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The Private Sector's Role in Driving the Clean Cooking Transition in Tanzania:

Establishing an Industry Coordination Platform



Key Implementors



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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
CCAK	Clean Cooking Association of Kenya
CCAT	Clean Cooking Alliance of Tanzania
CCFAT	Clean Cookstoves and Fuels Alliance of Tanzania
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology (Tanzania)
EPC	Electric Pressure Cooker
EWURA	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
GSMA	Global System for Mobile Communications Association
ICS	Improved Cookstoves
ICR	Facility Investment Climate Reform Facility
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MECS	Modern Energy Cooking Services
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
NCCS	National Clean Cooking Strategy (Tanzania)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
R&D	Research and Development
REA	Rural Energy Agency
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
TACCS	Tanzania Association of Clean Cooking Stakeholders
TaTEDO	Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organisation
TAREA	Tanzania Renewable Energy Association
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund

Executive Summary

Tanzania's National Clean Cooking Strategy 2024–2034 targets 80% household adoption of clean cooking solutions by 2034, from the current estimates of 10 per cent. To achieve this ambitious goal, optimising the participation of the private sector, fuel suppliers, stove manufacturers, and distributors to innovate, invest, and scale solutions nationwide is crucial to meeting the targets. Yet the clean cooking industry in Tanzania remains fragmented and under-coordinated, diluting its impact. Former coalitions, such as the Clean Cookstoves and Fuels Alliance of Tanzania (CCFAT) became dormant, and recent efforts (Clean Cooking Alliance of Tanzania in 2021, Tanzania Association of Clean Cooking Stakeholders in 2022) have yet to attain influence.

This paper advocates for the establishment of a formal industry coordination platform to unify all clean cooking stakeholders: LPG, electric cooking, biofuels, and improved stove actors, under one umbrella. Such a platform would enable the private sector to drive the transition through:

1. Joint standards and self-regulation:

Developing a voluntary code of practice on product safety, quality, marketing ethics and after-sales service to build consumer trust.

2. Shared market data and transparency:

Pooling data on customer reach, regional coverage, fuel stock levels and prices to identify gaps e.g. rural “last-mile” supply deficits and inform investment, while supporting national reporting and progress tracking.

3. Last-mile distribution partnerships:

Fostering collaboration among suppliers and distributors, such as LPG firms partnering with microfinance and community networks to extend modern cooking solutions to underserved areas cost-effectively.

4. Local manufacturing and innovation support:

Coordinating training, financing and technology transfer to boost local production of stoves and fuels, incubate new business models (such as pay-as-you-go LPG), and scale homegrown innovations, thereby creating jobs.

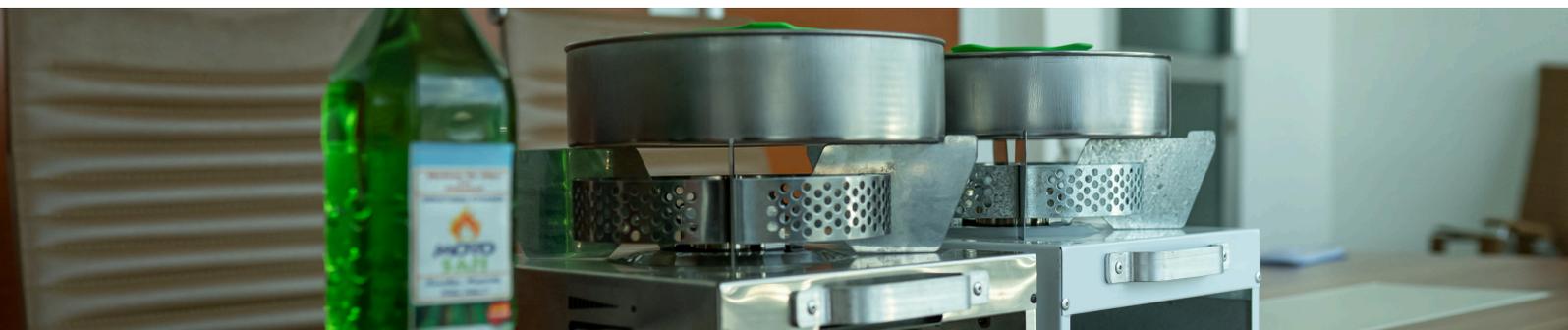
5. Unified consumer education campaigns:

Aligning on consumer awareness and education standards so that all players deliver consistent messages on clean cooking benefits and safe use, overcoming misinformation such as electric cooking costs and improving public confidence.

