National Clean Cooking Policy

Federal Republic of Nigeria



Federal Ministry of Environment | Draft 2023

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Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CCRBF	Clean Cooking Results-Based Financing
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emissions Reduction
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DCC	Department of Climate Change
DNA	Designated National Authority
ETS	Emission Trading Scheme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
HAP	Household Air Pollution
ICEED	International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development
IEA	International Energy Agency
ISO	International Standards Organization
ITF	Industrial Training Fund
IWA	International Working Agreement
LGA	Local Government Area
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MECS	Modern Energy Cooking Services
MOCM	Marketer cylinder-owned model
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MTF	Multi-Tier Framework
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCCC	National Council on Climate Change
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
R&D	Research and Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMEDAN	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria
SON	Standards Organization of Nigeria
tCO_2e	Tonnes of Carbon dioxide equivalent
TETFund	Tertiary Education Trust Fund
UKAID	United Kingdom Agency for International Development
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAT	Value Added Tax
WB	World Bank

Foreword

Nearly 30 million households in Nigeria depend on wood as a source of fuel for cooking using traditional three-stone and metal tripod stoves. Smoke from open fires result in over 77,000 fatalities in Nigeria annually. Moreover, the traditional cooking method is expensive, burning up to 90% more wood than is necessary and costing poor families money that could be put to better use on education, health, and nutrition. The use of firewood also contributes to deforestation and climate change. Achieving universal access to clean cooking fuels and technologies by 2030, and net zero emissions from cooking by 2060 requires a seismic shift in policy.

Despite the benefits of clean cooking, the market is largely underdeveloped in Nigeria essentially because of both policy and market failures: a lack of education about the benefits of clean cooking, weak government policies, weak supply chain, poor stove quality, limited choices, and insufficient access to finance. Therefore, the adoption of a clean cooking policy and implementation plan are the first steps towards solving the problem.

As part of government's effort to address the challenge, Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to the Paris Climate Change Agreement has set a target of switching about half of all households of the population to Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and 13% to improved cookstoves by 2030. Achieving universal access to clean cooking is one of the major objectives of the Nigerian Energy Transition Plan as it aims to bring modern energy services to the full population by 2060. The Climate Change Act 2021 sets a legal backing to all climate change measures and ensures compliance with extant climate regulations.

Both LPG and improved biomass cookstoves serve important segments of the cooking energy market as they provide a bridge to a carbon-neutral cooking future where electricity from renewable energy sources will meet the nation's cooking-energy needs in the long term.

In developing the policy on clean cooking, we have consulted widely and learnt from the experiences of several countries. Some of the lessons and experiences on the incentives and technologies for this transition have been adopted to the extent permissible by our local circumstances.

I am sure that this policy document will foster an enabling environment to expand access to clean cooking, strengthen the supply chain and enhance the demand by all segments of the population. Additionally, it has the potential to create new jobs and social inclusion through the availability of affordable clean cooking solutions to the poor and most vulnerable.

I commend the work by various stakeholders especially, the Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cooking who worked tirelessly to support the government's resolve to develop the National Clean Cooking Policy. I also appreciate the support of the Clean Cooking Alliance and the Heinrich Boell Foundation for providing financial support that enabled a truly participatory process.

The Federal Ministry of Environment is therefore honoured and delighted to present this policy document to the nation, with the hope that the incentives outlined by government will accelerate the achievement of universal clean cooking access, the sustainable development goals as well as meeting the broader national climate change objectives.

Dr Iziaq Adekunle Salako
Honourable Minister of State
Federal Ministry of Environment

1. Introduction

The Federal Government's efforts to provide efficient cooking energy services have over the years been embedded in various policy initiatives. Since the 1970s, the focus has been on providing subsidized kerosene to enable households in rural and urban areas benefit from the wealth created from the petroleum sector. However, while the kerosene subsidy policy enabled affordable energy for household cooking and lighting, its financial cost on the treasury had over the years become unbearable and the toll on human health unacceptable.

With the redirection of government policy towards the expansion of the role of gas in national development, it became clear that a shift from kerosene to LPG is required. Increased switch from kerosene to LPG could free billions of US dollars locked into the subsidy scheme, and will have enormous public health benefits.

The vigorous pursuit of gas as a transition fuel and the Federal Government's increasing interest in enhancing the efficiency of the use of fuelwood in rural areas are coming at the right time. Both gas and renewable sources of cooking fuels and energy are providing new opportunities for the country to meet economic growth targets, address health and social goals as well as in meeting international environmental obligations.

With Nigeria's commitment to the Paris Agreement on climate change, it became necessary to focus attention on cooking energy as one of the key sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The Federal Government is responding to this challenge by ensuring that government policies on clean cooking are more comprehensive, consistent and coherent in meeting the economic, social and environmental goals of the government.

1.1 Why the Time is Right for a Policy on Clean Cooking

According to the National Bureau of Statistics, 62% of all households in Nigeria use wood for cooking, 20% use kerosene, about 10.5% use LPG, 4% use charcoal, about 3% use other improved biomass forms, and only about 1% of Nigeria's households use electricity for cooking. With current population estimates, over 180 million Nigerians lack access to clean-cooking fuels and technologies. The implications of this level of cooking energy poverty cuts across the wider economy, public health, the situation of women, deforestation and climate change.

The dominance of wood as a fuel for cooking has a strong economic and poverty profile. Traditional cooking with open fire is dominant among the poorest states in Nigeria, and reinforce the occurrence of multi-dimensional poverty. About 133 million Nigerians currently suffer multi-dimensional poverty. The traditional open fire method is expensive, burning up to 90% more wood than is necessary and costing poor families money that could be put to better use on education, health and nutrition.

According to the latest available data, smoke from the kitchen led to 77,600 deaths in Nigeria, among them were 52,100 children. After malaria and HIV/Aids, indoor air pollution is possibly Nigeria's third highest killer. For those who survive the smoke there are serious health consequences. Children born to women who are exposed during pregnancy risks low birth weight, impaired mental abilities and birth defects. On a business-as-usual scenario, by

[1] LSMS Integrated Surveys on Agriculture Nigeria General Household Survey Panel, Wave 4 2018-2019 (2019)

2030 traditional cooking with firewood will lead to 97,000 deaths annually, with women and children bearing a disproportionate burden of diseases.

In many ways, the lack of access to clean cooking is Nigeria's silent energy crisis. But the costs are primarily borne by women. In many parts of the country, women and girls are responsible for fetching firewood. This is time that could go to schooling and other empowerment opportunities. Besides the drudgery of collecting firewood, women and girls also bear the additional burden of inhaling the deadly smoke. In areas where violent conflicts have led to the displacement of communities, women suffer gender-based violence when they venture out to collect firewood. Measures are not always in place to provide protection for them.

