

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**



The Energy Sector contributes significantly to Tanzania's economic growth and development. Approximately 72.5% of energy is utilised in households, primarily for cooking. However, it is widely recognised that the use of traditional cooking solutions can lead to various health effects, such as respiratory disease, environmental impacts including deforestation, drought and Carbon emissions emanating from wood and charcoal production, social consequences like gender-based violence, as well as educational and economic repercussions due to the time lost in gathering these energy sources. Currently, only 6.9% of Tanzanians use clean cooking solutions, well below the global average.

Recognising the importance of cooking energy, the Government of Tanzania has taken various measures to ensure cooking is efficient, safe, affordable, and accessible, aiming to increase the adoption of clean cooking solutions nationwide. However, while policies

and strategies exist across different sectors and institutions, such initiatives to promote clean cooking have lacked coordination and national guidelines, hindering widespread adoption.

To address these challenges, the government, in collaboration with various stakeholders, has developed the National Clean Cooking Strategy 2024-2034, which aims to achieve an 80% adoption rate of clean cooking among Tanzanians by 2034. Clean cooking, as outlined in the strategy, refers to appropriate energies and technologies that collectively produce minimal toxic emissions, ensuring efficiency and safety. The strategy has been developed in line with national and international policies, laws, regula-





tions, and guidelines related to clean cooking, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030, the African Union Agenda 2063, Tanzania's Sustainable Energy for All Agenda (SEforALL 2015), and the National Development Vision for 2025.



## **VISION**

Every Tanzanian should use clean cooking to safeguard health, the environment, and en-



## **MISSION**

To ensure the availability of clean cooking that is affordable, sustainable, safe, and easy to use.

The Government of Tanzania is committed to implementing this strategy through various approaches aimed at addressing challenges hindering the adoption of clean cooking in the country.

# The specific objectives of the strategy are to:

Increase public and institutional awareness on the importance of using clean cooking

through various educational and sensitisation programs to dispel negative perceptions that hinder its adoption. This includes national debates, influential platforms, and fostering awareness through education from grassroots levels.

Enhance access to raw materials and infrastructure for clean cooking

in collaboration with the private sector. This involves establishing model facilities, allocating special zones for distribution, and utilizing locally available resources.

Reduce the costs of clean energy sources, appliances, and improved cook stoves

by reducing levies and taxes on energy, appliances, and improved cook stoves, providing subsidies, and designing financial and technological systems to enable users to afford the cost of such solutions based on their income. Develop, coordinate, and update enabling policies, laws, regulations, and guidelines to facilitate the use of clean cooking.

This includes establishing quality standards for clean energy, appliances, and cooking stoves, regulating the clean cooking value chain, integrating clean cooking standards into land use plans and building construction. Additionally, initiatives such as creating a special fund for clean cooking implementation, enforcing a ban on wood and charcoal use in public institutions, and appointing clean cooking energy desk officers to coordinate

**V** Promote investment in clean cooking

by creating an enabling environment for the private sector to utilise existing business opportunities in the clean cooking value chain and encouraging the use of available funds and national programs to promote and develop investment in the country. These efforts include compiling statistical databases and information on clean cooking, providing low-interest loans, and promoting carbon trading in clean cooking projects.

### Expand the scope of research and innovation in clean cooking

by strengthening collaboration between clean cooking investors and research and development institutions and providing training for trainers. Also, allocating budgetary resources for research, innovation, and technology development related to clean cooking.

## Build the capacity of project implementer

through technical training on clean cooking, education on installing infrastructure for quality standards measurement, and entrepreneurship training. Ensure local involvement for knowledge transfer and integrate clean cooking into school curricula. Additionally, improve the performance of the carbon trading business management department through relevant training programs.

## Incorporate gender equality into clean cooking initiatives

by promoting the participation of women and youth in the clean cooking value chain through various programs. Additionally, ensure gender equity in decision-making levels on clean cooking by providing various leadership training programs.

This strategy will be implemented through a collaboration of various stakeholders including Ministries, Public Institutions, Government Departments, Regional and Local Government Authorities, Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, Development Partners, and the Public at large. The implementation will be supervised by the Ministry of Energy and coordinated by the Prime Minister's Office. The cost of implementing this strategy over a period of 10 years is approximately 4.6 trillion Tanzanian Shillings (1.8 Billion US Dollars).

A monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed to foster effective implementation of the National Clean Cooking Strategy to ensure its objectives are achieved within the intended timeframe. The framework will also provide guidance on the involvement of different stakeholders in its implementation; control and measure resource mobilization and utilization during the implementation of the strategy; and assess the responsibility of each stakeholder and their accountability in implementation.