

Clean Cooking Interventions:

DELIVERY & FINANCING MODELS



Ghana benefits from a well-developed clean cooking ecosystem, combining state-led initiatives with a vibrant private sector, supported by trade associations, testing laboratories, and independent verification bodies that collectively drive expanded access to cleaner cooking solutions.

SECTOR OVERVIEW



Access & Fuel Use

- ❑ Between 2017 and 2021, access to clean cooking solutions increased from **25% to 36.9%** (GSS GLSS7 & 2021 PHC data).
- ❑ Notwithstanding, **54.3%** of the population still reliant on biomass fuels (primarily, wood and charcoal), esp., in rural areas.
- ❑ Aside LPG, e-cooking use is estimated to be **1% of the population**
- ❑ Kerosene, Animal Waste, Crop residue and “No Cooking” cover the rest



Gov't. Policy Initiatives

- ❑ Strategic National Energy Plan
- ❑ National Energy Policy
- ❑ Ghana Country Action Plan for Clean Cooking
- ❑ Nationally Determined Contributions
- ❑ The Renewable Energy Act
- ❑ Renewable Energy Masterplan
- ❑ Ghana Energy Transition Framework (GETF)
- ❑ National Energy Compact- - - - -
- ❑ **Rural LPG Promotion Project**
- ❑ **Nat. LPG Promotion Project**
- ❑ **Korean ICS CDM Project**



Key Market Players

- ❑ **Government-side:**
 - ✓ MoEnGT – *Policy issues*
 - ✓ EC – *Sector/Market Regul.*
 - ✓ EPA/CMO – *Carbon Finance*
- ❑ **Private Sector:**
 - ✓ GHACCO – *Local Trade Org.*
 - ✓ CCA – *Global Industry Org.*
 - ✓ LPGMCs – *ExpressGas, GOIL, etc.*
 - ✓ GLiPGOA – *600+ members*
- ❑ **R&D + Academic Inst.**
- ❑ **Financial Institutions**
- ❑ **Dev't. Partners**
-
- ❑ **Ghana is a CCA –focused country & the only nation to have hosted the Global CC Forum twice**



Key Challenges

- ❑ Low investment – compared to the power sector/grid extension
- ❑ High upfront costs of cleaner solutions – comparatively
- ❑ Inconsistent subsidy policies/market distortions
- ❑ Insufficient distribution infrastructure – especially, in remote communities
- ❑ Weak enforcement of standards/quality assurance
- ❑ Slow development of alternative fuels (ethanol, pellets, etc.)
- ❑ Low consumer awareness
- ❑ Access to finance constraints – on both demand and supply sides
- ❑ Most manufacturing is still done through artisanal processes
- ❑ Environmental/Forest degradation

Since 2019, the World Bank has launched 3 major Clean Cooking projects/programs – namely;

- ✓ The Ghana Energy Sector Transformative Project (GESTIP): 2019-2023 | USD758K IDA Credit | Technical Assistance | IPF)
- ✓ The Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (GPSNP 2): FY22-FY26 | USD2.5M (ESMAP TF Grant – ICS for School Feeding | IPF)
- ✓ Energy Sector Recovery Program – P4R (ESRP-P4R): 2025 – 2027 | USD20M (USD10M IDA Credit & USD10M ESMAP TF Grant | IPF+P4R)



