WHAT IS CLEAN COOKING FUND?

➢ Leverage World Bank/Multilateral Development Banks finance and attract private-sector investments in the clean cooking sector.
➢ Catalyze technology and business innovations by providing incentives for players across clean-cooking value chains.
➢ Link incentive payments with verified results at the output, outcome, and impact levels.

US$500 MILLION TO CATALYZE $2 BILLION IN INVESTMENTS AND REACH 200 MILLION PEOPLE

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

Universal Access to Clean Cooking

REPLICATION AND SCALE-UP
Overarching Goal: Accelerate Access to Clean Cooking

Pillar 1
Country/Regional Investment Program
- Results-Based Financing (RBF) facility
- Technical assistance and capacity building to support the enabling environment
- Preparation grants for country/regional investment projects

Pillar 2
Knowledge, Innovation, and Policy Coordination
- Support for global outreach, knowledge dissemination, and policy coordination
- Innovation fund
- Fund management and operation
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 in 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

**MEDIUM-TERM...**
Government support

**LONGER-TERM...**
Self-sustaining market
Clean Cooking Fund is improving the cooking ecosystem through knowledge, investment, and partnership

- Flagship reports
- Tools and databases
- Technical reports
- Country assessments
- Just-in-time advice
- Knowledge exchange and learning

- Internal Partners
  - Cross-sectoral expertise
  - Joint analytics and upstream integration of WB policies/strategies

- External Partners
  - Global outreach for political commitment
  - Program coordination and collaboration

- Providing country TA grants to support project identification, preparation, and supervision.
- Co-financing and leveraging IDA/IBRD investments.
CCF’S INVESTMENT CONTINUES TO EXPAND

CCF Key Statistics

- CCF co-financing (allocated): $60.64 million
- CCF co-financing (under implementation): $40.64 million
- CCF country TA grants: $3.07 million
- Public financing leverage: $68.81 million
- Private financing leverage: $80.34 million
- # of people with access to clean cooking: 11.08 million
- Pipeline co-financing demand: $70-200 million
CCF is scaling up WB financing on clean cooking

Note: $130 million pipeline projects (Ghana and India Uttar Pradesh) slipped from FY23 delivery to FY24 delivery
CCF’S KNOWLEDGE PILLAR DELIVERS CAPACITY BUILDING, PUBLICATIONS, AND TOOLS

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE WORKSHOP, GHANA

UNLOCKING CLEAN COOKING PATHWAYS

TOOLS & E-LEARNING COURSES

The Hidden Side of Energy Access 2.0: Deep Dive on Behavioural Science Applied to Clean Cooking

SELF-PACED E-COURSE

La face cachée de l'accès à l'énergie: comprendre la cuisine propre

SELF-PACED COURSE
Target audience: Project task teams, development partners, policy makers, implementing agency staff, and practitioners
Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR)

CCF’s Contribution to CCDRs – The World Bank’s New Upstream Strategic Documents that help inform the Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) and Country Partnership Frameworks (CPF)

Country coverage of FY22 CCDRs (published)
- **AFE**: Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda
- **AFW**: Sahel G5 (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger), Ghana

Country coverage of FY23 CCDRs:
- **AFE**: DRC, Kenya
- **AFW**: Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia

- Clean cooking has been identified as one of the **main policy issues** tackled in the CCDRs
- Clean cooking is a cost-effective intervention for the climate change agenda, especially for access-deficit countries
RWANDA: ENERGY ACCESS AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (UPDATE)

**SCOPE OF ESMAP SUPPORT**

- US$ 13.15 million RETF and US$0.4 million BETF grant from the Clean Cooking Fund
- Lead the component design and implementation
- Hands-on technical advice on stove testing and qualifications which were formulated into the Ministerial Guidelines on Clean Cooking Technologies
- Coordinated with carbon finance unit on methodologies and RBF financing structure

**UNIQUE PROJECT FEATURES**

- The first CCF co-financed project
- The pro-poor RBF system has been established and running with more than 50,000 sales.
- 39 cooking technologies were tested eligible for the RBF with a wide varieties.
- Carbon finance is mobilized, and carbon revenue will be used to replenish the RBF.
- The WB is supporting the government to set up the standardized crediting framework.

**EXPECTED RESULTS**

- Targets of 3.01 million people with access to clean cooking
- US$ 20 million clean cooking support (approved in FY21)
- Additional finance $3.15 million for institutional cooking and $10.81 million carbon finance (approved in FY22)
- Result-based finance (RBF) program (US$ 17 million)
- Technical assistance (US$ 3.3 million)
- Institutional cooking: $2.85 million for 150 schools
- There is increasing demand for studies, pilots, and technical support for cooking solutions with electricity.
- Under the MECS Program, Loughborough University and CCF are supporting knowledge and innovation on e-cooking.
PROPOSED GLOBAL ROADMAP ON ACHIEVING NET-ZERO CLEAN COOKING BY 2050

**Emissions from Cooking Sector**

- Emissions from cooking are 1.69 GtCO2e, about 3.5% of the global emissions, and 58% of emissions from buildings.
- Align with the SDG 7 targets and eliminate cooking poverty by promoting improved cooking services (ICS) (35%) and modern energy cooking services (MECS) (65%) by 2030.
- The use of LPG as a transition cooking fuel will result in a slight increase in CO2 emissions in 2030 but a net reduction in overall GHG emissions due to reduced emissions from the traditional use of biomass.
- Achieve universal access to MECS (100%) by 2040.
- Reduce the fraction of non-renewable biomass through tree planting and reforestation and modernization of biomass.
- Global population is expected to reach 9.7 billion by 2050, with 68% projected to live in urban areas.
- Innovation to decarbonize cooking fuels such as LPG and electricity is required to achieve net zero target in 2050.

**Estimated Investment Costs**

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<th>Year</th>
<th>2020-2030</th>
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**Estimated Benefits**

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<td>Panama</td>
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THANK YOU.