

the intersection of climate policy and energy security in Africa challenges and opportunities by Mandisa Stubba.

is mandi's online as well.

We have that we get started with you. There are some people who are moving in from the lunch break, so they will join us materially.

55 minutes for the next plan recession which is a closing one so it makes sense to start. That's wonderful you have your screen being shared.

10 minutes so that we do a little bit of time after the four contributions but if you go on up to

I'm in a group. We just got them out of here. Look at the broad ahead can we come... I'll watch! Oh?

but I'll try to wrap up a bit more quickly. So I guess I can start just to make sure that we stay on time. So thank you so much.

Senior Research Associate with the Mon Energy Cooking Services Program at Love for University. And my presentation today is on Integrated Systems Governance.

So, mix is an eight-year UKAV funded program which aims to bring

on cooking to help in the rapid acceleration of the transition from fossil fuel based

cooking towards cleaner alternatives like electricity and gas.

by leveraging renewable energy investment both on grid and off grid and by integrating the cooking agenda within broader planning for electricity access.

Now clean cooking is defined as those fuels and technologies that emit less than the world health organization specified levels of pollutant matter.

the UN Sustainable Development Goal 7, which focuses on universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. Now as most of you will know,

areas in the world still focus and use polluting fuels for cooking like kerosene biomass and charcoal whereas modern energy cooking fuels are those that are considered

liquid-fine petroleum gas or national gas, electricity, bioethanol and bio gas. In some cases you'll find that within the development literature, and

which include improved biomass co-stoves. So these are stoves and fuel technologies that improve the efficiency of cooking using biomass.

Now just to give you a quick background and overview of where we are at right now, so globally about 2.1 billion people.

And we see that world progress has been made in Asia. In South Saharan Africa, this number has never stopped growing. And most African countries are not

And it's important to understand the significance of this in terms of the cost of inaction.

And so some estimates have been made by the Mexican

cost comes out to be over 790 billion US dollars per year which is seen in terms of negative externalities. So health costs are the high.

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gas emissions and black carbon emissions from fossil fuel use. Now these staggering costs emphasize the pressing need for coordinated efforts to phase out polluting

this by shifting the clean cooking narrative beyond a narrow focus on biomass or LPG improved cookstuffs.

has mainly focused on and while this improves health and environmental outcomes it's still under place affordability, reliability, cultural fit and

which has emerged in recent research and policy embraces a holistic approach. Pivoting from clean to modern energy cooking services that are integrated within

capable, efficient and aligned with decarbonisation and sustainable development goals. And so the key difference here is that while clean cooking has often been slightly

energies between electricity access and clean cooking, integrating this with SDG-7 and

climate action.

that exist in scaling up e-cooking, including infrastructure limitations, so many African countries experience severe limitations in great capacity.

food, clean cooking loads, market barriers resulting from fragmented energy planning, high taxation and misaligned tariffs, cultural and behavioral barriers,

and a resistance to adopting new technologies which are often perceived as incompatible with local cooking practices, lack of comprehensive data and effective planning.

and seeing options remain prohibitive for most households. With electric cooking especially there is a very strong perception that it is costly and therefore unaffordable for most people.

and international mechanisms and intergovernmental coordination in most countries' stifles progress, particularly for the kind of multi-scaler and multi-sectoral support needed for clean cooking.

challenges and to harness the opportunities within the sector requires a holistic integrated systems governance approach that brings about

multiple act factors, levels, and components of the system rather than working in isolation. And so governance here is seen as a multi-actor multi-actoring

Because of the sectors cross cutting nature as cooking often lies at the intersection of energy investment environment health finally

and gender issues. And so in light of this, the MEX program uses a systems-based approach to support the clean cooking transition.

the policy enabling environment, so focusing on existing regulatory frameworks and policies, clearly lette site that we see any progress that is occurring through the policies, the Koch you can look at

as well as meeting and send repair services. Now I just want to quickly highlight some of the key initiatives within

and that can act as a guiding tool for others in the sector. But as you can see, Max has done a lot over the last eight years and all of this is available on the Max website.

So through public-private partnerships, makes it supported countries like Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania through utility-led pilot projects at the establishment of national

co-supported the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum to develop the Kenya National E-cooking Strategy. In Uganda, Max backed evidence has heard.

through market assessments and sector reviews that inform enabling measures and strategy development. In terms of standardization,

especially very useful and effective in improving the accuracy of monitoring and

measurement of electricity consumption from modern energy cooking.

to provide efficient and accurate quantification of carbon credits, which are then used to develop the integrity of carbon claims.

In terms of consumer awareness, MECS has worked together with local partners across eight countries to develop

informative, they demonstrate how traditional and popular local dishes can be prepared efficiently using electric cooking appliances.

costs, financial costs, cooking durations and carbon emissions from different cooking technologies in preparing the same local dishes.

to make ogali costs about 80 to 90% less in terms of energy and financial costs compared with L.

In addition to the E.C.O. books, there are also cooking diaries which present in depth about studies on cooking practices, types of food eaten, and how households in

using more qualitative methods. Now in terms of the supply chain, one of the contributions that Max has made to the field.

tool that evaluates the potential for scaling up electric cooking globally, particularly in the global south. It draws on the data from 130 countries.

electric cooking, including looking at energy infrastructure, economic indicators, as well as human development indicators. So for example, if you

each country which is based on its estimated readiness and viability for transitioning to e-cooking. And you can see for example in South Asia countries like Indonesia,

and Zambia are identified as having high viability for transitioning to e-cooking because of their existing infrastructure but also the current high cost of pollution.

In addition, Maxas carried out a series of challenge funds to promote innovation, early research and piloting of e-cooking technologies.

that comes from mix because it is led by the local partners and local institutions. And so it's very much based on place-based bottom up participatory approaches.

So, the electric cooking outreach pilot study focused on assessing the long term impact of introducing electric cooking to different communities. To follow...

The GRIGT connected areas but also on the viability of integrating electric cooking solutions within existing mini-grid infrastructure.

And at the end I just wanted to share with you this journey of the timeline in Kenya.

But it has also worked more closely with some countries like Kenya, where Mexico also has a regional office, the Gamma of East Africa.

A lot of the activities and initiatives that Max has supported in Kenya over the past eight years. So as you see here, initially, market school

We cooked effectively with efficient appliances such as EPCs. This was amplified through Kenya powers, beacon of power demonstrations, influencer led.

pilots and challenge firms focused on financing options including payers, Hugo models, late last mile distribution, off-grid viability and

hubs now at as local retail demonstration and troubleshooting nodes linked to a wider community of practice and an e-cooking champions network.

So, Meks has also leveraged UK backed support by the Energy Transitions Council to inform the Kenya National Cooking Transition Strategy and the

and then the eCAP program further consolidates the Kenya Power Partnership to capacity building and pipeline.

and customer support. Supply gene worm with scored has strength in EPC availability, servicing distribution and financing.

on institutional e-cooking, particularly looking at schools. So I'll just end here and just to note that

are available on the next website. All of the reports and documentation is open access. You can also subscribe to the newsletter to get more information.

So I thank you so much and I welcome your questions and feedback. Thank you very much, Rihab, as I said, since we are operating with the

to take questions in this case. We will have to move on to check if Mandisa Shuba has now joined the room online. Now would be a good day.

Maldisa