Nigeria has 3.5% annual rate of deforestation and loses approximately 350,000 - 400,000 hectares per year. The widespread use of wood for cooking contributes a sizeable share of deforestation. Drought and desertification, especially in the Northern parts of the country accentuates this process. In parts of the North, climate induced drought and deforestation are already exacerbating pre-existing stresses that express themselves in violent conflicts and displacement of communities.

Nigeria has an estimated population of 203 million people, and will become the world's fourth largest country by population size by 2050. Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases from tens of millions of kitchens in Nigeria are important sources of greenhouse gases. The country creates at least one million new households annually. If action is not taken to address this emission source, it will represent a sizeable share of national and regional emissions. The cost of inaction will therefore be high. Presently, emission from cooking contributes over 55 million tonnes of CO_2e representing about 16% of total national greenhouse gas emissions.

Nigeria has so far missed the opportunities to build local industries and create employment from the clean cooking value chain. Opportunities in green jobs from the clean cooking industry runs in the tens of thousands and will become a major focus of the Federal Government in the implementation of the National Clean Cooking Policy.

Clean cooking is an important component of the Federal Government of Nigeria's post Covid-19 stimulus strategy – the Economic Sustainability Plan. The commitment of the government is anchored on the implementation of the LPG Expansion Plan and other support measures to stimulate economic growth, ensure inclusive access across urban and rural areas as well providing an effective response to the challenges of climate change.

In 2021, the Federal Government of Nigeria submitted an updated Nationally Determined Commitment (NDC) to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. New and ambitious actions seeking to scale up clean cooking access are part of our country's commitment to international efforts to address the global climate crisis. The National Policy on Clean Cooking is therefore a response to the demands for sustainable and inclusive growth and a reflection of our national preparedness to meet the challenges of the climate crisis.

[2] https://cleancooking.org/news/01-01-1990-how-does-the-alliance-define-clean-and-efficient/

1.2 Definition of Clean Cooking

The Federal Government of Nigeria adopts the internationally accepted definitions of "clean" and "efficient" cooking as developed by the Clean Cooking Alliance. These definitions are aligned with the interim tiered performance guidelines in the International Standards Organization (ISO) International Workshop Agreement (IWA) developed in February 2012. These tiers are detailed below:

- Stoves and fuels that meet Tier 2 for efficiency or higher will be counted as efficient;
- Stoves and fuels that meet Tier 3 for indoor emissions or higher will be counted as clean, as it relates to potential health impacts; and
- Stoves and fuels that meet Tier 4 for overall emissions or higher will be counted as clean, as it relates to potential for environmental impacts.

Note that Tier 4 is always the highest performing and most likely to achieve the greatest health and environment benefits.



[3] https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/energy/brief/fact-sheet-multi-tier-framework-for-cooking

The World Bank published the Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) as a comprehensive assessment method to measure access to modern energy cooking services (MECS). To measure progress, the MTF design consists of six equal attributes: two technical attributes that have long shaped the definition of "clean" cooking (exposure and efficiency) and four contextual attributes that capture the user's cooking experience (convenience, fuel availability, safety, and affordability). This framework is presented in the chart below:

A household can be considered to have gained access to modern energy cooking services if it scores on Tier 4 or above on all six attributes of the Multi-Tier Framework for Cooking. Below are the definitions of the attributes:

- *Efficiency*: combination of combustion and heat-transfer efficiency;
- *Exposure*: personal exposure to pollutants, which depends on both stove emissions and ventilation (higher tiers indicate lower exposure);
- *Convenience*: time collecting / purchasing fuel and preparing the stove;
- *Availability*: readiness of the fuel when needed by user;
- *Safety*: severity of injuries caused by the stove over the past year; and
- *Affordability*: share of household budget spent on fuel (higher tiers indicate lower share of spending).

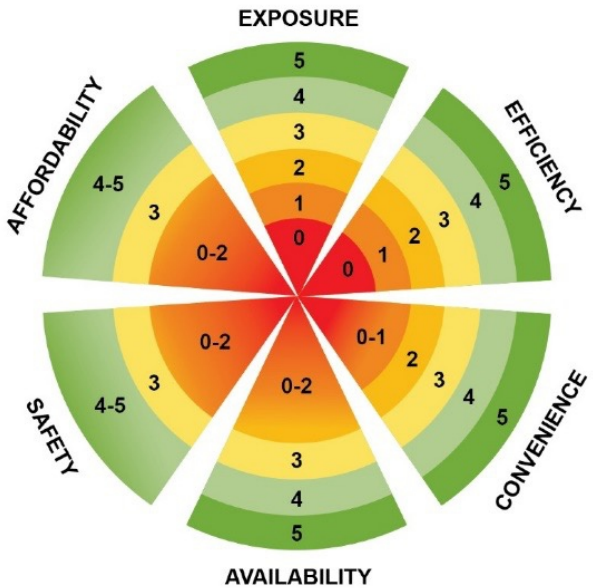


Figure 1: MTF assessment method to measure access to modern cooking energy services

[3]https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/energy/brief/fact-sheet-multi-tier-framework-for-cooking

2.Policy Goals and Targets

The following are the policy goals, targets and the linkages with other national goals and international commitments:

2.1 Policy Goals

The goal of the National Clean Cooking Policy is to achieve universal access to clean cooking energy solutions for households and institutions by 2030.

The goal of universal access by 2030 will assist Nigeria to improve health, create jobs, build livelihoods, protect the environment, and help families, institutions and businesses save time and money through the promotion of clean cooking solutions.

Consistent with the Energy Transition Plan, the goal of the National Policy on Clean Cooking will lay the foundation for the achievement of the Federal Government's long-term vision of a carbon-neutral clean cooking future by the year 2060.

2.2 Policy Targets

Consistent with the Energy Transition Plan, 20% of the total clean cooking target shall come from electric cooking, comprising grid and off-grid sources.