By institutionalising these functions, the platform would amplify the industry's voice in policy dialogues, streamline engagement with government and donors, and accelerate market growth. President Samia Suluhu Hassan has explicitly called upon Tanzania's private sector to invest massively in clean cooking technologies for easy access by every citizen .

A well-coordinated industry body can translate this call into action - crowding in investment, steering supportive policies, and ensuring that commitments under the national strategy turn into results on the ground. Critically, the platform must be designed to be sustainable and independent, not reliant on any single host organisation or project.

It should be a member-driven association that outlives donor cycles, a lasting institution to see Tanzania through to 2030 and beyond.



1. Context: A Fragmented Market Facing a Herculean Task

Over 90% of Tanzanians still cook with firewood or charcoal, while modern fuels like LPG and electricity account for barely 8% of primary use. This stark baseline underpins Tanzania's commitment to dramatically expand clean cooking access by 2034. Tanzania has taken important steps - from VAT exemptions on LPG equipment to high-level political support for the clean-cooking agenda, yet overall market penetration remains low. Household uptake of LPG is below 10%, according to the Clean Cooking Alliance's Tanzania Country Profile (CCA, 2023), despite promotional efforts and earlier private-sector innovations such as the pay-as-you-go LPG model pioneered by KopaGas. Electric-cooking adoption is even lower - approximately 3% - as reported by the Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS, 2023) programme, constrained by misconceptions about cost, appliance affordability, and grid reliability. [1] Meanwhile, improved biomass stove initiatives, active for years, have not displaced the dominance of wood fuel.

A major bottleneck is the lack of a strong coordinating mechanism for the clean cooking sector. Unlike solar electrification, where Tanzania has vibrant industry associations and clearer policy frameworks, the clean cooking space is dispersed. Responsibilities span multiple ministries: energy, environment, health, etc., and countless individual enterprises, from large LPG companies to small stove artisans.

Until recently, there was no unified "industry voice" or forum to engage government or to self-organise solutions. The need for such a body has been explicitly recognised: "There is a need for a strong coordinating body for clean cooking," notes a 2022 market assessment, pointing to nascent groups that "could grow into this".

In 2013–2015, stakeholders formed the Clean Cookstoves and Fuels Alliance of Tanzania (CCFAT), with ambitious goals of reaching 10 million households by 2020. But without sustained funding and institutional support, CCFAT became dormant. More recently, two new networks emerged: the Clean Cooking Alliance of Tanzania (CCAT) convened by TaTEDO in 2021, and the Tanzania Association of Clean Cooking Stakeholders (TACCS) launched with SNV support in 2022. These initiatives signal momentum, but "they are yet to reach influential status". Coordination gaps persist, a fact underscored during stakeholder dialogues around the National Clean Cooking Strategy.

Participants noted poor coordination and siloed efforts as a barrier, alongside outdated policies and financing hurdles. In short, Tanzania's clean cooking market today is fragmented, with each company or NGO largely working on its own without a dedicated mechanism for knowledge sharing and dialogue.

The global clean cooking sector is maturing. In early 2022, several enterprises raised unprecedented levels of capital, and the launch of the \$70 million Spark+ Africa fund demonstrated investor appetite for scaling clean cooking businesses. Tanzania can tap into this wave of investment and innovation, but it must create an enabling ecosystem domestically.

That means uniting the industry to tackle common challenges like consumer awareness and last-mile distribution and to present a stable, attractive market to investors and financiers. The private sector, if properly organised, can be the engine of Tanzania's clean cooking transition, delivering the bulk of the stoves, fuels, and services needed to reach the targeted 80% households.

