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SOLAR COOKERS INTERNATIONAL

SOLAR COOKING AND NATIONAL COMMITMENTS

2026

REVIEW OF NATIONAL DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCs) TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

SOLAR COOKERS INTERNATIONAL

This report was prepared by Solar Cookers International, a 501©3 organization headquartered in Sacramento, CA, U.S.A.

Data listed in this document was sourced from the UNFCCC NC Database (https://unfccc.int/NDCREG)

Front Cover: Program participants attending activities hosted by Togo Tilé in Mali. Programming is made possible through collaboration with Solar Cookers International.

Photo credit –UN CTCN, Miranda Rikki Tasker

For more information about solar cooking and Solar Cookers International, visit:

www.solarcookers.org

Tel: +1 916 455 4499

US Tax ID/EIN: 68-0153141

CLEAN, SUSTAINABLE COOKING

Examining how Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) support the transition to clean, sustainable cooking.

Every day, families gather to cook, and that simple act affects health, forests, livelihoods, and the climate. Cooking with clean energy can nourish both people and the planet. Yet, according to the World Health Organization, ~2 billion people still rely on polluting fuels — a practice that harms health, especially for women who bear the brunt of cooking tasks, degrades the environment, and drives greenhouse-gas emissions.

Clean, zero-emission solutions are available, but they remain too often absent from national climate plans. This report shows how Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) can change that by placing durable, solar cooking solutions at the center of national strategies for emissions reduction and resilience.

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

An NDC is a national climate action plan submitted under the Paris Agreement. NDCs set out how a country intends to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate impacts. Countries set their own targets, allowing NDCs to reflect national needs, priorities, and capacities. Measures in NDCs span sectors, from energy systems and forest management to food systems, and many also identify gaps where finance, partnerships, and technical assistance from the international community are needed.

When NDCs include measurable, time-bound cooking targets, they become a lever for transformational change in household energy: channeling policy, public finance, and private investment toward zero-emission solutions.

Some NDCs include incremental measures such as expanded LPG. While such steps may play a transitional role, they can be costly and may prolong dependence on fossil fuels. The next generation of NDCs presents an opportunity to move beyond transitional fuels toward lasting, renewable solutions.

This year many Parties have submitted their third-round NDCs (NDC 3.0). These updates are informed by the outcome of the First Global Stocktake and are intended to be progressive, demonstrating increased ambition in mitigation, adaptation, and support. NDCs 3.0 are a chance to translate the Stocktake's findings into stronger, clearer, and more forward-looking national plans that accelerate the shift to clean cooking for all.



Parabolic solar cookers ready for distribution in Central African Republic. Photo credit: Ulrich Lassida

THE SOLUTION

Solar thermal cooking produces no direct emissions and supports both mitigation and adaptation goals. Solar cookers convert sunlight into thermal energy to cook food, pasteurize water, and dry produce — reducing demand for wood and other polluting fuels, cutting emissions, and lowering smoke exposure. As an adaptable, locally deployable technology, solar cooking can form part of a country's clean-cooking pathway in NDCs and related climate and development plans.

The scale of the challenge is staggering. An estimated 2.8–3.3 million deaths each year are linked to household air pollution driven largely by polluting cooking fuels. Even partial adoption of solar cooking could avoid millions of tonnes of CO_2e and save billions of US dollars in health and environmental costs.

In response to this urgent challenge, Solar Cookers International (SCI) applies decades of scientific and practical expertise to advance clean, solar-powered cooking solutions worldwide. Since 1987, SCI has worked with partners and communities worldwide to reduce energy poverty and support climate goals. SCI holds special consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council and provides technical input aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals.

The following pages highlight language from national NDCs and point to opportunities to strengthen references to clean, sustainable cooking by country.



The need to cook food for nourishment is fundamental and requires the use of energy in some form. In light of…the inability for low-income families to purchase the gas needed for cooking, the utilization of a natural source, in the form of solar energy, that can be converted into heat was a viable alternative

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP https://tinyurl.com/UNDPAssistance

METHODOLOGY



Photo credit –UN CTCN, Miranda Rikki Tasker

For this report, Solar Cookers International analyzed the most recent Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) submitted by each Party to the Paris Agreement. The report identifies countries that recognize the cooking sector or make specific mention of solar cooking. The analysis uses two categories supported by excerpts that show how cooking is addressed within national climate plans.

The first category, **Cooking**, identifies NDCs that acknowledge the cooking sector as ana area of concern or potential development. This recognition is valuable because it places cooking within national priorities, even where a particular technology or intervention has not been specified. References take different forms: some acknowledge reliance on polluting fuels or describe cooking-realrelated challenges, others identify possible solutions or planned activities, and others establish clear targets. The excerpts retain this context so that readers can see the nature and scope of each reference.

The second category, **Solar Cooking**, identifies NDCs that specifically mention solar cooking. This highlights where solar cooking receives explicit attention within the wider sector. As with cooking more broadly, references range from brief acknowledgments to proposed interventions and measurable targets. General references to clean cooking or solar energy are not, on their own, treated as specific mentions of solar cooking.

Together, these categories and excerpts provide an overview of how cooking is represented in NDCs, with particular attention to the inclusion of solar cooking. The review focuses on the content of these climate plans rather than assessing implementation or progress toward their targets.

All NDCs are publicly available through the United Nations at https://unfccc.int/NDCREG.

KEY FINDINGS

Of the 196 NDCs, **85 explicitly mention cooking or cookstoves**, reflecting growing recognition of clean cooking's role in achieving climate goals.

Eight of the 85 NDCs specifically reference solar cooking, signaling awareness of its potential to reduce emissions, ease pressure on forests, and improve public health. **Central African Republic** and **Lesotho** stand out for setting clear targets related to solar cooking.

> **Scaling up access and adoption of solar cooking technology will reduce quantities of biomass and kerosene used for cooking**
>
> **SOLAR COOKING TARGET- Unconditional: 8,400 solar cookers by 2030 Conditional: 9,450 stoves by 2030**
>
> **-Lesotho, NDC, 2025**

> **[Energy sector objectives include] Penetration of improved stoves in households, 5% in 2025 and 10% in 2030; 5% of household equipped with solar cookers in 2025 and 10% equipped in 2030 (targets: 50% female heads of household)**
>
> **-Central African Republic, NDC, 2025**

Clean cooking appears in NDCs as a **cross-cutting solution** linked to multiple priorities. Common themes include reducing dependence on fuelwood and forest degradation, mitigating household air pollution, and addressing gender inequities tied to women's unpaid labour and time use. Many NDCs also underscore the importance of off-grid energy solutions to expand energy access—an area where solar cooking can play a transformative role.



Mali program participants transporting their new solar box oven. Photo credit: Emmanuel Théra

AT A GLANCE



85 PARTIES

Acknowledge the cooking sector as an area of concern or potential development in their NDCs.



8 PARTIES

Specifically identify solar cooking in their NDCs as a clean cooking solution

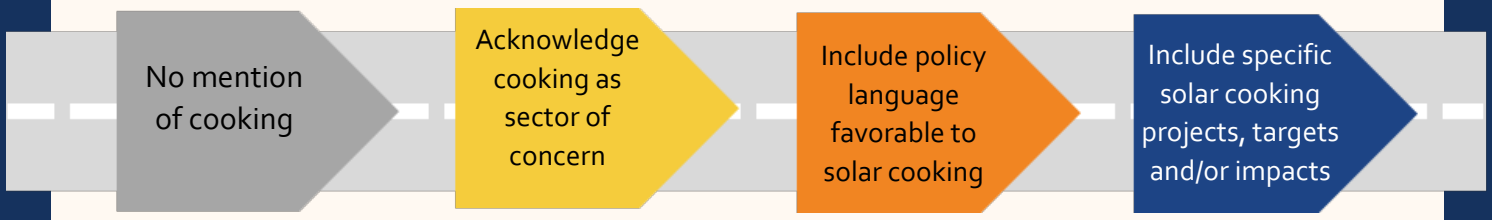


~2 BILLION PEOPLE

Still depend on polluting fuels like wood and charcoal for cooking.

NEXT STEPS

Including supportive language in policy documents can help pave the way for collaboration, funding, and project opportunities. Ideally, NDCs would explicitly reference solar cooking projects, goals, or impacts. However, broader or more general language can still serve as an important early step toward no-emission cooking solutions.



Decision-makers, civil society, and individuals can each play a role in moving parties further along this path by taking the recommended actions below.