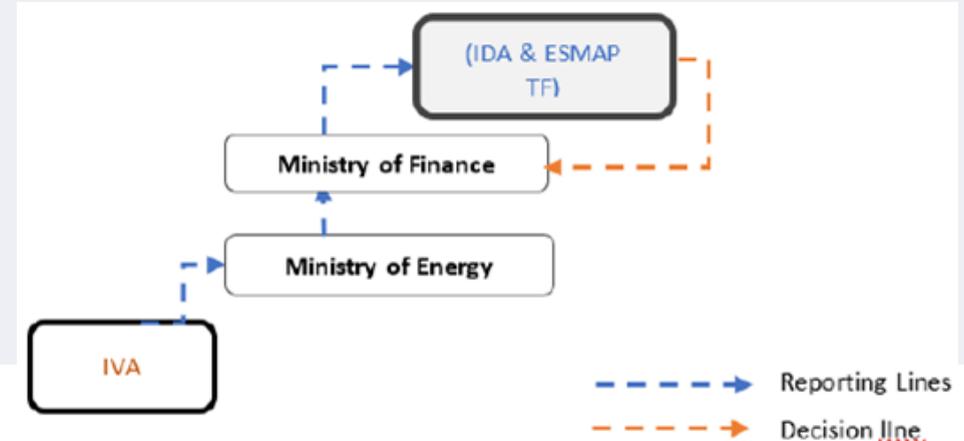
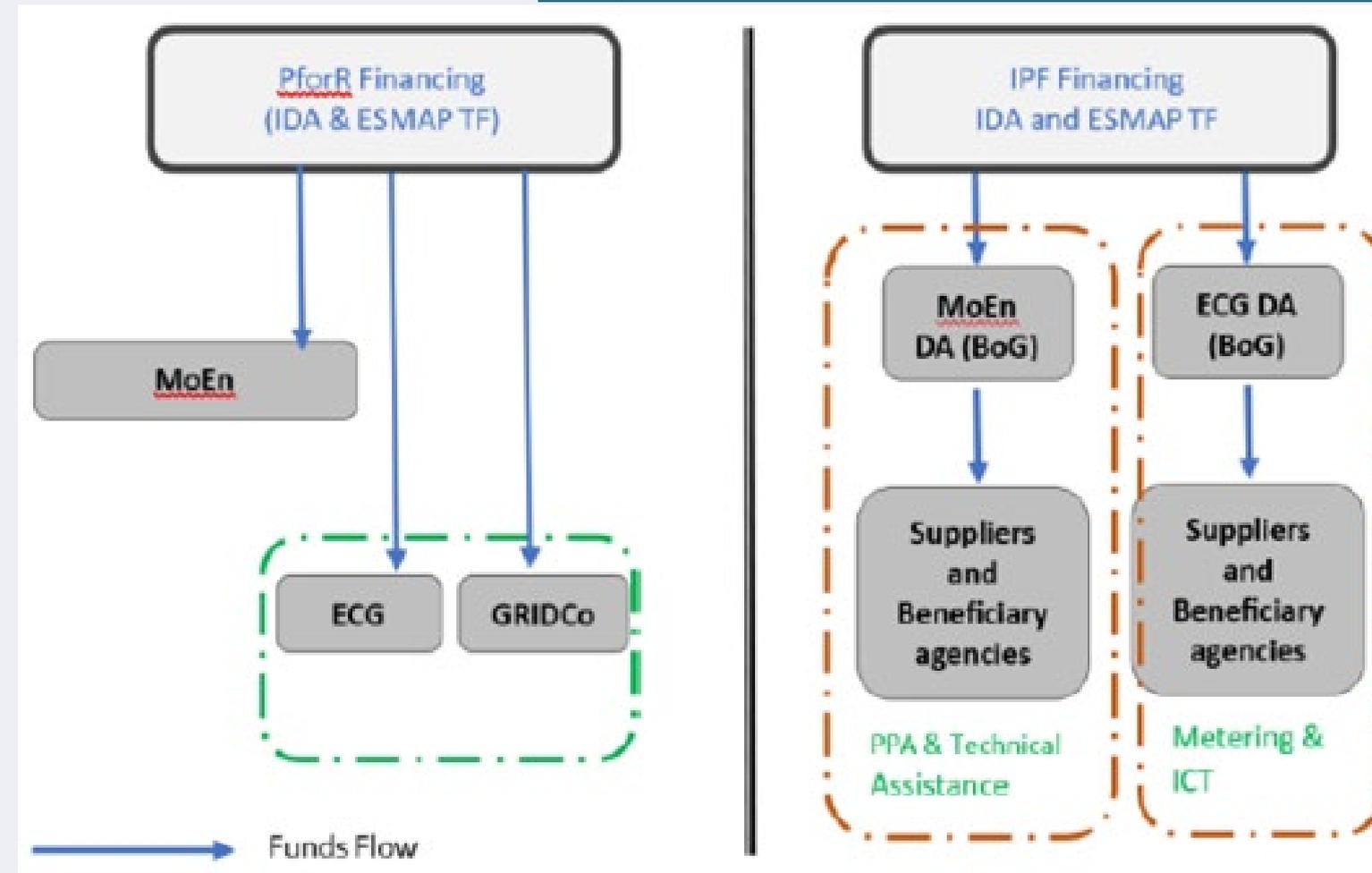
FUNCTIONALITY