What has been missing is the platform to harness this engine. The following sections outline the proposed Industry Coordination Platform, its roles, structure, and how it can transform a loose collection of actors into a powerful coalition driving Tanzania's clean cooking revolution.

[1] ncmc.go.tz.

[1] Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA, 2023). Tanzania Country Profile – LPG penetration below 10%. <https://www.cleancooking.org/country-profiles/tanzania/>

MECS (2023). Tanzania eCooking Market Assessment – electric cooking ~3%. <https://mecs.org.uk/>

2. Proposed Solution: An Industry Coordination Platform

Establish a formal Clean Cooking Industry Platform in Tanzania that brings together LPG suppliers, electric cooking providers, improved biomass stove producers, biofuel companies, and their distribution partners under one umbrella. This platform would serve as the unified voice of the clean cooking sector, a data-sharing hub, and a self-regulatory body to uphold standards and advocate for supportive policies. It is, in essence, an “association of all clean cooking stakeholders” institutionalised with a governance structure and full-time coordination capacity. By learning from past attempts and best practices in other countries, the platform would be designed to endure and actively drive the market forward over the next decade.

2.1 Core Functions and Benefits

The industry platform would perform several critical functions currently missing in Tanzania’s clean cooking ecosystem:

- » **Developing Voluntary Codes and Standards:** The platform would coordinate members to agree on voluntary codes of conduct regarding product quality, safety, marketing, and after-sales service. This could include adopting and disseminating standards e.g. Tanzania Bureau of Standards’ guidelines for LPG and cookstoves and committing all members to abide by them. A top priority is ensuring consumer safety and product reliability, for instance, proper cylinder handling, stove durability, and truthful marketing claims. Today, questions abound: “Are the cooking solutions available in Tanzania tested? Who is supposed to support testing?”. Currently, lack of enforceable quality standards means sub-par devices can reach the market unchecked, undermining consumer trust.

An industry code would fill this gap by self-policing the market: members would label and certify products as meeting certain safety/emission standards, share best practices on customer training and maintenance, and refrain from misleading advertising. In Kenya, for example, the Clean Cooking Association of Kenya (CCAK) has worked closely with the government to develop standards and testing protocols for cookstoves and fuels

[1] A Tanzanian platform could do the same by collaborating with TBS and labs to ensure that “clean” truly means clean and safe. Such self-regulation not only protects consumers but also protects reputable companies from unfair competition by low-quality vendors.



» Sharing Market Data for Transparency: Data-sharing would be a cornerstone of the platform, giving both industry and government a clearer picture of progress and gaps. At present, reliable data on stove/fuel sales, geographic coverage, or prices is scarce and siloed. Each company knows its own sales, but national visibility is lacking. The platform can implement confidential data collection from members such as quarterly sales by region, average prices, instances of fuel stock-outs and aggregate this information. The result could be a shared “market dashboard” accessible to members and policy-makers providing crucial inputs for planning investments and interventions. As the Clean Cooking Alliance notes, “transparent and accessible data on the industry’s performance and progress is a vital tool” for all stakeholders. For example, knowing which districts have few suppliers or frequent LPG shortages allows targeted expansion or policy support. Shared data will also feed into the government’s MRV (Monitoring, Reporting, Verification) system for the clean cooking strategy, enabling Tanzania to track its trajectory toward the 80% access goal. Importantly, data transparency can attract investors who currently perceive the market as high-risk due to information gaps. If the platform can show credible figures on growth, consumer payment rates, etc., it builds confidence for banks and funds to inject capital.

» Facilitating Last-Mile Distribution Partnerships: Reaching rural and low-income consumers, the “last mile,” is one of Tanzania’s toughest challenges. No single company can easily build distribution in every village, but collectively, industry players can leverage each other’s networks. The platform would act as a matchmaker for partnerships: for instance, an LPG distributor might team up with a solar home system company or an NGO network already present in remote communities to retail gas or electric cookers. Members could share transport logistics to bring down costs on difficult routes or coordinate to avoid duplication in the same area. The aim is an integrated supply chain that ensures the consistent availability of fuels and appliances nationwide. Stakeholders have called for exactly this kind of collaboration, highlighting the need for “partnerships and stakeholder collaboration” to extend clean cooking access. Through regular forums and working groups, the platform can help companies negotiate MoUs to use each other’s retail outlets or co-launch last-mile marketing campaigns. Ultimately, a coordinated approach can solve distribution bottlenecks that no actor could crack alone, ensuring that even consumers in Kigoma or rural Mtwara can reliably obtain LPG refills, ethanol, pellets or e-cookers.