	DECISION MAKERS	CIVIL SOCIETY & INDIVIDUALS
If your NDC does not mention cooking:	Consider including language that recognizes the impact cooking and cooking-related activities, such as harvesting firewood, has on climate change.	Encourage decision makers to include language that recognizes the impact cooking and cooking-related activities, such as harvesting firewood, has on climate change.
If your NDC mentions cooking but does not contain language that is favorable to solar cooking:	Strengthen existing NDC language to highlight clean cooking solutions that utilize renewable energy sources	Encourage decision makers to strengthen existing NDC language to highlight clean cooking solutions that utilize renewable energy sources
If your NDC includes language that is favorable to or specifically mentions solar cooking:	**Talk to Solar Cookers International to learn more about opportunities for collaboration and unlocking support for solar cooking initiatives**	**Encourage decision makers to commit resources to solar cooking initiatives. Include solar cooking in your organization's efforts.**

RESOURCES

Understanding and promoting solar cooking starts with exploring the right resources. By learning the fundamentals and reviewing a summary of its potential economic impact in your country at https://www.solarcookers.org/ , you can see how solar cooking contributes both socially and economically.

Around the world, solar cooking is gaining traction, and the SCI Wiki at https://solarcooking.org provides a window into this global movement, highlighting organizations, manufacturers, projects, and events in your region.

Health considerations are equally critical: the World Health Organization (WHO) at https://who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/details/household-air-pollution-and-health offers essential insights into the impact of household air pollution on health, underscoring why clean cooking solutions matter.



Program participants attend a training on heat-retention basked, a complementary technology used to keep solar cooked food warm for hours. Photo credit: Emmanuel Théra

PROPOSED LANGUAGE

If a party seeks to reduce CO_2 emissions by cutting reliance on fossil fuels (including LPG) and biomass (wood, charcoal, animal, and crop waste) for cooking, SCI encourages highlighting clean cooking opportunities in policy documents. We recommend working with technical experts to identify strategies and set clear targets, such as the number of cookers deployed or the amount of related CO_2e reductions a country aims to achieve. Broader language can also be a powerful tool to initiate activities and unlock support. For example:

> Goal: Transition from biomass and fossil fuels for cooking to renewable energy sources, including solar thermal cooking solutions.

Addressing deforestation, smoke-related health risks, women's empowerment, and renewable energy targets further reinforces clean cooking initiatives and aligns with global priorities in health, gender equity, and environmental sustainability. As a cross-cutting solution, solar cooking intersects the energy transition, sustainable development, and climate justice, making it relevant across policies. By integrating solar cooking into NDCs and national strategies, parties can advance clean energy goals while delivering tangible benefits to communities, forests, and public health, turning a shift in cooking practices into meaningful climate action.



Program participants gather for a solar cooking demonstration in Tenimbala, Mali. Photo credit: Emmanuel Théra

Nationally Determined Contribution Analysis

Year	Year of the most recent NDC publication, includes new and updated NDCs
%	Percentage of the population dependant on polluting fuels for cooking (World Health Organization)
C	**Cooking** – Acknowledges the cooking sector as an area of concern or potential development
SC	**Solar Cooking –** Specifically mentions solar cooking
C SC	Red lettering indicates that the NDC mentions the cooking sector or solar cooking in an earlier version but not the most recent

The excerpts below highlight selected language from countries' NDCs relevant to clean cooking. They are illustrative rather than exhaustive, and further relevant commitments may be found in the full NDC. The most recent NDC is prioritized, with earlier versions included where they provide useful additional context.

Afghanistan	2016 70% C	**Clean cooking is a sector gap. There is a need to reduce rural peoples' dependence on fuel for cooking and heating by building capacity and improving technology. (Pg 8, 2016)**
Albania	2026 11% C	In the residential sector, emissions are projected to decline primarily due to the wider adoption of heat pumps, the electrification of cooking systems, and lower energy demand resulting from building renovations, representing a 33% reduction by 2035 compared to 2020. (Pg 18, 2026)
Algeria	2021 0%	
Andorra	2025	
Angola	2025 44% C	only 9.2% of rural households use clean cooking fuels, compared to 79% in urban areas (pg. 14, 2025) Women and girls are often more exposed to specific health risks due to their caregiving roles and the nature of their daily tasks…cooking with biomass fuels contributes to higher rates of respiratory illnesses… It is therefore important that health adaptation measures consider these dynamics to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive response to climate-related health challenges (Pg 54, 2025) Angola's energy landscape also heavily relies on biomass, particularly charcoal and firewood, for domestic energy consumption. According to the UNFCCC Biennial Update Report and FAO data, biomass accounts for more than 60% of household energy consumption, especially in rural and peri-urban areas (Pg 19, 2025)

			The persistent use of biomass in rural areas continues to raise environmental concerns, particularly in terms of deforestation on the outskirts of villages and small towns (Pg 22, 2025)
Antigua and Barbuda	2021 C	1%	"Relies on liquid petroleum gas for cooking (pg31. 2021) A key priority is removing barriers that inhibit female-headed households and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) from accessing back-up renewable energy generation (pg9, 2021)"
Argentina	2021	0%	
Armenia	2025	1%	Rural households, in particular, rely heavily on fuelwood and manure, which disproportionately exposes women and children to health hazards such as indoor air pollution. (Pg 18, 2025)
Australia	2025	0%	We are on track to deliver over $3 billion towards global climate finance efforts over 2020–25. We have actively integrated climate change considerations into our International Development Policy. In 2023, the Australian Government set a goal that 80% of new bilateral and regional investments valued at over $3 million must have a climate change objective by 2028–29. (Pg 12, 2025)
Austria	2025	0%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Azerbaijan	2025 C	1%	In 2022, the residential segment consumed approximately 4.0 bcm natural gas, while commercial, institutional, and industrial segments used approximately 0.5 bcm. This consumption resulted in emissions amounting to approximately 10.0 MtCO2eq, making buildings the second highest-emitting sector… Cooking represents 3% of the sector's emissions, amounting to 0.3 MtCO2eq (Pg 46, 2025) A major goal for 2035… Electric stoves, which use electromagnetic energy to heat cookware, will replace gas stoves (Pg 48, 2025)
Bahamas	2025	0%	Waste can be a useful resource to produce energy (e.g., organic waste can produce cooking gas in household digesters, methane gas can be collected from landfills) (Pg 60, 2022)
Bahrain	2025	0%	
Bangladesh	2025 C	71%	By 2035, mitigation in energy will deliver 69.84 $MtCO_2eq$ reduction. Measures include renewable expansion (solar, wind, biogas) …rooftop solar, clean cooking (Pg i, 2025) Conditional Actions by 2035: Promote modern cooking systems - 20% of Cooking Energy Mix will be energy-efficient modern electric cookstoves; 20% of Cooking Energy Mix will be energy efficient improved cookstoves (ICS); 50% of Cooking Energy Mix will be energy efficient LPG (Pg 15, 2025) Proposed Actions: Promote women/youth entrepreneurship in solar, biogas, and clean cooking.- Provide targeted training and finance for women/PWDs in renewable and green manufacturing sectors; Expected Outcomes: Increased women/PWD participation in the clean energy workforce. Improved household health and safety through clean cooking. [Pg 39, 2025]

			[Priority Actions in Health] Health System Infrastructure and Operations: Encourage clean air and clean cooking initiatives around health and education facilities to reduce local pollution and improve child respiratory health (Pg 44, 2025) Bangladesh Bank has launched two credit guarantee schemes. Green Credit Guarantee scheme will support clean brick and block production, industrial rooftop solar projects, biogas and clean cooking solutions. (Pg 54, 2025) Voluntary Carbon Market (VERRA): A growing number of mitigation projects in Bangladesh are also being registered under voluntary carbon market mechanisms, particularly through the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) managed by VERRA. These projects, which include renewable energy, improved cookstoves, and forestry initiatives, provide an additional avenue for mobilizing finance and enhancing the transparency of emission reductions beyond compliance mechanisms. (Pg 60, 2025)
Barbados	2025	0%	
Belarus	2021	0%	
Belgium	2025	0%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies ... The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Belize	2025 C	11%	Aim is to achieve a reduction of fuel wood consumption by 27%-66%, depending on the technology, the duration of cooking and the replacement technology. (Pg 4, 2016)
Benin	2026 C	92%	Objective 8: Promote clean cooking in households and schools (improving the efficiency of fuelwood consumption and increasing access to modern cooking energy sources) Measure 1: Promote access to improved charcoal-burning cookstoves for 800,000 households and 20,000 school canteens, through a 30% subsidy on the cost of the equipment for household-level improved cookstoves... Measure 2: Promote the use of improved cookstoves in school canteens... Measure 3: Promote access to small-scale LPG cooking equipment for 275,000 households, by subsidizing the subscription cost for such equipment (Pg 39, 2026) particular attention is given to promoting clean cooking—which helps reduce women's workloads, health risks, and deforestation (Pg 61, 2026) Within the framework of Benin's NDC 3.0, the private sector is expected to play several complementary roles: developer and operator of climate solutions... such as clean cooking systems (p. 64, 2026)
Bhutan	2025	7%	MITIGATION INTERVENTIONS Energy efficiency: energy-efficiency measures in buildings, standards and labelling for appliances, biogas cooking, solar water heating, and green kitchens in institutions. (Pg 4, 2025) to support long term energy security and reduce sectoral emissions ...Recent initiatives such as the commissioning of the 22.8 MW Sephu Solar Farm, piloting of electric cooking stoves, (Pg 5, 2025)