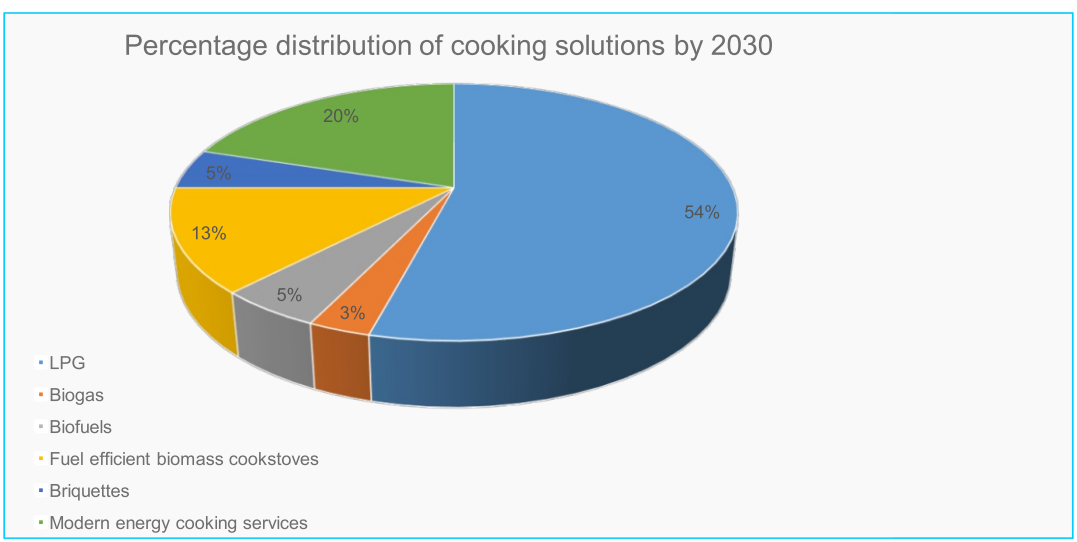


Figure 2: Percentage distribution of cooking solutions by 2030

Liquefied Petroleum Gas will be an important bridge to a net-zero cooking energy future and will provide the lion share of 54% of the total delivered clean cooking energy services. The share of fuel-efficient biomass cookstoves will rise to 13% before its expected decline in a post-2030 clean cooking energy scenario. Other components of the 2030 target include 3% for biogas, 5% for biofuels representing ethanol, biodiesel and methanol, and 5% representing briquettes from mostly agricultural wastes.

2.3 Linkages with National Policies and Strategies

This Policy aligns with the broader clean cooking objectives of the Energy Transition Plan (2021). The recently adopted Transition Plan specifically referenced clean cooking as a potential area for achieving the country's net-zero emission target by 2060. This Policy also aligns with the clean cooking targets in the updated NDC (2021).

This Policy is consistent with the broader objectives of both the National Climate Change Policy of Nigeria (2021 – 2030) and the Climate Change Act (2021). Both documents provide a framework for achieving low greenhouse gas emission (GHG), inclusive green growth and sustainable economic development.

The Policy also aligns with the goals of the National Gas Policy (2017). The gas policy seeks to expand the use of LPG for cooking through support measures such like: establishment of cylinder manufacturing plants, skid plants, injection of 20 million cylinders over a 5-year period, among others.

Other policies and strategies that have direct and indirect bearings on the clean cooking transition include:

- National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy, 2015;
- National Environmental (Desertification Control and Drought Mitigation) Regulations, 2011;
- National Biofuel Policy, 2007;
- Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative National Strategic Action Plan, 2012;
- National Gender Policy, 2021 - 2026;
- National Forest Policy 2020;
- National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria, 2011;
- National Policy on the Environmental, 2016;
- National Health Policy, 2016;
- National Action Plan for Gender and Climate Change, 2020;
- Just Transition Policy in Nigeria 2021;
- REDD+ Strategy, 2021;
- National Development Plan 2021 – 2025; and
- Mid-Term National Development Plan 2021-2025;

2.4 Linkages with Global Goals

The co-benefits of clean cooking promoted by this policy will support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 3, 5, 10, 12, 13 and 15. In the 2017 SDG Progress Report, the UN cited household and

ambient air pollution as the greatest environmental health threat facing the world today. This cannot be addressed without significant progress on the adoption of clean cooking solutions. The health and well-being (SDG 3) of women, children, and infants are disproportionately compromised by household air pollution (HAP). Meanwhile, without addressing the time poverty that women and girls face, gender equality (SDG 5) cannot be fully achieved. Furthermore, emissions from traditional cooking fires contribute to slowing the progress on environmental and climate-related goals (SDGs 12, 13 and 15). Unsustainable wood harvesting for cooking fuel can contribute to forest degradation, reducing carbon uptake by forests. Thus, shifting to clean cooking solutions provides an excellent opportunity to realize several of the objectives of the SDGs.

This policy is consistent with the broader objectives of the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement sets out a global framework to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. It also aims to strengthen countries' ability to deal with the impacts of climate change and support them in their efforts. Nigeria signed the Paris Agreement in 2017 and has further committed to net zero emissions by 2060. Implementation of this policy will support Nigeria's current efforts towards achieving these global commitments.

3. Policy Measures

The following are measures for the effective realisation of the goals of the National Policy on Clean Cooking:

3.1 Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Nigeria has about 206 trillion cubic feet of gas reserves indicating the availability of more natural gas deposits than oil. The recent global shift to clean energy has seen a steady growth in LPG consumption. As a domestic cooking fuel, LPG presents valuable opportunities to simultaneously combat climate change, reverse deforestation and improve community health, rural economy and livelihoods.

Challenges to the growth of LPG

- Lack of adequate coordination amongst relevant stakeholders is a major factor limiting the uptake of LPG in Nigeria.
- Absence of a robust action plan to ensure that the National Gas Policy is implemented with corresponding timelines.
- Inadequate local capacity for manufacturing of cylinders.
- Poor regulatory framework for cylinder ownership and use.
- No clear direction on the tax regime for imported LPG equipment and fuel.
- Lack of clear distinction between imported LPG and locally produced LPG in the market.
- The continual flaring of gas which can be reinjected into the process to produce LPG with improved storage infrastructure for locally produced LPG.
- Lack of access to finance for MSMEs in the LPG industry value chain.

Policy goals and measures

The Federal Government seeks to achieve at least 54% access to LPG use by Nigerian households and institutions by 2030.
To achieve the goal of 54% access to LPG by households and institutions by 2030, the Federal Government shall increase LPG supply to 5 million tonnes per annum by 2030.
The Federal Government shall ensure that 10 million cylinders are injected into Nigerian homes and institutions by 2030.

To achieve these policy targets, the federal government, through its relevant agencies and in collaboration with other stakeholders, shall implement the following measures:

Supply side

1. Enforce a domestic obligation on all local LPG producers to give priority to the supply of the domestic market.
2. Engage marginal field operators and create an enabling environment for domestic production and increased supply of LPG into the domestic market.
3. Provide technical assistance to the MSMEs to improve their capacity to access LPG intervention funds.
4. Establish cylinder testing plants in each of the six geopolitical zones and the Federal Capital Territory.