» Supporting Local Manufacturing and Innovation: Tanzania stands to gain enormously by developing local industries for clean cooking solutions. From assembling LPG cylinders and biomass briquettes to manufacturing improved cookstoves or even electric pressure cookers domestically. The platform would champion policies and programs to nurture local entrepreneurs and manufacturers. This includes advocating for financial support to manufacturers and distributors, including, concessional loans, grants for SMEs, as well as capacity-building. For example, members could jointly fund training workshops on modern stove production techniques, or create an innovation challenge fund for start-ups with new ideas such as advanced biomass pellet stoves or IoT-enabled energy meters. By pooling resources, the industry can also set up shared facilities, imagine a central testing lab or a parts supply warehouse that small producers can use.



Coordination prevents reinventing the wheel: if one company has developed a viable burner design or a successful consumer finance model, the platform allows knowledge transfer to others. The end goal is a vibrant ecosystem where more of the value chain is Tanzanian owned, lowering costs and creating jobs while scaling up output. The experience from neighbouring Kenya is instructive whereby the industry association (CCAK) has programs to build member capacity and attract international partnerships for local production. In Tanzania, institutions like TIRDO and CAMARTEC (industrial research organisations) could partner with the platform to advance clean cooking tech R&D. A unified industry voice can also lobby for tax incentives or subsidies to boost local manufacturing, complementing the government's push as we've seen with the recent VAT exemptions for briquettes and LPG equipment.



In summary, these functions turn the proposed platform into the nerve centre of Tanzania's clean cooking market by setting norms, sharing information, fostering cooperation, and collectively tackling market barriers. This will significantly amplify the impact of each individual business and program. It allows the private sector to truly lead the transition, in partnership with the government rather than in siloed spurts. The next section discusses how the platform could be structured and sustained in practice.

» Coordinating Consumer Education and Marketing: Lack of awareness is repeatedly cited as a major barrier to clean cooking uptake in Tanzania. Many households stick to traditional methods due to ingrained cooking habits, lack of information on alternatives, or mistrust. Misconceptions include fear of LPG explosions or the belief that electric cooking is too expensive.

The platform would coordinate nationwide consumer education campaigns to tackle these misconceptions and promote behaviour change, effectively creating a unified marketing front for clean cooking. Rather than each company running micro awareness programs in isolation, the association can develop standard messaging (in Swahili and local languages) about the health benefits of clean cooking, proper usage of new devices (lighting a gas stove safely, using an EPC efficiently), and where to find products.

These campaigns via radio, TV, roadshows, and social media can be jointly funded and have far greater reach and credibility if coming from an alliance of stakeholders, including the government. The platform can set quality standards for consumer outreach, ensuring that information is accurate and evidence based. For instance, all members must refrain from disparaging competing fuels in marketing and instead focus on converting people from wood/charcoal to other clean alternatives.

Consumer trust will also rise if the public sees an organized sector: an association can introduce a "Clean Cooking Seal of Approval" for vendors or products that meet its code, giving households confidence in what they buy. As the TACCS chairman highlighted, people need clarity on "what is clean and what is not" through testing and certification. A concerted education effort, underpinned by such standards, can accelerate adoption by making clean cooking aspirational and mainstream.



2.2 Platform Structure and Governance

To be effective, the industry platform must have a formal structure and legitimacy. It is envisaged as a membership-based organisation (association or alliance) registered in Tanzania, open to all bona fide players in the clean cooking value chain. Key aspects of its structure might include:

- » **Broad Membership:** The platform should include all major private-sector actors in clean cooking including LPG suppliers (importers, distributors, retailers), improved cookstove producers, briquette and biomass fuel suppliers, biogas companies, electric cooking appliance distributors, and relevant service providers such as microfinance institutions offering energy loans, carbon project developers, etc. Development partners (donors, NGOs) and research institutions can join as non-voting associates or observers.