Bolivia	2025 9%	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2021 35%	
Botswana	2024 29%	
Brazil	2025 2% C	In buildings, Brazil will seek progress in terms of energy efficiency and the evaluation of alternatives to the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and natural gas for cooking, such as biomethane. (Pg 16, 2024) Brazil still faces pressing challenges in promoting access to clean technologies for cooking food (with around 6.7% of the country's population still using firewood and other rudimentary methods in 2022), with considerable regional levels of inequality still being recorded in the country. To address this issue, Brazil has proposed the creation of the LPG for All Program (Bill No. 3.335/2024), which aims to guarantee access to LPG cylinders for more than 20 million families in the coming years. (Pg 32, 2024)
Brunei Darussalam	2020 0%	
Bulgaria	2025 2%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies ... The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Burkina Faso	2025 82% C	Project: Clean Cook Project; Cost: 58,217,255 USD; Reduction in Gg Eq CO_2 from 2030: 200.71 Project: Project for the Resilience of Peasant Families in climate change through the construction and use of improved 3-stone stoves in Burkina Faso (TIPAALGA) (Pg 47, 2025) Project: Project to promote butane gas through microcredit for women in the Hauts-Bassins region (Bobo- Dioulasso); Expected benefits: 70 women who own gas cylinders and use them instead of firewood Actions, costs and expected benefits in the field of gender and social inclusion: 1.) Capitalization of Good Project Practices and Strengthening the Resilience of Women Facing Climate Change in Burkina Faso - Acquire locally and distribute 15,000 improved cookstoves, including 5,000 per agro-climactic zone of Burkina Faso 2.) Implement the priority investment actions of the Burkina Faso gender and climate change action plan - 1500 improved cookstoves distributed (Pg 77, 2025) Key evaluation indicators include: number of wood-burning stoves made available, number of charcoal stoves made available, number of LPG stoves made available, number of improved stoves installed, quantity of wood energy saved thanks to improved stoves (tonnes/yr) (Pg 85, 2025)
Burundi	2025 100% C SC	the following recommendations were issued... Acknowledge that men and women are impacted differently, with children, youth, and women being more affected by climate-induced migration; **Raise awareness among women, youth, and persons with disabilities about using gas and solar energy for cooking in order to reduce wood consumption;** Improve and fund legal protections against sexual violence and

		exploitation, particularly during displacement caused by climate-related disasters; (Pg 57, 2025) Solar energy project in local communities, US$65 million: Improving access to energy services for households, businesses, schools, and health facilities in rural Burundi. Access to electricity: 200,000 new connections; 400 schools and 400 health centers; Access to clean cooking: 1.8 million people; Installed renewable energy capacity: 2.3 MW (400 schools and 400 health centers) Rural Electrification, US5.49 million: Electrification of households using solar energy and small-scale hydropower. Electrification of health centers and schools. Access to electricity: 3,000 connections, 20 health centers and schools; Access to clean cooking: 40,000; Renewable energy installed: 1 MW hydro, 200 kWp solar Binary and numerical targets: Adopt decentralized renewable energy and clean cooking solutions for affordable "last-mile" access. (Pg 91, 2025) They recommended implementing integrated programs that link family planning, sustainable natural resource management, agriculture, and fuelwood... Introducing clean, energy-efficient cooking technologies would also help reduce fuelwood consumption and curb deforestation, while lowering emissions associated with traditional cooking methods. (Pg 61, 2025)
Cabo Verde	2025 11% C	[Firewood is the second most consumed fuel] ...About 20% of households use wood as the main energy source for cooking. The vast majority (85%) of the wood used is collected mainly by women and only 13% is purchased. (pg. 14, 2021) The most frequently used indicators when assessing the effects of climate change on the disease profile in Cabo Verde are those related to... respiratory diseases caused by cooking stoves (pg. 44, 2021)
Cambodia	2025 43% C	This measure aims to transform Cambodia's household and institutional cooking practices by promoting widespread adoption of energy-efficient cookstoves and clean cooking solutions (e.g., improved biomass stoves, biogas, LPG, and electric induction). Targeting 72.8% of rural households still reliant on traditional wood/charcoal stoves (NIS 2021), the initiative addresses both forest conservation and public health by reducing indoor air pollution. The measure will target a 30% clean cookstove adoption by 2030 and 60% by 2035 GHG ER= 2.129 $MtCO_2e$ Clean cooking technologies—such as biogas digesters, LPG systems, and electric induction cooktops—are already in use. Digital tools, including mobile apps for maintenance and carbon credit tracking, are helping to ensure these technologies are used effectively and sustainably. (Pg 70, 2025) BASELINE: (Type of fuel/Cambodia/Phnom Penn/Other urban/Rural) Firewood/49.9/4.6/35.8/65.8 Charcoal/6.7/2.4/8.6/7 LPG/42.8//92.5/54.8/26.7 Publicly-provided electricity/Citypower/0.5/0.4/0.6/0.4 TARGET: -National: 60% - Rural: 50%, focus: Biogas/LPG + efficient biomass stoves - Phnom Penh: 98%, focus: LPG/electric induction saturation - Other urban: 95%: focus: LPG expansion + electric transition (Pg 75, 2025) Fuelwood is one of the key drivers of forest loss in Cambodia. (Pg 25, 2025)

Cameroon	2026 68% C	Priority sectors include: Energy – development of renewables, energy efficiency, and clean cooking; (Pg 4, 2026) 1.) Improved cookstoves Reduction potential (Gg CO_2eq): 2,497.42 (2030) | 4,126.86 (2035) Targets: 1,000,000 units (2030) | 3,000,000 units (2035) 2.) Eco-friendly charcoal cookstoves Reduction potential (Gg CO_2eq): 182.20 (2030) | 301.08 (2035) Targets: 900,000 units (2030) | 1,000,000 units (2035) 3.) LPG cookstoves replacing wood-burning stoves Reduction potential (Gg CO_2eq): 2,556.44 (2030) | 4,224.39 (2035) Targets: 1,000,000 units (2030) | 2,000,000 units (2035) 4.) Low-consumption electric cookstoves Reduction potential (Gg CO_2eq): 9.3 (2030) | 15.39 (2035) Targets: 600,000 units (2030) | 9,000,000 units (2035) 5.) Induction cooktops Reduction potential (Gg CO_2eq): 21.68 (2030) | 29.12 (2035) Targets: 2,600 units (2030) | 3,500 units (2035) (Pg 21, 2026) [Energy Sector Measures Include] Production and popularization of improved stoves and natural gas (methane): Distribution of 500,000 improved stoves in the Soudano-Sahelian zone (Pg51, 2021)
Canada	2025 0%	
Central African Republic	2026 99% C SC	**[Energy sector objectives include] Penetration of improved stoves in households, 5% in 2025 and 10% in 2030; 5% of household equipped with solar cookers in 2025 and 10% equipped in 2030 (targets: 50% female heads of household) (Pg 14, 15, 2021)** MEASURE [UNCONDITIONAL]: Reduction of dependence on traditional energy sources, INDICATOR: Share of biomass in the consumption total energy households, ACTIONS: 28,000 improved efficient wood stoves (rural), 24,000 improved efficient charcoal stoves (urban) and 10,000 LPG cylinders by 2030. 108,500 improved efficient wood stoves (rural), 93,000 improved efficient charcoal stoves (urban) and 41,000 LPG cylinders by 2035. INCENTIVES: exemption from duties/VAT on LPG and simplification of approvals, training of craftsmen on the manufacture of improved stoves. PRIORITY: women, young people, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples MEASURE [CONDITIONAL]: 98,000 improved efficient wood stoves (rural), 84,000 improved efficient charcoal stoves (urban) and 37,000 LPG cylinders by 2030. 186,000 improved, efficient wood-burning stoves (rural), 159,000 improved fireplaces efficient charcoal (urban) and 70,000 LPG cylinders by 2035. (Pg 22, 2026) By 2030, the unconditional scenario would already allow for a reduction of approximately 16.5% in emissions compared to the business-as-usual trajectory, reflecting the effects of national measures implemented using domestic resources, such as improved energy efficiency, the gradual rollout of improved cookstoves, and increased integration of renewable energy into the energy mix. (Pg 24, 2026) The heavy reliance on wood energy and fossil fuels remains the primary constraint to decarbonizing…increase is expected in the forestry and other lands (FAT) sector, rising