5. Provide the enabling environment for private sector investments in the manufacture of LPG cylinders and accessories.
6. Support the establishment of LPG micro-distribution centres around residential areas using the marketer cylinder-owned model (MOCM).
7. Map existing non-stove product distribution networks for the private sector to use when developing business plans to add LPG to their distribution chains.
8. Support retailers to install LPG storage tanks in institutions that engage in large scale cooking such as hotels, boarding schools, prisons and humanitarian camps.
9. Provide leasing arrangements for institutions to acquire LPG storage tanks, equipment, and accessories.
10. Support the building of a coalition of private companies to fund LPG activities as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility.
11. Explore collaboration with estate developers for reticulation of buildings for cooking.
12. Review existing regulations to de-incentivise gas flaring, that also includes appropriate sanctions for violators and provision of incentives to curb wastage.
13. Support the digitization of the entire LPG supply chain to ensure effective monitoring and curb irregularities in the system.

Demand side

1. Conduct detailed baseline study of the status of LPG utilization in Nigeria.
2. Strengthen and sustain advocacy groups' efforts in promoting LPG.
3. Empower communities, especially women,vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities, and youth to adopt LPG.
4. Expand awareness campaigns on the co-benefits of switching to LPG at the national, sub-national, and grassroots levels;
5. Mandate government institutions at all levels to use LPG for cooking.

Enabling environment

1. Remove VAT on imported LPG.
2. Provide tax rebates for imported LPG cooking equipment.
3. Set up an institutional structure backed up by law to coordinate the LPG expansion programme.

3.2 Biogas

As part of the diversification and expansion of clean cooking solutions, biogas produced when organic material of animal or plant origin ferments in an anaerobic environment to produce flammable methane gas shall be one of the priorities of the Federal Government.

Challenges to biogas development

- Inadequate biogas technology and knowledge development and transfer.
- There are no fiscal policies to encourage investment in biogas technology.
- Current policies and strategies put in place by governments are not adequate in attracting both domestic and foreign investments in biogas production.

- Inadequate expertise, training, and a lack of skilled and experienced masons to undertake the construction and maintenance of biogas digester plants.
- Training institutions have not designed and implemented appropriate programmes to teach and train students in biogas technology.
- Inadequate political will concerning key factors that have a significant impact on determining the amount of biogas in the national energy mix.
- Low rate of commercialization of biogas.
- High perception of the bioenergy sector as high risk by financial institutions and investors.

Policy goals and measures

The Federal Government shall promote the development of biogas to reach at least 3% of Nigerian homes and institutions by 2030.

To achieve this policy goal, the federal government, through its relevant agencies and in collaboration with other stakeholders, shall implement the following measures:

Supply side

1. Promote locally adaptable research and development on appropriate technologies for the conversion of solid waste to biogas.
2. Support the establishment of biogas pilot sites in each of the six geopolitical zones and the Federal Capital Territory to serve as centres for knowledge and capacity development.
3. Provide incentives for local entrepreneurs for the installation of biogas energy conversion systems in homes and institutions.
4. Pilot the use of biogas for cooking in all the federal unity schools and correctional facilities across the country.
5. Liaise with enterprise and business development service organizations such as ITF, SMEDAN and similar entities to train entrepreneurs on biogas development.
6. Facilitate access to international carbon markets for the purchase of CERs from biogas production.
7. Provide funds from TETFund for tertiary education and research institutions to conduct research in partnership with the biogas industry.

Demand side

1. Create biogas awareness and public education programmes.
2. Initiate pilot projects and programmes to demonstrate the effectiveness of biogas.
3. Tap into a network of local NGOs and influencers to scale up the biogas market.

Enabling environment

1. Provide tax relief for imported biogas construction equipment.
2. Establish a multi-stakeholder clean cooking committee that shall interface with all stakeholders to expand biogas technology to the grassroots.
3. Where required, reduce the requirements and period for permitting and licensing.

3.3 Biofuels

Biofuels such as ethanol and biodiesel are liquid fuels derived from biological materials such as trees, agricultural wastes, crops, or grass. Other biofuels such as methanol are derived from fossil sources such as natural gas. These fuels produce low carbon monoxide and toxic emissions. Despite the co-benefits of biofuels, it is largely underexplored and underdeveloped in Nigeria.

Challenges of biofuels development:

- There is very limited knowledge of biofuels in Nigeria.
- The use of biofuels as a cooking fuel will require regulation to ensure safety in handling
- The process of establishing biofuel plants is expensive and time consuming.
- Biofuels can only be used in pre-designed stoves.
- The local capacity and supply chain for biofuels production and supply is very limited.

Policy goals measures

The Federal Government shall facilitate a thriving biofuels industry and increase the share of biofuels in the overall cooking energy mix to 5% by 2030.

To achieve this policy goal, the federal government, through relevant agencies and in collaboration with other stakeholders, shall implement the following measures:

Supply side

1. Grant import duty waivers for imported biofuels for a period of not more than 10 years.
2. Expedite processing of licenses for importation of biofuels until adequate production is achieved locally.
3. Establish biofuels research and development programmes within existing energy research centres to provide capacity development in production of inputs, industry technology and process for the production of biofuels.
4. Include biofuels in existing intervention funds to enable access to single digit loans for investments in biofuels plants.
5. Support and work with sub-national governments to build local capacity on biofuels and its associated cooking equipment production.
6. Maintain a database of all biofuel plants, projects and programmes across the country.

Demand side

1. Create biofuels awareness and public education programme.
2. Initiate pilot projects and programmes to demonstrate the effectiveness of biofuels.
3. Tap into a network of local NGOs and influencers to scale up the biofuels market.

Enabling environment

1. Provide tax relief for imported biofuels production equipment.
2. Establish a multi-stakeholder clean cooking committee that shall interface with all stakeholders to expand biofuels technology to the grassroots.
3. Where required, reduce the requirements and period for permitting and licensing.

3.4 Fuel Efficient Biomass Cookstoves

Solid biomass, primarily firewood and charcoal, has been the primary cooking fuel for majority of Nigerian households. Technological advancements have resulted in the development of stoves that transfer heat from biomass burning more efficiently. The first extensively documented fuel efficient cookstove in Nigeria was the Save80 woodstove which was introduced in 2007 and registered as a CDM project in 2009. Ever since, a good number of both locally produced and imported fuel efficient cookstoves have been introduced into the Nigerian market.

While progress has been made by various actors to establish a supply chain for fuel efficient cookstoves, demand has not reached appreciable levels. Today nearly two in three Nigerian households still cook with solid biomass on traditional stoves.