Crucially, no single technology or fuel dominates because the alliance unifies LPG, electricity, and biomass interests, reflecting the strategy's multi-solution approach. Presenting a unified industry voice of clean cooking sector actors prevents fragmentation of lobbying efforts with certain solutions given preference over others.

Tanzania's experience shows the danger of disjointed voices, such as the heavy focus on LPG by some politicians has at times sidelined other solutions. A combined platform can advocate for all clean fuels as complementary, aligning with the principle that "we need all types of clean cooking solutions" for sustainability.

- » **Governance and Independence:** Members would elect a governing board (e.g. a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, and committee heads) representing different sub-sectors and possibly regions. The platform could start under the auspices of a respected neutral convener (for instance, co-chaired initially by a government representative and a private sector leader) but should quickly establish its own identity. It is important that the platform not be seen as a single company's club or a donor's project. To avoid reliance on any one host, it would set up its own secretariat, a small team to run day-to-day coordination, fundraising, and programs. Lessons from the past include the old CCFAT, which was heavily backed by a few NGOs, and when project funding ended, so did activity.

The platform should institute member contributions and diverse funding streams to sustain itself. For example, in Kenya, CCAK's secretariat operations are supported through member fees, training services, and periodic grants, which have allowed it to become the country's "most influential player in the clean cooking sector" over time.⁴ The Tanzania platform can emulate this by gradually moving to a self-financed model, while leveraging initial donor support for startup costs.

It could even incubate within an existing entity like TAREA (Tanzania Renewable Energy Association) in the very beginning since TAREA already advocates for clean cooking among other issues but eventually spin off as a dedicated body once capacity is built.

⁴ <https://www.icr-facility.eu/intervention/promoting-the-clean-cooking-sector-in-kenya-through-public-private-dialogue/#:~:text=contribute,and%20improve%20its%20policy%20advocacy>

» Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) Role: A critical part of the platform's mandate is to serve as the conduit for industry input into government policy and programs. Regular forums or working groups should be established with ministries (Energy, Finance, Health, Environment, Local Government, etc.) and regulators like EWURA. The platform would coordinate policy positions on behalf of members. For instance, a unified recommendation on LPG pricing regulations or input into electrification plans to include cooking. By speaking as one voice, the industry can more effectively advocate for reforms such as VAT removal on all clean cooking equipment, streamlined standards, or results-based incentives for companies. The platform essentially becomes the government's go-to consultative body on any clean cooking initiative, ensuring policies are informed by on-the-ground market realities. The benefit of such structured dialogue has been demonstrated in Kenya, where CCAK coordinates closely with the government and received technical assistance to improve its advocacy. This resulted in evidence-based policy proposals and a "call to action" presented to officials. Similarly, in Tanzania, the new alliance could organise annual Clean Cooking Policy Dialogues, building on events like the June 2024 workshop co-hosted by CCAT and TACCS and follow up to hold authorities accountable to commitments in the NCCS.

Essentially, the platform professionalises advocacy moving from ad-hoc lobbying by individual companies to a coherent, research-backed policy engagement by the sector collectively.

» Coordination with Donors and Programs: Donor-funded programs such as the EU UNCDF-funded CookFund programme and the Africa Development Bank's initiatives struggle to identify private partners or align with local needs. An industry platform can streamline this by acting as an entry point for development partners.

The platform could maintain a database of companies and their capacities, coordinate proposals, or even manage industry-wide projects such as a bulk procurement program or a carbon credit program benefiting multiple members. This helps avoid duplication of pilots and ensures that grants/technical assistance are channelled where they have sector-wide impact. It also reinforces sustainability when external funding ends.

By establishing these structures and relationships, the coordination hub would embed itself as an indispensable institution in Tanzania's clean cooking landscape.

A measure of success will be when the question is no longer "who is responsible for clean cooking coordination?" because the answer is obvious: the industry platform is the recognised leader and partner to the government on this agenda.