		from 863 $GgCO_2$-eq in 2025 to 1,285 $GgCO_2$-eq in 2035, representing a 49% increase over ten years…reflects the ongoing pressure on forest ecosystems, linked to deforestation for agriculture and fuelwood (Pg 19, 2026) The aim to improve overall access…requires an unprecedented acceleration in the pace of electrification…and the implementation of off-grid solutions (Pg 38, 2026)
Chad	2026 89% C	Differentiated impacts on women: The burden of collecting fuelwood; exposure to cooking smoke, and the risk of burns from gas. Levers for empowerment: Clean cooking solutions and improved cookstoves, residential solar energy, jobs in solar system maintenance; strengthening women's entrepreneurship in the renewable energy and clean cooking sectors. (Pg 34, 2026) Priority measure: 8. Accelerate the dissemination of improved cookstoves and clean cooking solutions Baseline: 9.3% in 2022 (34.1% in urban areas and 0.8% in rural areas). 2030 / 2035 targets: 2030: increase access to clean cooking solutions to 46% of households. Responsible institutions: Ministry in charge of Energy; MEPDD; local authorities(Pg 67, 2026) Several adaptation measures outlined in the NDC 3.0 offer co-benefits for climate change mitigation. These include…the dissemination of improved cookstoves and clean cooking solutions, which helps lower biomass consumption and ease pressure on forest resources. (Pg 94, 2026)
Chile	2025 4% C	Reducing black carbon emissions generates a series of important co-benefits at the local level, in terms of improved air quality, reducing the impacts on people's health (preventing deaths and respiratory, cardiovascular, and other diseases) and the costs associated with these health impacts. Additionally, this pollutant, if deposited in the cryosphere, can accelerate the melting of glaciers and snow…its main sources are diesel consumption for land transportation and firewood use for residential heating and cooking. (Pg 23, 2025)
China	2025 10%	
Colombia	2025 7% C	Implementation of the National Firewood Substitution Plan 2030: Progress is expected in bringing clean cooking fuels to an estimated 381,000 households. 2035: Progress is expected in bringing clean cooking fuels to an estimated 600,000 households. SUPPORT NEEDS 1. Climate finance (General National Budget, Private capital, International cooperation resources) 2. Capacities (National Energy Plan (PEN) 2020–2050, Colombian Low-Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC) Law 2128 of 2021 (promoting supply, continuity, coverage) 3. Technology (National Energy Plan (PEN) 2020–2050…) 4. Planning, governance, and other (Cultural transformation…CONPES 3918 of 2018 – Green Growth Policy. CONPES 4075 – Energy Transition Policy…) (Pg 121, 2025) Global SDGs 3.9.1, 7.1.2, and 13.2.2, which are directly related to access to clean cooking energy, the reduction of household air pollution, and climate coherence in energy policies. (Pg 122, 2025)

		CO_2): Net emissions grew by 9.90% between 1990 and 2021, from 169,698.39 kt CO_2eq to 186,498.10 kt CO_2eq, mainly due to deforestation, burning of fossil fuels and biomass, (Pg 28, 2025)
Comoros	2026 89% C	Waste Valorisation (Biogas): The development of biodigesters captures methane from manure for use in cooking, serving as a substitute for wood fuel. (Pg 33, 2026) Improved cookstoves and domestic gas Dissemination programs, initial subsidies (~8–12 million USD) -Reduction in respiratory illnesses linked to biomass: Indicators: -Time saved on firewood collection (hours/household/week)—time that can be reinvested in productive or educational activities. -Number of jobs created in the manufacturing, distribution, and maintenance of improved cookstoves. -Adoption rate of improved cookstoves among women—a measure of community ownership and impact on domestic roles. -Number of training sessions provided to local artisans, capacity building, and economic empowerment. -User satisfaction (qualitative surveys). Reduced reliance on wood fuel, household savings: Indicators: -Reduction in household energy expenditures (as a percentage of income). -Improved cookstoves consume less fuel, easing the family budget. -Time saved on firewood collection (hours/household/week). -Number of jobs created in the manufacturing, distribution, and maintenance of improved cookstoves. Forest preservation, reduction in deforestation. Indicators: Reduction in CO_2-equivalent emissions (in tonnes/year). Improved cookstoves can reduce GHG emissions by 30–60% compared to traditional stoves. -Decrease in wood or charcoal consumption (kg/household/year). -Proportion of households using clean energy sources (gas, improved cookstoves, biogas). (Pg 46, 2026)
Congo	2026 60% C	Measures included: initial energy efficiency actions in households and the services sector (LED lamps, improved stoves, high-efficiency refrigerators, grid modernization), as set out in the National Energy Pact (PNE). In addition, there are measures for the residential/domestic sector: strengthening energy efficiency programs for households and the service sector through the distribution of LED lamps, high-efficiency stoves... (Pg 19, 2026) ACTIONS: Facilitate women's access to clean energy solutions (improved cookstoves, biogas, the construction of improved smoking kilns, and solar kits), thereby reducing reliance on firewood and associated emissions. (Pg 39, 2026) Development of off-grid renewable energy and promotion of energy efficiency in industry (Pg 66, 2026)
Cook Islands	2016 15%	
Costa Rica	2025 3%	
Côte d'Ivoire	2025 52% C	Adopting clean cooking solutions (LPG, improved cookstoves, biogas) significantly reduces pressure on biomass resources and lowers CO2 and CH_4 emissions...energy efficiency across the household, service, and industrial sectors help stabilize energy demand growth and reduce emissions linked to electricity generation and fossil fuel combustion. (Pg 56, 2025)

		In the energy sector, planned measures focus on providing and expanding household access to clean cooking via LPG to reduce pressure on forest wood resources. (Pg 80, 2025) INITITIATIVES: Maintain and strengthen the existing national LPG subsidy program to achieve 70% household penetration; Massively deploy improved biomass cookstoves, in line with the goals of the National Energy Pact and the Bioenergy Code (2025), aiming for 25% household coverage. (Pg 99, 2025)
Croatia	2025 3%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Cuba	2025 4% C	[for the period of 2031-2035] Goal Overview: The goal is to increase efficiency by replacing inefficient lighting, water heating, cooking, solar pumping, and hydraulic efficiency equipment in water conduction and distribution systems, steam boilers, and others with more efficient equipment, leading to an increase in avoided energy consumption (from 231,100.00 tep/year in 2030 to 329,000.00 tep/year in 2035).(Pg 42, 2025) In the period for 2031-2035… forest degradation will be reduced by 75 kha (pg. 42, 2025)
Cyprus	2025 1%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Czechia	2025 1%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North)	2019 78% C	[Mitigation measures] To use biogas from livestock manure and domestic sewage instead of coal or firewood for cooking; To replace conventional wood stoves for cooking with efficient wood stoves at rural households; To replace conventional coal stoves for cooking with efficient electric cookers at the households; (Pg 9,10, 2016)
Democratic Republic of Congo	2021 95%	Since 2009, the electricity policy has been technically validated by all stakeholders. Current efforts are focused on developing clean cooking strategies. (Pg 25, 2023) Also, the DRC intends to implement a national energy framework policy specifically targeting clean cooking strategies (LPG, electric stove, etc.) (Pg 46, 2021) [Action] Transition to energy-efficient cooking [Indicator] Number of households using biogas and LPG technologies; and briquettes made from agricultural residues or biodegradable household waste. (Pg 54, 2021)
Denmark	2025 0%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging

		economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Djibouti	2025 54%	Reduction in wood-fuel consumption for cooking: The project aims to reduce woody biomass consumption for cooking—estimated at 56,100 tonnes per year—by replacing 1,000 units with LPG-based systems. Shifting away from biomass stoves in favor of cleaner cooking methods will yield multiple benefits beyond improved air quality, including time savings on cooking and 32 wood collection; health benefits from cleaner air for women and children; economic benefits linked to lives saved, reduced healthcare costs, and time freed up for more economically productive activities; and benefits related to gender equality. (Pg 31, 2025)
Dominica	2022 6%	
Dominican Republic	2026 7%	
Ecuador	2025 5% C	[Initiatives include] Program of Efficient Cooking- Replacing Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) stoves with induction cookers (Pg 18, 2019)
Egypt	2023 0%	
El Salvador	2025 5%	
Equatorial Guinea	2026 50%	
Eritrea	2026 79% C	MITIGATION MEASURE: Efficient wood, charcoal and electric stoves Distribution of energy efficient stoves (electrical and biomass), Reduce at least by 50percent energy consumption; OBJECTIVES: Distribution of improved cooking stoves throughout Eritrea (Electric Mogogo, adhanet mogogo and rocket stove), Bio fuel consumption reduced and deforestation reduced, thus 74.81 ktCO2eq/year emission reductions. (Pg 13, 2026) MITIGATION MEASURE: LPG stoves replacing wood stoves Expansion of LPG Storage & Distribution facilities to rural areas, Increase access to efficient fuel OBJECTIVES: Distribution of LPG increase up to remote rural areas Poor families supplied with gas bottles and cookers transportation and filling of LPG; hence 8.69 ktCO2eq/year will be reduced. (Pg 14, 2026) Aiming at helping rural women… executing energy-saving traditional oven in many parts of the country. These ovens are in country designed and a tremendous effort has been made in making them available to households in the countryside. One can see the practical benefit gained from this project in terms of affordability of energy for cooking, improvement of health status linked to eyes and respiratory system, and saving bulk quantity of biomass. (Pg 50, 2026)
Estonia	2025 4%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement

		of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Eswatini	2025 44% C	OUTCOME: Universal Access to Clean and Efficient Cooking Solutions for Health, Equity and Climate Action. TARGET: 72.19 ktCO2eq–Efficient cooking; 11.54ktCO2eq - Clean Cooking; Total: 83.74 ktCO2eq (CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O) ACTIONS PLANNED: Promote a large-scale transition from traditional biomass and inefficient cooking technologies to clean and energy-efficient alternatives countrywide, with a 50% reduction in the share of inefficient cooking technologies by 2035. 100% access to affordable clean modern energy for cooking at household level by 2035 (Pg 5, 2025) The country's energy sector is especially precarious: Eswatini imports 60–70 percent of its electricity, largely from South Africa and Mozambique, and this imported energy is carbon intensive, increasing the nation's indirect emissions profile while exposing it to external shocks (Pg 2, 2025)
Ethiopia	2025 93% C	Adaptation measures seek to reduce burdens on women, such as through closer water points and cleaner cooking, and enhance food security for smallholders (Pg 17, 2025) The country will prioritize renewable energy systems, battery storage, grid modernization, electric vehicles, efficient industrial processes, and clean cooking to drive down emissions. (Pg 19, 2025) By 2025, over 580,000 off-grid solar systems were installed countrywide, enhancing access to clean and sustainable energy in remote areas of the country to address underserved communities. (Pg 5, 2025) [Policy interventions include] Reducing residential biomass use 1.) Fuel Switch: shift from unsustainable biomass energy demand to electric stoves, renewable biofuels (eg. residues) 2.) Biomass efficiency: improved cookstoves. (Pg 12, 2021)
Fiji	2025 39% C	[Conditional Pledge]: To achieve universal access to electricity and clean cooking by 2030 through the development and implementation of targeted policy measures, 2030 as stated on SDG7 Roadmap for Fiji40. (Pg 57, 2025) [Energy Demand] Increasing access to clean cooking fuels and technologies through the promotion of affordable and accessible alternatives, reducing reliance on traditional biomass fuels, which contribute to poor indoor air quality and deforestation, and increasing the adoption of sustainable energy sources like LPG, electricity, and/ or biogas. (Pg 64, 2025) [Agriculture] Improve the adoption of sustainable technologies and practices by using animal manure to produce methane for cooking fuel and bio-fertilizer, reduce GHGs and improve waste management. (Pg 65,2025)
Finland	2025 0%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
France	2025 0%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank

		(EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Gabon	2025 7%	
Gambia	2026 97% C	The just-transition framework therefore applies principles of leaving no one behind, inclusive development, decent work and gender equality, with priority attention to energy transition, clean cooking, youth employment, skills development and meaningful community participation. (xvii, pg 2026) Core implementation actions: Deploy approximately 142,000 efficient wood stoves by 2035. (Apply efficiency, safety and durability standards; Strengthen local production and distribution;. Support sustained household adoption; Monitor stove use and fuelwood displacement.) Enable approximately 90,000 households to adopt LPG stoves by 2035. (Expand LPG storage and distribution.; Strengthen cylinder and appliance safety standards; Introduce affordability mechanisms; Track sustained LPG use and biomass displacement.) Deploy approximately 256,500 efficient electric cooking appliances by 2035. (Establish performance and safety standards; Facilitate consumer finance; Coordinate deployment with grid strengthening; Track sustained use and displaced cooking fuels; subsidize sales of electric stoves for five years; promote import of new and energy efficient electric stoves through tax waivers, exemption and holidays for not longer than five years; Formulate policies that will tax non-climate friendly cook stoves in The Gambia) (Pg 36, 2026) CO-BENEFITS: Investment in … clean cooking,… can create opportunities for skilled and semi-skilled employment, technical training and enterprise development…can reduce exposure to household air pollution… can expand and improve access to modern energy services and diversify the national energy supply (Pg 50, 2026) Quantifiable 2035 targets: 1. Achieve the national 2035 clean-cooking access/adoption target established by the final NDC energy modelling; target to be inserted following validation. 2. At least 80% of households receiving publicly supported clean-cooking technologies demonstrate sustained use 12 months after adoption. 3. At least 50% of beneficiaries of clean-cooking enterprise and technical-support programmes are women. 4. By 2030, complete a national fuelwood/charcoal value-chain and worker-transition assessment. 5. By 2035, 100% of workers identified as materially adversely affected by major Government-supported clean-cooking transition programmes and meeting agreed eligibility criteria have access to appropriate transition assistance.
Georgia	2026 5%	
Germany	2025 0%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement

		of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Ghana	2021 65% C	Some of the measures, including improved cookstoves… are expected to reduce black carbon emissions for better public health outcomes(Pg 14, 2021) [Policy actions include] expanding the adoption of market-based cleaner cooking solutions [which supports the following socio-economic outcomes] social inclusion, sustainable energy transition, and smart communities. [This action is also highly gender responsive and is associated with 4,214.2 kt emission reduction]. (Pg26, 2021)
Greece	2025 0%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Grenada	2026 4%	
Guatemala	2022 49%	
Guinea	2025 98% C	Gender inequalities persist, with women bearing a disproportionate burden of domestic tasks (such as fetching water and collecting firewood) and the care of children and the elderly, as well as facing heightened vulnerability to gender-based violence during crises. (Pg 13, 2025) The National Climate Change Strategy provides for the introduction of at least 1 million improved stoves by 2030 and the deployment of butane gas, and "assumes that this action will halve the quantity of firewood extracted from the forest" (Pg 21, 2021)
Guinea Bissau	2021 98% C SC	SUB-MEASURES: MA2.4: Promote and **incentivize improved/solar cookstoves to reduce firewood consumption**, improve household energy security and air quality and reduce pressure on forests and mangroves MA2.5: Organize regular awareness campaigns and training at community level on clean energy solutions (solar, bioenergy, clean cooking) and green skilling of local community/youth groups in repair and maintenance. PRIORITY GROUPS: Awareness and capacity building of 70% women, youth and children on clean energy solutions at household and community level, Transition of 65-70% households to clean cooking solutions (targeting vulnerable women groups) (Pg 35, 2026) The Energy Sector presents the greatest mitigation effort with 90% reduction, supported by the expansion of renewable energy, rural electrification, improvements in energy efficiency and the dissemination of clean cooking technologies. (Pg 3, 2026) TARGET: Accelerate the transition to clean cooking through efficient biomass, LPG, electric and induction stoves, as follows: Efficient wood stoves – 100,000 units (133.8 $ktCO_2e$ reduction), Efficient charcoal stoves – 20,000 units (5.9 $ktCO_2e$ reduction), LPG stoves replacing traditional wood stoves – 2,000 units (4 $ktCO_2e$ reduction), Efficient electric and induction stoves – 4,000 units (1 $ktCO_2e$ reduction) Total estimated emissions reduction: 144.3 $ktCO_2e$. (Pg 33, 2026)

		projects dealing with rural development in GB include genderfocused adaptation components such as RE facilities for irrigation and diversification of agricultural production by women small-scale farmers (NGO ADPP, www.adpp-gb.org), and activities for cleaner cooking or against deforestation (Pg 30, 2021)
Guyana	2026 27% C	The Government of Guyana will continue to work closely with farmers in agricultural areas across Guyana to encourage the use of bio-digesters to reduce waste, produce biogas and provide affordable, healthy and efficient cooking means at the household level. (Pg 10, 2022)
Haiti	2023 94% C	[Emissions] could be mitigated by focusing on different alternatives such as: using energy-efficient stoves to replace traditional fireplaces… (Pg 13, 2022) Mitigation measure: Efficient wood stoves, Efficient charcoal stoves, LPG stoves replacing wood stoves. 1000 each. (Pg 27, 2023)
Holy See (Vatican)	2025	
Honduras	2026 43% C	Measure 4: By 2030, reduce firewood consumption per household by 39% relative to the consumption level recorded in 2012. Reduce firewood consumption by expanding programs for improved cookstoves, prioritizing vulnerable households, and promoting the sustainable management of biomass. (Pg 27, 2026)
Hungary	2023 1%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Iceland	2025 0%	
India	2026 19% C	[India accounts for] about 30% of the global population relying on solid biomass for cooking and 92 million without access to safe drinking water. (Pg 5, 2015) India has launched 'Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme' for cooking gas, where subsidy will be transferred directly into the bank accounts of the targeted beneficiaries. In fact, over the past one year India has almost cut its petroleum subsidy by about 26%. (Pg 27, 2015) 'Give It Up' Campaign launched to encourage citizens to give up subsidy on cooking gas to meet the needs of the truly needy citizens, thereby promote shift away from inefficient use of biomass in rural areas. (Pg 36, 2015)
Indonesia	2025 10% C	Construction of additional natural gas pipeline is intended to substitute the use of kerosene for cooking in residential and commercial sectors. (Pg 25, 2021) [Mitigation Measures include] - Induction Electric Stove (Pg 24, 2021)
Iraq	2021 1%	
Ireland	2023 0%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging

			economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Israel	**2023**	**0%**	
Italy	**2023**	**1%**	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Jamaica	**2020**	**7%**	
Japan	**2025**	**0%**	
Jordan	**2021**	**0%**	
Kazakhstan	**2023**	**4%**	
Kenya	**2025** C	**68%**	The sequenced ripple effect of affordable and reliable energy is poised to drive the NDC mitigation goal of decarbonizing the transport by enabling transition to e-mobility, green manufacturing, climate smart agriculture, e-cooking, sustainable waste management, while building resilience of climate vulnerable sectors (Pg iii, 2025) While Kenya has abundant renewable energy resources such as geothermal, solar, wind and hydro for electricity generation, more than one half of Kenya's households use wood fuel for cooking. (Pg 6, 2025) Key priority mitigation initiative: Adoption of clean and efficient energy use for the transport, industry, agriculture and domestic sectors including clean cooking. (Pg 13, 2025) During the periods of extreme drought, some of the Kenyan women and girls walk up to 30 kilometers in search of water and firewood, increasing their exposure to gender based violence. (Pg 5, 2025) deforestation and forest degradation have been exceeding the reforestation rates (Pg 5, 2025)
Kiribati	**2020** C	**76%**	Greenhouse gas emissions are the result of combustion of imported fossil fuels in the energy sector for: LPG and kerosene for cooking (pg. 8,2015)
Kuwait	**2021**	**0%**	
Kyrgyzstan	**2025**	**18%**	Bioenergy (largely fuelwood in rural areas) also accounted for a substantive share of the primary energy mix highlighting continued reliance on traditional energy practices (Pg 83, 2025)
Lao PDR	**2021**	**90%**	Mitigation targets include Introduction of 50,000 energy efficient cook stoves which will reduce the use of non-renewable biomass for combustion(Pg 5, 2020)

	C	Introduction of 50,000 energy efficient cook stoves - GHG mitigation target:50 ktCO2e on average per year between 2020 and 2030; Implementation across three provinces: Vientiane Capital, Savannakhet, and Champasack. (Pg 18,2020)
Latvia	2025 8%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Lebanon	2025	climate impacts deepen gender inequalities by increasing women's unpaid labor (Pg 27, 2025)
Lesotho	2025 42% C SC	Key targets for mitigation include a 10% GHG emission reduction … The key sectors/actions targeted for mitigation include: Energy - Improved government direction and policy certainty for markets through the development of policy and strategy documents; increased access to renewable electricity, reduction of reliance on biomass for cooking and heating; and increased awareness of the market through the provision of information and awareness campaigns (Pg 6, 2025) In 2017, the residential sector was the largest contributor to Lesotho's energy sector emissions accounting for 1,901 ktCO2e, or over 66% of all energy emissions. Part of the reason for this high number is the high reliance on fossil fuels and traditional fuels for basing home end-uses such as cooking…mitigation in the residential sector aims to: Substitution of lower quality (higher emissions) energy technologies and reduction of traditional household fuels, especially firewood, plants residues, animal dung, and illuminating paraffin for the areas that cannot be effectively electrified: This objective can be addressed through accelerating the delivery of cleaner sources of energy to remote villages and rural populations. This objective also serves other important goals of reducing deforestation and eliminating negative health effects of smoke inhalation and accidental household fires. (Pg 42, 2025) Implementation of efficient wood stoves to replace inefficient traditional cooking stoves that require much more wood and charcoal than necessary. This measure would entail an increase in current government initiatives by putting adequate policies in place to promote this mitigation option. The projected number of efficient stoves is 1,250 in 2025 and 9,030 in 2030 under the unconditional scenario. (Pg 43, 2025) Replacing wood stoves with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) stoves as it is considered to be a cleaner energy source although it is not renewable. (Pg 43, 2025) **Solar Cookers implementation to address energy poverty in rural areas. Although the technology is proven to be reliable, its penetration level is very low in the country. One of the major factors contributing to this is the lack of information to the users and reliable supply of the technology. Scaling up access and adoption of solar cooking technology will reduce quantities of biomass and kerosene used for cooking (Pg 43, 2025)** **SOLAR COOKING TARGET- Unconditional: 8,400 solar cookers by 2030 - GHG reduction 12 kt CO2eq/year in 2030. Conditional: 9,450 stoves by 2030 GHG reduction 13 ktCO2eq/year in 2030. Responsible Parties: Department of Energy, Ministry of Local Government, Chieftainship, Home-Affairs & Police**

Liberia	2025 99% C	The National Energy Compact for Liberia aims to accelerate the pace of electricity to 100,000 households per year through grid and off-grid options to achieve a national access rate of 75 percent by 2035 and to develop a national clean cooking strategy to identify the baseline and targets for increasing access to clean cooking solutions. (Pg 13, 2025) Mitigation Target: Providing clean cooking solutions to 200,000 households to reduce emissions from traditional biomass use. (Pg 27, 2025) Mitigation Actions and Policy Measures: mobilize by 2035, US$70 million of private capital for utility-scale solar and another US$80–100 million for distributed renewable energy (DRE) and clean cooking; By 2035, ensure 5% transition from traditional biomass stoves to cleaner cooking solutions, such as LPG, electric, biogas, or advanced biomass stoves by implementing programs to disseminate and finance clean cooking technologies to replace wood stove and burners to reduce emissions from biomass burning in households.; Develop a national clean cooking strategy, in line with the Energy Compact, with 2035 and 2035 targets for (i) increasing access to clean cooking solutions and (ii) for reduced levels of indoor air pollution including black carbon (Pg 27, 2025) [Gender] Actions and Policy Measures: Conduct at least 10 training and capacity building initiatives per year, beginning 2026, to strengthen the technical skills, leadership abilities, and climate knowledge of women ... in the area of...clean cooking technologies; Design and launch a multi-year "Women in Green Technology" training and mentorship program. This program will provide technical skills and business support to women...[in] renewable energy systems (e.g., solar for irrigation and household use), clean cooking technologies (Pg 39, 2025)
Liechtenstein	2025 0%	
Lithuania	2025 1%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies ... The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Luxembourg	2023 0%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies ... The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Madagascar	2026 98% C SC	Objective: Mitigation; **Priority technologies: Improved cookstoves (charcoal, biomass) and solar cookers;** Associated needs (transfer, training, investment): Transfer of local manufacturing technologies; training for craftspeople and female distributors; accessible financing mechanisms (pay-per-use, microcredit). (Pg 112, 2026) **Name: National Clean Cooking Program (1.4 million improved cookstoves + biogas). Description: Large-scale dissemination of improved cookstoves, solar cookers, and rural biodigesters to reduce the use of wood fuel and emissions of black carbon and methane.** Objectives: 1.4 million improved cookstoves; 40% of households using clean cooking solutions. Indicators: Number of cookstoves distributed; reduction in black carbon (BC)

		and methane (CH_4) emissions; jobs created (for women/youth). Estimated cost (USD million): 185. Potential funding sources: Green Climate Fund (GCF), Climate and Clean Air Coalition, Article 6 (of the Paris Agreement), microfinance, Green Budgeting. (Pg 62, 2026) Vocational training centers, specialized companies, artisans, and technicians will receive support aimed at developing local expertise in solar technologies, mini-grids, clean cooking equipment (Pg 121, 2026) Priority GIS measures • 40% of households using clean cooking solutions, reducing the burden of fuel collection for women • 35,000 green jobs created (solar maintenance, manufacturing of improved cookstoves) • 50% of those trained in renewable energy professions are women and young people (Pg 15, 2026) the deployment of clean cooking solutions serves as a key strategic mitigation lever, directly aligned with the priorities of the National Energy Plan: more than 90% of Malagasy households rely on wood fuel, which generates significant emissions of methane and black carbon. Transitioning to improved cookstoves and clean cooking solutions reduces this dependency while delivering a triple co-benefit: the mitigation of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), improved indoor air quality with a corresponding reduction in respiratory illnesses, and a lighter burden regarding the collection of firewood—a task that falls primarily on women and children. (Pg 22, 2026)
Malawi	2026 98% C	[full implementation of NDC 3.0 will deliver: clean cooking access for over 1.7 million households by 2030 through 1.1 million improved charcoal cookstoves and 600,000 improved firewood stoves (Table 3), addressing indoor air pollution identified as the second biggest risk factor for human health in Malawi…A network of 280 green composting enterprises across all 28 districts (Table 7), generating…clean cooking fuel (Pg 14, 2026) TARGETS Efficient cookstoves (firewood) 1,548,764 Households (2030) 2,231,640 Households(2035) 2,518,444 Households (2040) Efficient cookstoves (charcoal) 506,868 Households (2030) 730,355 Households(2035) 824,218 Households (2040) Electric cooking transition 444,461 Households (2030) 945,318 Households (2035) 1,066,807 Households(2040) Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for Clean Cooking Access 833,364 Households(2030) 1,197,402 Households(2035) 1,351,289 Households (2040) Biogas digestion for cooking 555,576 Households (2030) 756,254 Households (2035) 853,446 Households Bioethanol for clean cooking 277,788 Households (2030) 441,148 Households (2035) 497,843 Households(2040) (Pg 17, 2026) traders whose livelihoods will be progressively affected by the clean cooking transition (85% improved cookstove adoption by 2040, Table 3). Transition pathways: retraining in sustainable forestry management, briquette production from agricultural waste, or employment in cookstove manufacturing and distribution. (Pg 44, 2026)