Challenges to the growth of the market for fuel efficient cookstoves

- The cost of existing fuel efficient cookstoves is beyond the reach of most of the poor households in Nigeria.
- Lack of adequate information and awareness on the existence and co-benefits of fuel efficient cookstoves.
- Lack of adequate data on the scale of solid biomass consumption in Nigeria and its effect on the health and economics of households as well as environmental implications.
- Non availability of fuel efficient cookstoves in the regular markets.
- For those households that collect wood for free in the forest, there is low financial incentive switch.
- There is lack of policy and institutional frameworks for fuel efficient cookstoves expansion.
- The market is currently being driven by the private sector with little support from the government.
- Lack of enforcement of standards is also eroding public confidence on the efficacy of fuel efficient cookstoves currently being promoted by a number of stakeholders.

Policy goals and measures

The Federal Government shall establish a thriving fuel efficient cookstoves industry and increase the share of this solution in the overall cooking energy mix to 13% by 2030.
To achieve this policy goal, the federal government, through its relevant agencies and in collaboration with other stakeholders, shall implement the following measures:

Supply side

1. Identify, survey, map, assess and register the potential wood fuel resource stock outside the forest reserves.
2. Support the establishment of fuel efficient cookstoves development and testing centres in each of the six geopolitical zones and the Federal Capital Territory to serve as centres for knowledge and capacity development.
3. Support Standards Organization of Nigeria to operationalize the Standards for Biomass Cookstoves in Nigeria.
4. Establish a Clean Cooking Investment Fund to support at least 35 fuel-efficient cookstoves developers across the six geopolitical zones and the Federal Capital Territory.
5. Support local fuel efficient cookstoves developers and promoters to access the carbon market.
6. Undertake the deployment of fuel efficient institutional cookstoves in all federal government unity schools and correctional facilities.

Demand side

1. Commission a consumer segmentation study to identify and better understand the needs and preferences of the consumer segments in different regions in Nigeria.
2. Prepare an inventory of fuelwood resources consumed in Nigeria to regulate use of fuelwood.
3. Work with the Bank of Industry to launch a Clean Cooking Results-based Financing (CC-RBF) subsidy scheme
4. Develop a national multi-media information and awareness campaign to educate households on the co-benefits of fuel efficient cookstoves.
5. Make annual budgetary provisions for implementation of fuel efficient cookstoves demonstration projects.

Enabling environment

1. Provide tax relief for fuel efficient cookstoves production equipment and parts.
2. Establish a multi-stakeholder clean cooking committee that shall interface with all stakeholders to expand fuel efficient cookstoves technology to the grassroots.
3. Where required, reduce the requirements and period for permitting and licensing.

3.5 Briquettes

Briquettes are solid fuels made from carbonized or non-carbonized biomass or densified biomass that is subsequently carbonized. Briquettes can be manufactured from various waste sources such as tree branches or twigs, charcoal dust, firewood, papers, nut shells, coconut shells and sawdust. While briquettes have been proven to be a suitable substitute to solid biomass for cooking, it has not been popularized despite the existence of sufficient agricultural wastes to sustain the industry.

Challenges to the growth of the market for briquettes

- Lack of adequate information and awareness on the existence and co-benefits of briquettes.
- Low growth and development of briquette industry due to technology cost.

- Slow uptake of briquettes stunts industry growth due to insufficient sales volumes.
- The government's current low interest in briquette production has not encouraged market development and expansion.
- There have been several challenges facing the promotion and adoption of briquettes in urban areas, as they compete directly with wood charcoal, which is unregulated, and therefore has a price advantage.
- Potential concern about briquette companies being subject to multiple fees, licenses, and taxes, especially VAT.

Policy measures

The Federal Government shall increase the share of briquettes in the overall cooking fuel mix to 5% by 2030. To achieve this policy statement, the Federal Government, through its relevant agencies and in collaboration with other stakeholders, shall implement the following measures:

Supply side

1. Support the establishment of briquettes development and testing centres in each of the six geopolitical zones and the Federal Capital Territory to serve as centres for knowledge and capacity development.
2. Support the development and implementation of standards for briquettes production and use in Nigeria.
3. Establish a Clean Cooking Investment Fund to support producers to establish briquettes supply chain across the six geopolitical zones and the Federal Capital Territory.
4. Support local briquette developers and promoters to access the carbon market.

Demand side

1. Conduct market studies to better understand consumer preferences in fuel and stove attributes, and better enforcement of existing forestry and charcoal regulations.
2. Prepare an inventory of solid biomass consumed in Nigeria to better understand the scale of the market for briquettes.
3. Work with the Bank of Industry to launch a Clean Cooking Results-based Financing (CC-RBF) subsidy scheme
4. Develop a national multi-media information and awareness campaign to educate households on the co-benefits of briquettes.
5. Make annual budgetary provisions for implementation of briquettes demonstration projects.

Enabling environment

1. Provide tax relief for briquettes production equipment and parts.
2. Establish a multi-stakeholder clean cooking committee that shall interface with all stakeholders to expand briquettes fuel to the grassroots.
3. Where required, reduce the requirements and period for permitting and licensing.

3.6 Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) - Electric Cookstoves

The ultimate goal of the Federal Government is to achieve complete transition to carbon-neutral cooking solutions consistent with the Energy Transition Plan. This will be achieved through the expansion of electric

cooking, especially through renewable energy sources. Current policy measures shall serve as building blocks for this net-zero cooking energy future for Nigeria.

Challenges to the growth of modern energy cooking services

- Limited knowledge and education on MECS technologies.
- For solar cooking, most of the technologies developed are perceived as meant for the poor or people with low socio-economic status. This perception weakens the overall economic value and attractiveness of the solution.
- Electric cooking is often perceived as being disruptive of the prevailing cooking culture.
- All MECS technologies are expensive compared to other cooking solutions.
- For electric cookers, highly unreliable electricity supply and unstable voltage can cause disruptions in cooking and unusual surges resulting in fire incidents, or unprotected cable can lead to electrocution.

Policy goals and measures

The Federal Government shall increase the share of Modern Energy Cooking Services in the overall cooking fuel mix to 20% by 2030.

To achieve this policy goal, the federal government, through its relevant agencies and in collaboration with other stakeholders, shall implement the following measures:

Supply side

1. Strengthen and expand electricity generation, transmission and distribution consistent with the Energy Transition Plan.
2. Work with electricity generation, transmission and distribution companies to improve the reliability of supply.
3. Expand off-grid electricity access nationwide.
4. Deploy single-digit loans for manufacturers and private entities to promote MECS technologies.
5. Support developers of MECS technologies to have access to the carbon market.

Demand side

1. Incentivize electricity cooking by working with electricity generation, transmission and distribution companies to establish pro-poor tariffs.
2. Develop and conduct comprehensive information and awareness campaign to educate the public on the co-benefits of MECS.
3. Develop and implement MECS demonstration projects.
4. Make budgetary provisions for promotion of MECS technology in the annual budgets.