3. Post-NCCS Launch: Sustaining Momentum and Measuring Progress

The platform would add value in the post-NCCS context as follows:

- » Tracking and Reporting (MRV): The strategy's success must be measured through robust monitoring, reporting, and verification of results, not just at the national level but across regions and technologies. The industry platform can take on a central MRV support role by gathering data from companies on stove/fuel dissemination, customer adoption rates, and operational bottlenecks. Instead of the government trying to collect multiple streams of data from firms, the platform aggregates and validates these inputs. It could establish a simple reporting system where members submit key indicators quarterly, possibly anonymised or aggregated by the secretariat to protect competitive information. This feeds into the Ministry of Energy's tracking system for the 80% access target. By being the trusted intermediary, the platform ensures accurate, timely data flows, which are essential for course correction. It can also leverage on achievements such as when a certain region shows a spike in uptake of a solution due to a coordinated campaign, those lessons can be shared and replicated.

Ultimately, this collective MRV strengthens accountability: the government sees who is delivering and where support is needed, while companies can track progress, or lack thereof, encouraging them to step up efforts.

- » Maintaining Public Trust and Enthusiasm: Early adopters of clean cooking need to become champions for broader society, and conversely, any negative incidents could set back the transition. By enforcing its voluntary code of conduct, the platform will work to maintain high customer satisfaction across the industry. For example, if substandard charcoal briquettes were found on the market or if there was an LPG accident due to improper installer training, the platform can respond swiftly by issuing advisories, retraining members, or by expelling those who flout safety rules. This self-policing builds long-term consumer trust, showing that the industry as a whole stands behind quality and safety. Additionally, the platform can continually feed the public narrative with positive stories and practical tips through its unified awareness campaigns. Rather than a one-time push, it institutionalises consumer education as an ongoing effort. Examples include seasonal campaigns before the rainy season on using dry biomass fuels, or promotions around major holidays when many families cook large meals. Keeping the public engaged and informed will sustain demand, which in turn justifies ongoing private investment. It also helps guard against political shifts in cases where there are leadership changes. A strong base of popular support for clean cooking that is fostered by consistent messaging increases the likelihood that policies remain favorable.



» Mobilising Investment and Innovation: With the platform in place, Tanzania sends a powerful signal to investors: that the clean cooking market is organised, growing, and is supported by policy. The unified industry voice can “crowd in” private investment by packaging market information and opportunities in ways financiers understand. For instance, the platform could produce an annual Clean Cooking Market Report for Tanzania, highlighting growth metrics, success stories, and opportunities, much like an industry prospectus.

It can facilitate investor roundtables where multiple companies pitch to impact investors or banks at once, rather than each enterprise raising capital on their own. Drawing from the example of CCAK in Kenya who presented a joint “call to action for the government” and business environment reform proposals, which helped align funding support.

Similarly, the Tanzania platform might coordinate proposals for results-based finance or carbon finance programs that benefit many members. By acting collectively, even smaller enterprises can access funding streams like carbon credit revenues or the Africa Clean Cooking Energy Investment Fund that would be out of reach individually. Moreover, the platform itself can house innovation pilots.

For example, a collaborative project to deploy smart meters on electric cookers and share the data, or a pooled fund to try out new last-mile delivery models with digital tools.

Donors are often keen to support such sector-wide innovation if there is an anchor entity to manage it. In essence, the platform becomes a catalyst for innovation and scale, lowering the risk for any one player to experiment because lessons and costs are shared.

» Avoiding Single-Point Dependency: A conscious design principle for the alliance is to avoid dependence on a single host or champion. Too often, well-meant initiatives falter when a lead organisation’s priorities change or a project ends. By contrast, a formal association distributes leadership among many stakeholders.

For example, the Chairperson might be from a private company, the deputy from another, and various committees for the clean cooking solutions biomass led by different members. Government and donor liaisons could sit on an advisory council but not control the agenda.