Malaysia	2025 0%	
Maldives	2025 0%	
Mali	2021 98%	
Malta	2025 0%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Marshall Islands	2025 20% C SC	Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the nationally determined contribution… Other (cooking and lighting) (Pg 25, 2025) Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and others to implement key measures such as…ensuring clean energy access for the outer atolls through individual solar homes and mini-grids (NAP, 2023). (pg 5, 2025) **Specific areas of action contemplated to make progress towards the INDC targets include: Transition to electric and solar cook stoves from LPG cook stoves**; (Pg 7, 2015)
Mauritania	2025 44% C	Measures: Improving energy efficiency through the rollout of efficient wood-burning stoves: this program could reach 1,000 stoves by 2035, or even 6,000 by 2050; Efficient charcoal stoves (improved cookstoves) – already in use, but their deployment could reach 150,000 improved cookstoves by 2030, or even 200,000 by 2050; LPG replacing wood- Deployment of 170,000 LPG stoves by 2030; Efficient electric stoves-Deployment of 10,000 efficient electric stoves by 2030 (Pg 109, 2025) Biodigester technology is already present in the sub-region. Feeding a 2 m^3 biodigester—primarily with cattle manure and other organic waste—will produce biogas suitable for cooking and water heating. The goal is to construct 2,000 biodigesters by 2035, and potentially 5,000 by 2050. (Pg 110, 2025)
Mauritius	2021 1%	
Mexico	2026 12% C	7.2.5 Reduce firewood consumption by promoting efficient technologies, while considering the importance of taking action to alleviate energy poverty. (Pg 69, 2025) 7.6.2 Promote eco-technologies and eco-techniques that are culturally appropriate—such as fuel-efficient wood stoves, among others—to reduce firewood consumption. (Pg 70, 2025) 8.3.3 Promote the replacement of liquefied petroleum gas stoves with electric stoves to reduce the use of fossil fuels in food preparation. (Pg 72, 2025) According to the National Time Use Survey (ENUT), in 2019 women devoted an average of 30.8 hours per week to domestic work—nearly three times as much as men. During climate emergencies, these domestic and

		caregiving responsibilities intensify, limiting women's ability to fully exercise their rights to education, employment, and health, as well as their capacity to participate in decision-making processes. (Pg 37, 2025)
Micronesia	2025 65% C	FSM can bend this baseline trajectory, reducing emissions to 153 $ktCO_2e$ in 2030 and 150 $ktCO_2e$ in 2035, while avoiding ~69 $ktCO_2e$ in 2030 and ~82 $ktCO_2e$ in 2035 … measures include: Ensuring universal electricity access and clean cooking adoption by 2035; (Pg 10, 2025) National Energy Policy 2024-2050…emphasizes phasing out inefficient biomass-based cooking (Pg 22, 2025) Clean cooking access remains limited in FSM, especially in rural and outer island communities, where households rely on firewood and kerosene as cooking fuels. The 2016 Agriculture Census confirmed widespread use of biomass for household needs, often without efficient stoves. Although LPG/butane stoves are increasingly used in urban centers, their uptake in outer islands is hindered by affordability, supply chain constraints, and lack of awareness.(Pg 30, 2025)
Monaco	2025 0%	the Prince's Government has committed to contributing more than 3 million euros [in international climate financing] over the period 2024-2027,(Pg 39, 2025) the Prince's Government is considering ways to increase its international financial contribution. (Pg 40, 2025)
Mongolia	2025 41% C	The total duration of sunshine during a year reaches to about 2,600-3,300 hours…Therefore, the possibility to use solar and wind as an energy resource is relatively high (Pg 4, 2025) [Mitigation Action] Reduce fuel use in individual households through improving stove efficiency (with co-benefit of air pollution reduction), (Pg 3, 2016)
Montenegro	2025 27%	
Morocco	2025 3% C	Implementation of a program aimed at the adoption of high energy efficiency ovens (gas, wood, electricity) in the residential sector, in order to reduce energy consumption and associated emission (Pg 69, 2025) Reduction of wood energy consumption through the distribution of improved ovens: Reducing wood energy consumption through the distribution of improved, high energy efficiency stoves. (Pg 72, 2025) Distribution of improved ovens to reduce wood energy consumption: Distribution of improved stoves to households in rural areas heavily dependent on wood energy, with priority given to areas of high forest degradation (Hazard/risk targeted: fires, drought, erosion) (Pg 82, 2025)
Mozambique	2025 92% C	The Accelerating Sustainable & Clean Energy Access Transformation (ASCENT) is strengthening access to energy, both on and o the grid. Mitigation co-benefits include increased energy efficiency, a greater deployment of clean cooking solutions, and an overall reduction in reliance on carbon intensive energy sources. (Pg 11, 2025)
Myanmar	2021 54%	Through the distribution of 5.1 million fuel-efficient cookstoves Myanmar will achieve a cumulative emissions reduction of approximately 12.99 million tCO2e during 2021-2030

	C	… Traditional cookstoves are also replaced by LPG based technology substitutions to further reduce the emissions from the use of fuelwood and charcoal. The government has set an unconditional target to support the distribution of one million LPG stoves by the private sector resulting in an emission reduction of 14.94 million tCO2e by 2030(Pg 2, 2021) Data Collection for improved cookstove initiative includes: number of stoves distributed, percentage of continued use, lifetime of stoves, modifications, performance (Pg24,25, 2021) According to the national census data, upwards of 80% of the national population uses fuelwood and charcoal as a primary means of cooking food. Myanmar has promoted the use of improved fuelwood cook-stoves to reduce forest degradation and GHG emissions from unsustainable fuelwood use. (Pg 24, 2021) Key mitigation technologies will be required in…clean cooking (Pg 57, 2021) [Residential Sector Potential Measure] Implementation of prepaid energy meter for gas based cookstoves
Namibia	2024 54%	[Measure] Residential - Reduce fuelwood and fossil products with electricity generated from renewable sources and replace water electric heaters with solar energy ones; Promote substitution of fuel wood with electricity from renewable sources (Year: 2030, Emissions Reduction: 0.046). BENEFITS: (1) Lower emissions; Better air quality; Improved health; (2) FOREX savings, (3) Energy security (pg 27, 2024)
Nauru	2026 1%	
Nepal	2025 55%	[Cooking Targets:] Expand the use of electric cookstoves to 2.1 million households and an additional 15,000 institutions and firms by 2035 (2024 = 400,000 households); Expand the use of improved cookstoves (ICS) to 750,000 households by 2030 and 1 million by 2035 for cooking (2024 = 127,703 households); Expand the use of household-level biogas for cooking to 500,000 households by 2030 and 652,770 households by 2035 (2024 = 450,770 households) (Pg 4, 2025) Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) technologies, and clean cooking and heating will be promoted, including through carbon financing, and testing facilities will be strengthened. (Pg 8. 2025) If the quantified targets are implemented, the total GHG emissions reduction from the Energy sector will be 4,714.26 GgCO2eq by 2030 and 8,546.41 GgCO2eq by 2035, with reduction in cooking and heating sub-sector of 2,022.17 GgCO2eq by 2030 (Pg 14, 2025) The disease burden attributed to ambient and household air pollution will be reduced to 77/100,000 by 2030 and 60/100,000 by 2035. (Pg 29, 2025)
Netherlands	2025 0%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)