Enabling environment

1. Reform the electricity industry to increase supply and reliability.
2. Enact enabling laws that promote MECS technologies.
3. Provide tax reliefs for private enterprises involved in MECS.
4. Establish a multi-stakeholder clean cooking committee that shall interface with all stakeholders to expand MECS to the grassroots.
5. Where required, reduce the requirements and period for permitting and licensing.

4. Means of Policy Implementation

The following are important means for the effective implementation of the policy:

4.1 Finance

The projected financial requirements for achieving universal access to clean cooking by 2030 is huge and still growing. While the investment required seems substantial, the costs of inaction on health, gender, and the environment is estimated to be more than 500 times higher. The Federal Government of Nigeria seeks to mobilise and manage financial resources to meet the goals of the national policy on clean cooking. Financing the implementation of the policy shall be mobilized from both domestic and international sources as detailed below:

Domestic sources

National and Sub-National Annual Budgets: Since the National Appropriation Act of 2013, the Federal Government has consistently featured clean cooking in annual national budgets. Consistent with the financial requirements of the national policy on clean cooking, the Federal Government shall ensure annual budgetary allocations to promote the expansion of access to clean cooking solutions in the country. The government is committed to transparency and accountability for all funds allocated to clean cooking projects and shall ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of spending.

Through this policy, the Federal Government of Nigeria shall, through its MDAs, make budgetary promotion of clean cooking actions. Each MDA shall make a provision of not less than Fifty Million Naira (NGN 50,000,000) annually for promotion of clean cooking activities. The federal government shall encourage state governments to make similar provisions for the clean cooking sector.

Ecological Fund – Established in 1981, the fund constitutes 1% of the Federation Account and is known as the Derivation and Ecology Fund. The primary objective of the fund is to have a pool of resources that would be solely devoted to the funding of ecological projects. All the states and LGAs receive their share of the fund as part of their monthly allocations.

Through this policy, the federal government shall set aside 2% of the Ecological Fund annually to finance clean cooking actions. This percentage shall be domiciled in the Ecological Fund Office. Releases shall be made to the Clean Cooking Committee for implementation of actions based on the clean cooking budgets of the MDAs and the sub committees.

Green Bond – The Federal Government, through the Federal Ministry of Environment, initiated the Green Bond as a domestic finance mechanism to fund the implementation of the NDCs and to complement international funding. Since its inception in 2017, the bond has been issued twice (2017 & 2019), and over 25 billion naira was realised and used to finance green projects.

Through this policy, the federal government shall set aside at least 10% of Green Bond earnings to finance clean cooking actions. The government shall mandate all relevant MDAs to develop specific clean cooking projects to be financed by the bond. Projects that have the potential for maximum positive impact shall be prioritized.

Development Finance Institutions – This policy shall leverage on the existing Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) N500 billion Naira fund to finance renewable energy initiatives. This fund is part of the apex bank's post COVID 19 plan to boost local manufacturing, financing environmentally friendly energy production, research and innovation. The policy shall also leverage a related mechanism established by the Bank of Industry in partnership with UNDP under the Access to Renewable Energy Programme to provide financing for renewable energy projects in Nigeria.

The Federal Government, through this policy, shall mandate all national development banks to set aside certain percentage of their intervention funds for clean cooking financing. These percentages, together with the terms and conditions, shall be negotiated and agreed by the government stakeholders.

Commercial banks – Through the CBN, the Federal Government shall encourage commercial banks to lend to clean cooking businesses. This includes specific de-risking initiatives as may be designed by the CBN. The CBN shall also encourage commercial banks to increase their Corporate Social Responsibility budgets for clean cooking interventions in disadvantaged communities.

International sources

Carbon market - The Federal Government has noted the increasing role of the carbon offset market is fuelling a shift to clean cooking in several developing countries. This could assist poor Nigerian households in making the transition to cleaner cooking solutions. The Federal Government seeks to drive down the cost of clean cooking solutions for households and institutions by promoting access to the carbon market through the following means:

- Conduct capacity development for the Designated National Authority (DNA) so it can have the required skills to support clean cooking project developers;
- Provide support to the DNA to be able to work with project developers to come up with projects that can be qualified to participate in the carbon market. Such support shall come in the form of embedded experts, sponsorship of project preparation process, meetings and workshops.
- Support and facilitate linkage meetings between clean cooking project developers and local and international investors.

Various climate finance funds – The Federal Government shall continuously identify sources of climate finance such as the Green Climate Fund, NAMA Facility, Global Environment Facility, Adaptation Fund and Clean Technology Fund, etc. The Federal Government shall deepen collaborations and explore opportunities to use these climate finance opportunities to fund clean cooking actions in the country.

Bilateral and Multilateral support - Over the years, Nigeria has received a good number of bilateral and multilateral support for clean cooking projects. These sources include the European Union, USAID, UKAID, Australian High Commission, GIZ, UNDP, Swiss Embassy, Governments of Canada and Norway, Kuwait Fund, FAO among others. The Federal Government, through this policy, shall deepen engagements with these institutions and agencies and encourage them to increase funding to the clean cooking sector in the country.

International Development Banks – International development banks such as the World Bank (WB) and African

Development Bank (AfDB) have been strong partners for providing finance for the implementation of clean energy and climate actions in Nigeria. The World Bank's Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project and the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa hosted by AfDB are some of the actions of these financing institutions that have promoted clean cooking investments in the country. The Federal Government, through this policy, shall deepen engagements with the international development banks to inject more finance for clean cooking expansion in Nigeria.

4.2 Research and innovation

Research and innovation are critical to the development of a thriving clean cooking industry. This will enhance local content, grow clean cooking industrialisation, drive down costs and create jobs. The Federal Government will invest in research, development and innovation through the six energy research centres managed under the Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN). The ECN will strengthen collaboration, coordination and funding among these centres:

- Centre for Energy Research and Development, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife;
- Centre for Energy Research and Training, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria;
- National Centre for Energy and Environment, Benin;
- National Centre for Energy Efficiency and Conservation, Lagos;
- National Centre for Energy Research and Development, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; and
- Sokoto Energy Research Centre, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto.

Emphasis of research, development and innovation in these centres shall include:

- Advanced research on clean cooking technologies that meets the requirements to be qualified as "clean" and adaptable to cooking cultures of the various regions of Nigeria;
- Advanced research on clean cooking fuels, besides LPG and electricity, including biofuels, high performing briquettes, solar cookers, etc;
- Periodic capacity building for clean cooking developers and promoters; and
- Collaborative engagement in the organization of annual clean cooking camps.
- The clean cooking activities of these centres shall be financed by the various funds to be created through this policy.

4.3 Standards and Testing

There should be no doubt about the performance of clean cooking stoves and fuels in terms of safety, fuel efficiency, and emissions. The Federal Government shall build public trust on the performance of clean cooking solutions through effective standards and testing.