TWO (2) Main Instruments Have Been Used In Financing Clean Cooking In Ghana:

- ❑ Investment Project Financing (IPF):
 - ✓ Used to finance specific inputs, activities, and deliver technical assistance required to achieve project objectives, long-term goals and system-wide results;
 - Clean cooking Policy and Strategy development
 - Tools and systems for quality control + M&E
 - Consumer education/BCC
 - Private Sector participation & Inst. strengthening, etc.

- ❑ Program for Results (P4R): Goal is to strengthen government's own program – Nat. LPG Promotion Program – and link financing directly to tangible, verifiable results, rather than to inputs or expenditures.
 - ✓ Focused on results
 - ✓ Incentivizing transparent and verifiable performance
 - ✓ Use of country systems to strengthen and guarantee institutional capacity
 - ✓ Opportunity for sustaining and scaling government priorities

FINANCING ARRANGEMENT



LESSONS LEARNT

- 1. Performance-based Financing Drives Accountability and Results**
 - Linking disbursements to verifiable results (DLI-based delivery) improves transparency, strengthens implementation discipline, and reinforces monitoring systems for ensuring high-quality delivery and measurable progress.
- 2. Combined Effect (IPF Builds the Foundation – PforR Rewards The Results)**
 - The PforR instrument delivers results through existing government systems, while the IPF instrument delivers inputs that make those results possible. They create a balanced approach linking system performance with institutional strengthening and sustainability.
- 3. Intervention Coupling Enhances Impact**
 - ✓ Clean cooking interventions are far more effective when integrated into social protection systems and national energy-sector programs, rather than delivered as isolated pilots.
- 4. Cross-Cutting Benefits Strengthen & Sustain Government Commitment**
 - Clean cooking delivers benefits well beyond the household level. These cross-sector dividends strengthen the case for greater government participation and sustained public investment.
- 5. Market Sustainability Remains a Challenge**
 - Shifting from pilot-scale and subsidy-driven approaches to sustainable, market-based models remains a major gap in Ghana's clean cooking sector – due to affordability constraints, supply-chain weaknesses, and limited private-sector investment.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❑ Future World Bank energy projects should sustain the strategic use of the PforR and IPF tools to ensure a seamless link between capacity-building inputs and verified, measurable outcomes.
- ❑ The IPF should focus on “making success possible,” while the PforR ensures “success is rewarded and sustained.”

1

PFORR THRIVES ONLY IF THE COUNTRY'S SYSTEMS ARE STRONG;

IPF should focus on making Country systems stronger ...for P4R

2

EXPAND THE USE OF PERFORMANCE-BASED FINANCING (P4R/RBF/ETC.)

Look into the KOSAP-type projects that will scale up DLI/RBF mechanisms and Introduce results-based incentives for private distributors, stove manufacturers, LPG retailers, etc.

3

BUILD ON INTERVENTION COUPLING BY EMBEDDING CC INTO MORE NATIONAL PROGRAMS

Sustain the integration of clean cooking components into broader energy access, social protection, school feeding, health, forestry, gender, and climate programs

4

STRENGTHEN MARKET SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH TARGETED MARKET DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

Consider smart, time-bound subsidies and support to local manufacturers and distributors through working capital facilities, credit guarantees, and blended finance.

5

LEVERAGE CLEAN COOKING CROSS-CUTTING BENEFITS TO SUSTAIN MORE GOVERNMENT AND DONOR INVESTMENT

Position clean cooking as a national development priority, and use evidence on gender, health, climate, and other co-benefits to anchor financing from multiple sources, not just energy

WAY FORWARD





THANK YOU.

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