The platform would also institutionalise partnerships, perhaps an MOU with the government that recognises it as the representative body of the industry similar to how the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation or sectoral business councils are recognised. This way, the platform’s role is enshrined beyond any one individual. It creates collective ownership whereby if a CEO or sponsor departs, others will carry it on because it serves all their interests. This resilience is important given the long timeline to 2030/2034; the clean cooking transition will be a marathon, and the coordinating body must endure political cycles and donor fashions.

By being industry-driven at heart with companies contributing dues, time, and seconding staff for initiatives, the platform anchors itself in the private sector’s profit motive to expand the market, which is a far more sustainable driver than donor funding alone

In practical terms, within a year of establishment the platform should aim to deliver a few visible “quick wins” post-NCCS launch. Low hanging fruits include; publishing a baseline industry report using shared data from members that becomes the reference for all stakeholders; rolling out a Safety and Quality Charter signed by major suppliers at a public event; and hosting a high-profile Clean Cooking Investors Forum under the auspices of the Ministry of Energy. These activities would demonstrate the value of coordination and solidify the platform’s credibility as the nexus of action.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

The government's target of 80% access by 2034 is bold, necessary, and achievable but only if the private sector is fully mobilised as the engine of delivery. A fragmented approach will not suffice to reach the millions of households that need modern stoves and fuels. This paper has argued that a Unified Industry Coordination Platform is the missing piece to unlock scale: it will bring coherence, data-driven strategy, and collective muscle to a sector that has until now been dispersed in effort.

1

Formally establish the "Tanzania Clean Cooking Alliance" (working title) by mid-2026. Building on TACCS and CCAT, convene all active clean cooking enterprises and stakeholders to launch a new, inclusive association. Secure interim support through a development partner or as a project under TAREA, and hire a coordinator to set up the basic governance structure. Ensure early buy-in by having influential companies and agencies co-chair the launch committee.

2

Agree on a Sector Code of Conduct and Priority Action Plan as the platform's first outputs. Within the first 6 months, facilitate member working groups to draft: (a) a **Voluntary Code** covering safety standards, marketing ethics, and customer support practices that all members endorse publicly; and (b) a **shared action plan** addressing data-sharing protocols, joint awareness campaign plans, and key policy advocacy asks for the government such as fiscal incentives or regulatory reforms. A joint launch event with the government to signal a new era of collaboration and accountability.

3

Leverage the platform to institutionalise public-private dialogue. Advocate for the platform to be officially recognised in NCCS governance. This could be as part of a Clean Cooking Steering Committee or annual review summit. Regularly convene dialogue meetings where the private sector presents progress updates using the platform's data and tables issues needing resolution. A structured dialogue will keep policy support responsive to on-the-ground realities and maintain momentum and trust between government and industry.

4

Use the platform to "crowd in" investment and partnerships. Task the platform's secretariat with preparing investment briefs and coordinating proposals on behalf of members. Engage with international initiatives; Clean Cooking Alliance, Spark+ Fund managers, carbon finance facilities, as a united front to bring resources to Tanzania. For example, through the alliance, seek a dedicated clean cooking window in national financing programs like a credit line for clean cooking entrepreneurs backed by development banks. Showcasing a coordinated industry will encourage funders to commit capital.

5

Monitor, learn, and adapt. Institute a practice of annual self-assessment for the platform: Publish an Annual Clean Cooking Industry Report tracking key metrics such as uptake rates, investments, and participating companies to maintain transparency. The insights will be used to update the platform's strategy, focusing on areas like rural outreach or consumer finance where more effort is needed. This agile approach that incorporates learning and knowledge sharing will help the alliance remain relevant and effective through the dynamic transition period.

An industry coordination hub is not a luxury but a necessity for Tanzania to realise universal clean cooking. It aligns the private sector's profit incentive with the public good of clean energy access, creating a win-win scenario: businesses thrive by expanding markets, and Tanzanians benefit from healthier, affordable, and sustainable cooking options. The platform proposed here will unify disparate efforts into a force multiplier by setting standards, sharing data, amplifying advocacy, and sparking innovation. As seen in other countries, when the sector speaks and acts together, the impact is tangible. Given the urgency of the climate, health, and economic stakes, Tanzania should optimize on the private sector's collective power to deliver real change to households across the nation.

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