean cooking in client countries

Outcome Indicator 1.1	Number of people who gained access to clean cooking resulting from policies, programs and strategies	200 million
Outcome indicator 1.2	Number of people who gained access to clean cooking resulting from financed projects	100 million
Outcome indicator 1.3	Amount of investments mobilized (including both public and private financing)	USD 2 Billion

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME: Governments have adopted policies and regulations to support public and private sector investment in clean cooking

Intermediate outcome indicator 1.1	Number of policies and regulations adopted by the governments to support clean cooking market development	30
Intermediate outcome indicator 1.2	Number of WBG/MDBs investment projects catalyzed by the CCF	30
Intermediate outcome indicator 1.3	Percentage of CCF-supported projects that have proactive actions to promote female employment/entrepreneurship and gender co-benefits	100%

OUTPUTS:

Output 1.	Strategies, policies, regulations to support clean cooking	40
Output 2.	Joint activities by partners for global outreach or country-level program coordination	30
Output 3.	Innovative technology, business, and financing approaches, incorporating both women's and men's preferences and needs	20
Output 4.	Own-managed knowledge products (including RBF data platform) on clean cooking with one global flagship report every other year.	10

CLEAN COOKING FUND BUDGET: US\$500 MILLION

BETF own-managed

\$25 million

- Global outreach, knowledge dissemination, and policy coordination (~\$10 million will be implemented through partners, such as support to HEPA)
- Fund management and operation

BETF regional grants

\$25 million

- Preparation grants for country / regional investment projects
- Monitoring, Verification, and Evaluation (MVE): Initial methodology and piloting

ESMAP RETF

\$450 million

- RBF grants and MVE
- Technical assistance co-financed with investment projects
- Innovation fund

INITIAL PIPELINE OF IDA PROJECTS

Project	Description	Financing Plan (US\$)
Uganda Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP) (P166685) (IDA \$400 million, FY20 board approval)	The EASP Project plans to set up a US\$30-50 million access-to-finance facility to support the working capital line of credit, and a credit guarantee facility, for participating financial institutions for on-lending to off-grid solar companies, as well as clean cooking fuel and technology companies. RBF incentives and technical assistance will be needed to assist companies to better utilize the working capital line of credit and the credit guarantee facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IDA allocation for cooking activities: \$10 million ➤ Clean Cooking Fund co-financing: \$10 million
Burundi Access to Sustainable Energy (BASE) (P164435) (IDA \$100 million, FY20 board approval)	The BASE Project will expand access to energy services (electricity, and efficient clean cooking) for households, enterprises, schools, and health facilities in rural areas of Burundi. The project seeks to support the seamless integration of the cooking subcomponent into project Component 1 (stand-alone solar for health and education facilities) and Component 3 (stand-alone solar and efficient cookstoves for households).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IDA allocation for cooking activities: \$10 million ➤ Clean Cooking Fund co-financing: \$10 million
Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP) (IDA \$150 million, FY21 Q1 board approval)	The Rwanda EAQIP Project aims to improve energy access and the efficiency of energy-service delivery to the country's households, businesses, and public institutions. The project will include an RBF grant facility for verified output, outcome, and impact results to boost market development. Technical assistance will be provided for capacity building and creating an enabling environment for the clean cooking sector. The project is also coordinating with AfDB's cooking activities (as part of the overall energy access development partners program) which will include access to a finance facility and an RBF fund.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IDA allocation for cooking activities: \$10 million ➤ AfDB allocation for cooking activities: \$14 million ➤ Clean Cooking Fund co-financing: \$10 million ➤ Ci-Dev: \$3-5 million
Zambia: Transforming Energy Access Matters (TEAM) (IDA \$200-400 million, FY21 board approval)	Zambia's TEAM Project seeks to increase access to reliable, affordable, healthy, and safe energy services in targeted areas of the country. It covers both grid and off-grid electrification methods, improvements in energy efficiency, and clean cooking options for urban, peri-urban, and rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IDA allocation for cooking activities: \$10-20 million ➤ Clean Cooking Fund co-financing: \$10-20 million
Ghana Energy Sector P4R Project (IDA \$300 million, FY21 Q4 board approval)	The Ghana Energy Sector P4R Project includes a clean cooking component that aims to scale up sector investments and support implementation of the national clean cooking strategy. Potential elements of the component include a line of credit to businesses and end users; RBF incentives for verified output, outcome, and impact indicators; and capacity building and technical assistance to develop the enabling environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IDA allocation for cooking activities: \$10-20 million ➤ Clean Cooking Fund co-financing: \$10-20 million
Nepal Clean Cooking (FY21, possibly under the new distribution project or new hydropower project)	The Nepal Clean Cooking Project will support implementation of the government's strategy on clean cooking with special focus on electric cooking. The project will likely work with local utilities on testing innovative approaches in procurement, pricing, load management, and financing and business models, with RBF incentives for consumers that switch to clean cooking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IDA allocation for cooking activities: \$10 million ➤ Clean Cooking Fund co-financing: \$10 million