The Federal Government shall make all efforts to enforce existing standards and regulations for LPG and electricity cooking equipment and fuels. Relevant agencies will be empowered to ensure effective enforcement

of these standards and regulations.

To ensure fuel efficient cookstoves being produced or imported in Nigeria meet minimum performance standards, the Standards Organisation of Nigeria in partnership with stakeholders established standards for biomass cookstoves in Nigeria in 2017. The government further established the National Stove Eligibility Laboratory at the National Centre for Energy Research and Development, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. With this policy, the Federal Government will strengthen standards and testing for fuel efficient cookstoves through the following measures:

- Establish fuel efficient cookstoves testing laboratories within all existing energy research centres and the Federal Capital territory. This shall include upgrading of the laboratory at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.
- Provide support to SON, including capacity development and provision of needed equipment and manpower to be able to fully enforce the standards.
- Provide support in building the capacity of stove developers to always ensure their stoves meet the minimum standards.
- Embark on awareness campaign to educate the public on the benefits of tested and standardized stoves.

4.4 Local Content Development

It is the primary objective of the Federal Government to build local capacity in all aspects of the clean cooking value chain. The reliance on imports leads to increased costs and loss of revenue; loss of capacity to create jobs; and high retail cost of cooking equipment and fuels. This policy shall build local capacity to ensure fuel and technological self-sufficiency in Nigeria. The aim of the local content policy is to create industrialisation, new green jobs and transfer of technology.

The local content development shall be achieved through the following initiatives:

- All federal government procurement shall prioritise local sourcing of technologies and services. Funding from the Federal Government appropriation can only be used for imported clean cooking services where local alternatives cannot be found.
- Establishment of a "Venture Accelerator Fund" from one of the funds to be established through this policy. This Fund shall be used to provide conditional investment grants to at least seven clean cooking developers annually who shall be selected through a competitive process.
- Funding of vocational training in clean cooking technologies in all geopolitical zones, shall be carried out in collaboration with the research and innovation centres.
- Organize annual clean cooking camps where research and innovation are tested.

4.5 Gender Mainstreaming

Unclean cooking and gender inequalities are inextricably linked. Women and young girls are the traditional cooks in Nigerian households and this is largely defined by the heavily tilted patriarchal nature of our society. Women

ESMAP, 2020, The-State-of-Access-to-Modern-Energy Cooking-Service

are therefore exposed to the health and protection risks associated with unclean cooking. Inadequate access to clean cooking further hinders progress towards gender equality and impedes efforts to reduce poverty. Women are not only affected by unclean cooking differently than men; they also contribute to actions that seek to promote clean cooking in a different manner. To ensure adequate gender mainstreaming, the Federal Government shall implement the following actions:

- Ensure that women are adequately represented in the Clean Cooking Committee. There shall be at least 40% women representation in the committee;
- Provision of enhanced support in capacity development, grant packages and access to finance for women-led organizations; and
- Target women-headed households and other vulnerable groups in demonstration projects.

4.6 Knowledge and Information Sharing

Knowledge and information sharing is important for enhancing supply of quality clean cooking solutions as well as supporting the growth in demand. The Federal Government of Nigeria seeks to bridge the knowledge and information gap by ensuring that suppliers have all the information they need to enhance domestic production of clean cooking services; while users can make informed choices according to their individual circumstances.
To close these gaps in information and knowledge sharing, the federal government shall, through this policy, implement the following actions:

- Promote fiscal measures to encourage foreign companies to invest in the Nigerian market.
- Provide conditional sponsored mentorship trips for bright entrepreneurs to established clean cooking equipment and fuels manufacturers overseas.
- Provide support for experts to periodically visit and train selected producers.
- Develop and implement a robust awareness campaign mobilizing various channels to reach the grassroots.

4.7 Monitoring and Evaluation

This policy shall be subjected to period monitoring and review. The following table provides a guide to effective monitoring and evaluation of the results of this policy:

Monitoring and evaluation activity	Contents of activity	Frequency of review	Conducted by who?	Conducted by who? Report forwarded to who?
Development of policy implementation plan	Details of activities that will be carried out and their timelines will be developed as an addendum to this policy. Progress in implementing the activities will be periodically reviewed against baseline.	Annually	Clean Cooking Committee	National Council on Climate Change
Sub-committees and clean cooking units' meetings	Each of the sub-committees and clean cooking units to be established by this policy shall meet at least once every quarter to review progress towards their various activities based on the policy implementation plan	Every quarter	Sub committees and clean cooking units	Clean Cooking Committee
Coordination meetings	The Clean Cooking Committee will meet at least once every quarter to review progress in implementation against policy indicators and map out next steps.	Every quarter	Clean Cooking Committee	National Council on Climate Change
Annual Clean Cooking Forum	The Clean Cooking Committee in partnership with stakeholders under the Nigeria Alliance for Clean Cooking shall jointly organise annual Clean Cooking Forum to take stock of progress in the implementation of the National Policy on Clean Cooking.	Annually	Clean Cooking Committee	National Council on Climate Change
Policy review	This policy shall be reviewed periodically to ensure it remains an effective document for enhancing the goals of the Federal Government on clean cooking.	Once every four years	Clean Cooking Committee	National Council on Climate Change

4.8 Sustainability

The sustainability of the reforms enshrined in this policy lies with sustained political support expressed through the Federal Executive Council approval of the policy and annual budgetary allocations to its various provisions. Enhanced sustainability of the reforms will also be sought through a legislation on clean cooking to be enacted by the National Assembly and assented to by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

4.9 Coordination with States

The Federal Government shall coordinate the implementation of the Policy in collaboration with all the states in the Federation and local government authorities. States and local governments shall been couraged to develop local level policies and plans consistent with their respective peculiarities and needs. Progress on the implementation of local and state level plans shall be presented at the annual National Clean Cooking Forum. State and local governments shall be encouraged to establish clean cooking agencies responsible for implementing these policies and plans, and coordinate activities with the Federal Government and other relevant stakeholders. The Federal Government shall facilitate capacity building for state and local agencies, and shall promote the training of clean cooking entrepreneurs at the local level. The Federal Government shall facilitate access to finance from both domestic and international sources to encourage the expansion of clean cooking access in states and local government areas.

5. Governance and Institutional Arrangements

In the short-term, the Federal Ministry of Environment through the Department of Climate Change (DCC) shall be the focal point for the implementation of the national policy on clean cooking. It shall work with other MDAs through the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change to coordinate the government's clean cooking interventions.

