

**IMPACT AND DETERMINANTS OF CLEAN COOKSTOVE BUSINESSES**

**COUNTRY CASE STUDIES:**

**KEY FINDINGS FROM INDIA, KENYA, ETHIOPIA, BURKINA FASO, VIETNAM, GHANA**

**Governments play a key role in fostering an enabling environment for the growth of the cookstove industry. The six country case studies featured here highlight adoption rates of clean cooking solutions, their policy environment and market landscape.**

**BURKINA FASO**

**Adoption:** 8.9% of the population (2016)

Clean cooking practices have been promoted by encouraging the **adoption of improved solid-fuel cookstoves**.

Some of the most successful initiatives have relied on the establishment of **social enterprises**.

**Macro and geographical factors** determine available clean cooking options in the country.

**INDIA**

**Adoption:** 41.04% of the population (2016)

The government has encouraged the adoption of clean cooking practices through **subsidies** and **large-scale campaigns** with focus on **LPG and PNG**.

This comes at the cost of creating an unfavourable market for other types of clean cookstoves, which cannot compete with the reach, leverage, and resources that the Indian government can mobilize.

**VIETNAM**

**Adoption:** increased from 14.4% (2000) to 73.1% (2018)

Increased access has been enabled by a **shift from coal and kerosene to LPG and gasoline**. While local and national policies have been floated, effectiveness is mixed.

Adoption is mostly driven by **infrastructural developments and market conditions**.

**ETHIOPIA**

**Access to clean cooking fuels and technology:** 3.5% of the population (2016)

**Government interventions** such as capacity building, improved access to finance, and awareness creation and investments in equipment have had **limited impact so far**.

A lack of penetration and competitiveness in LPG supply has hindered its adoption, while widespread electrification shows promise for the adoption of electric stoves.

**GHANA**

**Access to clean cooking fuels and technologies:** increased from 6% (2000) to 21.7% (2016)

Ghana has been encouraging people to shift towards LPG consumption, however, progress has been hampered by infrastructure issues, as well as cultural and behavioural norms.

The market in Ghana is dominated by a **few actors** that have developed cooking solutions **tailored to local habits and customs**.

**KENYA**

**Access to clean cooking fuels and technologies:** Increased from 2% (2000) to 13.4% (2016).

The Government of Kenya has recognized clean cooking as an important issue and has attempted to significantly curb and **regulate logging and the production of charcoal**.

The success of the Kenyan model appears to hinge on the **collaboration between government, market, and international actors** that have led to a **thriving market ecosystem** and sustained adoption of clean cookstoves.