PARTNERSHIPS & INITIATIVES (NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST)

Partner/Initiative	Organization/Initiative Description	Role/Purpose	Relationship
Health and Energy Platform of Action (HEPA)	The WHO, UNDESA, UNDP, and the World Bank have established the HEPA to help countries strengthen the political and technical cooperation of the health, energy, and related sectors, to catalyze the scale of results required to achieve SDG 3 (health) and SDG 7 (energy), as well as SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 13 (climate action), with an initial focus on clean cooking and electrification of health-care facilities.	This initiative is aimed at significantly strengthening political commitments and accelerating on-the-ground action, working closely with and complementing ongoing efforts by all stakeholders.	ESMAP will support and collaborate with the HEPA.
High-Level Coalition of Leaders for Clean Cooking, Energy, and Health	The High-Level Coalition of Leaders for Clean Cooking, Energy, and Health is jointly convened and supported by the WHO, UNDESA, UNDP, and the World Bank/ESMAP, in collaboration with relevant governments and stakeholders (e.g., Hivos, ENERGIA, MECS, and the Clean Cooking Alliance). The Coalition comprises government leaders, taking into account special-needs regions and striving towards balanced regional/gender representation, including donor representatives of the Clean Cooking Fund and the HEPA. The Coalition will also include selected leaders from United Nations/international organizations and other relevant stakeholders.	The Coalition's proposed establishment will demonstrate the global leadership in advocacy and action that is required to create the political momentum, drive practical solutions, spur investments, and mobilize public support and multi-stakeholder engagement in clean cooking and sustainable energy services in health facilities. The focus will be on translating political ambitions into much needed changes in policies and practices.	ESMAP will help convene the Coalition.
World Health Organization (WHO)	The WHO is a member of the United Nations Development Group that specializes in international public health. Established in April 1948, the WHO is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.	On behalf of, and in close collaboration with the convening organizations, the WHO provides secretariat services for the HEPA, including the High-Level Coalition of Leaders for Clean Cooking, Energy and Health.	ESMAP has worked closely with the WHO on the SDG 7 tracking report on clean cooking, the MTF for cooking and data-collection methods, and the HEPA.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)	UNDP is the United Nations' global development network. It works in some 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities and exclusion. UNDESA, part of the United Nations Secretariat, is responsible for follow-up to major United Nations summits and conferences, as well as services to the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the Second and Third Committees of the United Nations General Assembly.	UNDP and UNDESA, along with the WHO and the World Bank/ESMAP, support the establishment of the HEPA and the High-Level Coalition of Leaders for Clean Cooking, Energy and Health.	ESMAP has strengthened partnerships and collaboration with key institutions, including UNDP and UNDESA, especially related to the HEPA and the High-Level Coalition of Leaders for Clean Cooking, Energy and Health.

PARTNERSHIPS & INITIATIVES (NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST)

Partner/ Initiative	Organization/Initiative Description	Role/Purpose	Relationship
Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA)	The CCA works with a global network of partners to build an inclusive industry that makes clean cooking accessible to the 3 billion people who still live each day without it.	The CCA's work is built around three core pillars: (i) Driving consumer demand for cleaner, more modern stoves and fuels by supporting behavior change and awareness-raising interventions; (ii) Mobilizing investment to build a pipeline of scalable businesses capable of delivering affordable, appropriate, high-quality clean cooking products; and (iii) Fostering an enabling environment for industry growth by advocating for effective and predictable policies, providing trusted, relevant data, and serving as the convener and champion of the clean cooking sector.	ESMAP is working with the CCA on developing and implementing communications and outreach strategies and market activities, convening key audiences and sharing knowledge that will help build broader support and investment in the issue, and offering technical advice and expertise on research around clean cooking and MECS. ESMAP is also collaborating with the CCA on the HEPA and High-Level Coalition of Leaders for Clean Cooking, Energy and Health.
Loughborough University/ the Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) Program	Loughborough University is an academic institution leading the research consortium of universities on the Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) Program funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID).	The MECS Program aims to create a stronger evidence base for transitioning to modern energy cooking services through socioeconomic and technological innovations to drive the process forward.	ESMAP and Loughborough University are two direct implementers of the MECS Program, with Loughborough University leading the overall program coordination.
Energising Development (EnDev)	EnDev is an energy-access partnership currently financed by six donor countries: Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.	EnDev promotes sustainable access to modern energy services that meet the needs of the poor (long lasting, affordable, and appreciated by users). EnDev works in 25 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.	ESMAP is collaborating with EnDev on the MTF cooking framework, knowledge sharing, and coordination on country engagements as well as global outreach.
Hivos/Energia	Hivos is a development aid organization, headquartered in The Netherlands. Hivos provides financial support to organizations working in Africa, Latin America and Asia, it provides advocacy and it supports knowledge sharing, in particular in the field of social change, digital activism, and rural innovations. Hivos also hosts the secretariat of Energia, an international network on gender and sustainable energy.	Hivos and Energia have included clean cooking as part of their main business and operations and are regularly lobbying and advocating to get clean cooking high up on the political agenda, both at the international level and at the county level.	ESMAP is collaborating with Hivos and Energia on advocating and prioritizing clean cooking through various events, activities, and initiatives.
Global LPG Partnership (GLPGP)	The Global LPG Partnership (GLPGP) is a non-profit Public-Private Partnership formed in 2012, under the UN Sustainable Energy for All initiative, to aggregate and deploy needed global resources to help developing countries transition large populations rapidly and sustainably to renewable liquefied petroleum gas (bio-LPG) as well as conventionally produced LPG for cooking.	GLPGP assists developing countries to plan, finance, and implement national-scale availability and use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG and bio-LPG).	ESMAP is collaborating with GLPGP to raise awareness and improve the enabling environment for LPG market development.

RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Risk	Risk mitigation and management
<p>PRIORITIZATION: Competing priorities or interests at the country or sector level may constrain the ability to meet the Clean Cooking Fund's objectives for transformative interventions. Country demand for MDB co-financing is lacking.</p>	<p>The Clean Cooking Fund will support the establishment of the High-Level Coalition of Leaders for Clean Cooking, Energy and Health, which will seek to prioritize clean cooking within the countries. The World Bank already has a pipeline ready with US\$100 million in IDA co-financing, and more projects are under discussion with countries. The World Bank is developing an energy access initiative for Africa, which will include a target for clean cooking.</p>
<p>COORDINATION: A large number of country projects and stakeholders impede effective coordination and collaboration.</p>	<p>Through the Efficient Clean Cooking and Heating program, ESMAP has already built strong partnerships with internal and external stakeholders in the sector. The Clean Cooking Fund will strengthen and expand those partnerships with resources allocated for coordination at both country and global levels. ESMAP is an active partner in a number of global platforms and initiatives.</p>
<p>METHODOLOGY & MEASUREMENT: The methodologies for measuring impact-level results on gender, health, and climate (especially black carbon) are still nascent, suggesting that measurement costs and uncertainty could be high.</p>	<p>The Clean Cooking Fund will build on existing data-collection efforts (e.g., MTF and RISE) and will coordinate closely with World Bank gender, health, and climate teams on methods and measurement tools. Currently, ESMAP is conducting a field study to test methods for measuring impact-level results on gender, health, and climate. The Clean Cooking Fund will also invest in data-collection and verification innovations.</p>
<p>FCV CONTEXT: The political economy of fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) countries is blocking progress on access to clean cooking.</p>	<p>Specific approaches suitable to various FCV contexts will be adopted, including greater reliance on, and collaboration with, the local private sector, nonprofit partners, and UN agencies. The RBF Facility will provide additional incentives for delivering clean cooking solutions in FCV areas.</p>
<p>PERFORMANCE: Results may be affected by unpredictable field conditions beyond the private developers' control, with the actual performance lower than expected.</p>	<p>Design of the Clean Cooking Fund's RBF mechanism, whereby donors pay only on demonstrated/verified performance, inherently mitigates donors' exposure to performance risk.</p> <p>Country/regional investment projects will be designed with flexibility to allow adjustments based on market conditions.</p>
<p>CAPACITY: The implementing countries' limited capacity, especially in terms of institutional and human resources, impedes the likelihood of project success.</p>	<p>The Clean Cooking Fund includes resources for capacity strengthening and builds in technical-assistance and policy-support components.</p>
<p>COVID-19 related risks: implementation delays, changed priorities, poor households are mostly affected and may move down the cooking fuel energy ladder, and other as yet unknown issues</p>	<p>Be proactive in understanding the challenges and opportunities that arise. Initially this may result in a near-term focus on knowledge and policy work such as advising the governments and WB operations to include access to clean cooking as part of the stimulus/response package to help protecting lives and livelihoods.</p>

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LESSONS LEARNED FROM WORLD BANK ECCH OPERATIONS

- Access to modern-energy cooking services is a **development issue**, closely related to the level of economic development and urbanization rate.
- A **systems approach** is needed to promote access to modern-energy cooking services.
- **Local innovation and localized solutions** are critical for long-term sustainability as cooking is a contextualized system with no one-size-fits-all solution.
- A **national program** with high-level support is essential to scale up access to modern-energy cooking services.
- **Incentives or subsidies** will be needed to achieve universal access to modern-energy cooking services.
- **Results-Based Financing** has been demonstrated as an effective approach to using public resources to incentivize the market and can be designed to fit the country context and market conditions.

Low income stoves



Middle income stoves



High income stoves