However, consistent with the Climate Change Act of 2021, the National Council for Climate Change remains the apex decision-making body on climate change in the country. The Secretariat of the Council is currently being provided by the Federal Ministry of Environment. Members of the council includes the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as Chairman; Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as Vice Chairman; and an appointed Secretary who also doubles as the Director General and Chief Executive Officer of the Council. Other members of the Council include all the relevant MDAs, Central Bank of Nigeria, the National Security Adviser, Nigeria Governors' Forum, Association of Local Governments, Nigerian Youth Congress, representing the Youth, representative of the private sector on climate change or environment-related matters, National Council for Women Societies, representing Women's Interests, representative of People With Disabilities, and representative of environment-related CSOs, appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Minister of Environment.

Consistent with the mandate of the National Council on Climate Change, a Clean Cooking Committee shall be established within the Council and shall be headed by the Secretary of the Council. Members of the Clean Cooking Committee shall essentially comprise of members of NCCC, excluding the President and Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Transport, Federal Ministry of Water Resources and National Security Adviser. Other government non-NCCC MDAs including Energy Commission of Nigeria, Standards Organization of Nigeria, National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Petroleum Resources, Federal Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information and National Orientation as well as representatives from the National Assembly shall be included in the Clean Cooking Committee.

The multi-stakeholder Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cooking shall serve as an advisory body of the Clean Cooking Committee. The advisory body shall provide day-to-day technical advice on best practices in national clean cooking delivery.

Through this policy, Clean Cooking Units shall be established in the relevant MDAs with specific task of integrating key elements of this Policy into the respective mandates of the MDAs. These Units shall be under the National Clean Cooking Committee and shall be responsible for identifying entry points and cascading decisions of the National Council on Climate Change as it pertains clean cooking into their core ministerial mandates. The National Clean Cooking Committee shall also superintend over State Clean Cooking Units to be established through this policy. Further, through this policy, sub-committees on standards & testing, finance, information & awareness, gender mainstreaming, R&D and capacity development and monitoring and evaluation shall be created under the supervision of the National Clean Cooking Committee.

Other stakeholders including the private sector, CSOs/NGOs, development organizations, the academia and the media shall support implementation of this policy. Below are the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders.
The table below shows the stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities.

S/N	Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities
1	National Council on Climate Change	Shall provide overall steering structure and supervise the Clean Cooking Committee.
2	Clean Cooking Committee	• Shall coordinate implementation of the policy • Shall coordinate the development of a National • Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan as an addendum to this policy. • Shall work to ensure Executive and Legislative backing for the policy.
3	Federal Ministry of Environment	• Shall support faithful implementation of the Policy • Shall establish a clean cooking unit to mainstreams clean cooking programming into its mandate • Shall support other federal MDAs and State • Ministries of Environment to establish clean cooking units. • Shall work with other stakeholders to develop the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan • Shall implement programmes assigned to it in the National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan
4	Federal Ministry of Health	• Shall support faithful implementation of the Policy • Shall establish a clean cooking unit to mainstreams clean cooking programming into its mandate. • Shall work with other stakeholders to develop the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan • Shall implement programmes assigned to it in the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan
5	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	• Shall support faithful implementation of the Policy • Shall establish a clean cooking unit to mainstreams clean cooking programming into its mandate. • Shall work with other stakeholders to develop the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan • Shall implement programmes assigned to it in the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan
6	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	• Shall support faithful implementation of the Policy • Shall establish a clean cooking unit to mainstreams clean cooking programming into its mandate. • Shall work with other stakeholders to develop the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan • Shall implement programmes assigned to it in the National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan
7	Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources	• Shall support faithful implementation of the Policy • Shall establish a clean cooking unit to mainstreams clean cooking programming into its mandate.

		• Shall work with other stakeholders to develop the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan • Shall implement programmes assigned to it in the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan
8	Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning	• Shall support faithful implementation of the Policy • Shall establish a clean cooking unit to mainstreams clean cooking programming into its mandate. • Shall work with other stakeholders to develop the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan • Shall implement programmes assigned to it in the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan
9	Federal Ministry of Information and National Orientation	• Shall support faithful implementation of the Policy • Shall establish a clean cooking unit to mainstreams clean cooking programming into its mandate. • Shall work with other stakeholders to develop the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan • Shall implement programmes assigned to it in the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan
10	Ministry of Justice	• Shall support processes to ensure the policy gets • Executive and Legislative backing.
11	Ministry of Mines and Steel Development	• Shall support faithful implementation of the Policy • Shall establish a clean cooking unit to mainstreams clean cooking programming into its mandate. • Shall work with other stakeholders to develop the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan • Shall implement programmes assigned to it in the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan
12	Federal Ministry of Power	• Shall support faithful implementation of the Policy • Shall establish a clean cooking unit to mainstreams clean cooking programming into its mandate. • Shall work with other stakeholders to develop the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan • Shall implement programmes assigned to it in the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan
13	National Bureau of Statistics	• Shall support faithful implementation of the Policy • Shall establish a clean cooking unit to mainstreams clean cooking programming into its mandate. • Shall work with other stakeholders to develop the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan

		• Shall implement programmes assigned to it in the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan
14	Energy Commission of Nigeria	• Shall support faithful implementation of the Policy • Shall establish a clean cooking unit to mainstreams clean cooking programming into its mandate. • Shall work with other stakeholders to develop the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan • Shall implement programmes assigned to it in the • National Clean Cooking Policy Implementation Plan
15	The National Assembly	Shall support efforts aimed at ensuring the policy enjoys Legislative backing
16	Standards Organisation of Nigeria	Shall implement all standards and regulations for the clean cooking industry
17	Central Bank of Nigeria	Shall support efforts aimed at providing financial and fiscal incentives for the clean cooking industry
18	Association of Local Governments of Nigeria	Shall support efforts aimed expanding access to clean cooking solutions to the grassroots
19	Nigeria Governor's Forum	Shall efforts aim at domesticating this policy at the sub-national levels
20	Nigeria Youth Congress	Shall work with the committee to ensure youth inclusivity in the implementation of this policy
21	Private Sector	Shall work with the Clean Cooking Committee to ensure enhanced private sector participation in the sector
22	National Council for Women Societies	Shall ensure gender mainstreaming in the implementation of all aspects of this policy
23	Representatives of Persons with Disabilities	Shall ensure that the special needs of persons with disabilities are adequately covered in clean cooking programming
24	Civil Society Organisations	• Shall support faithful implementation of the Policy • Shall support the development the National Clean • Cooking Policy Implementation Plan
25	Development Organisations	Shall work with the national and sub-national governments to mobilize international finance and expertise for the clean cooking sector
26	Academia	• Shall support research and innovation efforts • Shall support capacity building and knowledge transfer programmes
27	Media	Shall disseminate information on clean cooking to the general public