New Zealand	2025	1%	
Nicaragua	2025	37%	
Niger	2026 C	94%	National Energy Compact (2030): Achieve 60% access to electricity by 2030, in line with the Electricity Access Master Plan (PDAE), expand access to clean cooking, and increase the share of renewable energy to 30% of the energy mix. (Pg 24, 2026) Accelerating the residential energy transition: 1.) Efficient wood-burning stoves (in thousands of households): Current value 77.73 | 2030 Target 273,868 2.) Efficient charcoal-burning stoves (in thousands of households): Current value 1 | 2030 Target 150 3.) LPG stoves (in thousands of households): Current value 186 | 2030 Target 200 4.) Efficient electric stoves (in thousands of households): Current value 75,336 | 84,222 | 94,108
Nigeria	2025 C	72%	key policies informing the preparation of the NDC 3.0 [include] National Clean Cooking Policy (2024) (Pg 10, 2025) In 2030, the LULUCF sector (73.7%) will contribute the most in terms of absolute emissions reduction… as a result of reducing deforestation and cutting down wood removal for use as fuelwood, which are directly linked with the provision of alternate clean fuels coupled with the adoption of improved stoves for cooking in the residential, commercial and manufacturing industries categories (Pg 15, 2025) Measure 10: 3.) Boost adoption of efficient cookstoves 4.) Enhance adoption of clean fuel technologies for cooking to displace fuelwood in Urban and Rural households as well as Commercial cooking with the following targets: 5.) Commercial cooking: 37% Electricity, 35% LPG, 13% efficient wood cookstoves, 10% wood, 3% kerosene, and 2% charcoal 6.) Rural households: 27% Electricity, 31% LPG, 22% efficient wood stove, 18% wood, and 2% charcoal 7.) Urban households: 55% Electricity, 35% LPG, 6% efficient wood cookstoves, 2% wood, 1% kerosene, and 1% charcoal (Pg 17, 2025) Net job creation is further supported by projections of up to 170,000 jobs in off-grid solar and 200,000 jobs across clean cooking supply chains. (Pg 47, 2025) Partnership with banking/financing institutions to offer affordable financing options for clean cooking technology to women and low-income households. (Pg 53, 2025)
Niue	2025	1%	
North Macedonia	2021	13%	
Norway	2025	0%	Norway also provides significant support that contributes to emission reductions in developing countries. (Pg 15, 2025)
Oman	2026 C	0%	Oman has made steady progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)…Universal access to electricity and clean cooking (100%) (Pg 11, 2026)
Pakistan	2025 C	49%	The costing framework of Pakistan's NDC 3.0 estimates a total investment need of US$ 565.7 billion to advance adaptation, resilience, low carbon transition, and cross-cutting priorities…Additional investments target …clean cooking (Pg 17, 2025)

			Cooking & Heating: Reduce reliance on fuelwood by scaling up clean cooking solutions, including electric stoves, improved cook-stoves, biogas systems, and sustainable options such as briquetting and agricultural residue utilization to protect forests, safeguard public health, and accelerate the transition to sustainable energy. Buildings (Residential & Commercial): Efforts will focus on expanding access to clean cooking fuels and technologies with the aim of phasing out traditional biomass use. (Pg 21, 2025) Estimated investment requirement for clean cooking 1.3 billion (US$) for 2030, 2.1 billion (US$) for 2035
Palau	2026	4%	
Panama	2025 C	6%	By 2027, 60% of households that do not have these services will have been provided with electricity from renewable energy and clean energy for cooking, compared to 2023. (Pg 55, 2024)
Papua New Guinea	2020	88%	
Paraguay	2025 C	24%	The specific objective of the PROEZA Project in the energy sector is to implement efficient cookstoves in 3,450 rural households belonging to indigenous and peasant families, which will result in reduced firewood consumption for cooking. (Pg 78, 2025) Measure: Energy efficiency applied to heat generation technologies in the residential sector.; Annual progress indicators: Number of households implementing efficient cookstoves. (Pg 89, 2025) The actions under Goal 14 promote the diversification of the energy mix by fostering solar and wind power generation systems, installing energy storage infrastructure, and implementing technological solutions such as efficient cookstoves in rural and Indigenous households. These measures aim to reduce reliance on fossil fuel sources, enhance energy security, and ensure more equitable access to energy, including in areas isolated from the national grid. (Pg110, 2025)
Peru	2025	7%	
Philippines	2026	36%	
Poland	2025	2%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Portugal	2025	1%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)

Qatar	2025	0%	Despite its developing country Party status, Qatar is providing climate finance assistance, technology development, and deployment support, as well as undertaking capacity building and knowledge sharing actvities. (Pg 38, 2025)
Republic of Korea (South)	2021	0%	
Republic of Moldova	2025	2%	In Moldova, rural households, many of which are led by women, disproportionately rely on biomass for heating and cooking. With over 80% of rural households dependent on wood fuel, increasing deforestation and climate-induced resource scarcity pose significant energy security challenges. (Pg 61, 2025) forest dependency remains high (as it is a significant source of firewood), which contributes to deforestation and indoor air pollution) (Pg 22, 2025)
Romania	2023 C	4%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies ... The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Russian Federation	2025	0%	
Rwanda	2025 C	91%	Rwanda plans to establish a Climate-Health Coordination Platform, integrate early-warning and GBV risk protocols into climate planning, and launch a clean-institutional cooking framework to reduce emissions and gendered health risks, ensuring a rights-based, inclusive approach to sustainable development. (Pg 37, 2025) Rwanda commits to engage children and youth in climate awareness programs, relocating schools from high-risk zones, increasing adoption of clean cooking in schools, and expanding youth-driven climate innovations. (Pg 38, 2025) Rwanda's NDC 3.0 mitigation component prioritizes reduction of SLCPs and air quality improvement through... adoption of efficient cookstoves to reduce emissions from traditional cooking methods (Pg 39, 2025)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2021	4%	
Saint Lucia	2025	2%	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2025	2%	
Samoa	2026	35%	
San Marino	2018	0%	
Sao Tome and Principe	2025 C SC	93%	The energy efficiency pillar combines measures to reduce electricity demand with the transition of cooking systems to cleaner and more efficient technologies, acting simultaneously in the residential, public, and commercial sectors... In the kitchen sector, WAM-I combines two complementary approaches. The distribution of 39,600 improved wood- and charcoal-burning stoves by 2030 reduces biomass consumption, alleviating

		pressure on forest cover and improving indoor air quality. At the same time, the promotion of LPG gas stoves, which will reach 15.8% of households by 2030, and electric and solar stoves (0.2% by 2030) fosters a gradual transition to modern cooking technologies, with a significant reduction in kerosene and biomass consumption for cooking. (Pg 34, 2026) Firewood is the main source of energy for domestic, commercial and small industrial use, while locally produced charcoal is widely used for cooking. According to UNDP data (2021), around 72% of the population depends on solid fuels for cooking, with 45.6% of households using firewood, 26.5% charcoal, 25.5% petroleum and only 1.5% liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). However, a significant portion of the wood consumed is harvested illegally and without adequate oversight ...The strategic alignment between the National Action Plan for Renewable Energy (PANER), the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency (PANEE) and the National Action Plan and Strategy for Clean and Modern Cooking11 (PANECLM) represents a decisive opportunity to accelerate the energy transition in São Tomé and Príncipe. (Pg 23, 2025) **COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF NDC 3.0** **Sector: Energy; Sub-sector: Residential; Technology or name of measure: Gas, electric and solar cookers; Measure: Increase in gas, electric and solar cookers for cooking (Pg 65, 2025)**
Saudi Arabia	2025 0%	
Senegal	2020 61% C	Domestic fuels (mainly charcoal and firewood) represent nearly 35% of final household energy consumption in 2016. Firewood and charcoal constitute more than 75% of energy sources household cooking...Measures for domestic fuels contribute to the preservation of forest resources, with the substitution of firewood and charcoal with sustainable sources and efficient cooking equipment.(Pg 25, 26, 2020)
Serbia	2025 11%	
Seychelles	2025 1%	
Sierra Leone	2021 98% C	Mitigation is central to Sierra Leone's vision of a low-carbon economy. The planned energy transition... creates opportunities for domestic value chains in solar, hydro, and clean cooking technologies [Pg 10, 2025] Reduce emissions by 488.6 $GgCO_2$ avoided per year by supplying improved cookstoves to 90% of HHs (900,000 HHs) and 12,000 institutional stoves by 2035. Reduce emissions by 50.8 $GgCO_2$ avoided per year by supplying LPG cookstoves to 60,000 HHs; by 2035 Reduce emissions by 1750 $GgCO_2e$ avoided per year by supplying biogas cookstoves to 90,000 HHs; by 2035 (Pg 11, 2025) Reduce health problems when breathing in smoke from cooking fires by using improved fuel-efficient stoves (Pg 13, 2025) [The strategy will] deploy de-risking instruments—such as guarantees, concessional loans, and results-based financing—targeted especially at early-stage investments in the energy and clean cooking transitions where perceived risks are highest. [it will]

		broaden the funding base, Sierra Leone will tap carbon markets and issue green and blue bonds, using these instruments to attract long-term impact investors. (Pg 81, 2025) Micro-finance, household finance, NGOs, and philanthropy total USD 241 million (8%). Microfinance institutions provide 60%, DFIs and local intermediaries 25%, and donors or philanthropic actors 15%. These instruments support consumer-facing measures such as solar home systems, improved cookstoves, and water/sanitation initiatives. (Pg 93, 2025) Activities include school-based tree-planting, composting, and waste-management programmes, as well as integration of renewable energy and clean-cooking technologies into school operations and feeding programmes. (Pg 57, 2025)
Singapore	2025 0%	
Slovakia	2023 1%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Slovenia	2023 2%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Solomon Islands	2025 86%	
Somalia	2025 95% C SC	the NDC commits to strengthening gender-responsive adaptation planning…that safeguard livelihoods and well-being in the face of climate shocks. By enhancing access to low-carbon and affordable technologies such as solar-powered irrigation, clean cooking solutions (Pg 16, 2025) "Mission 300" which aims to ensure that 300 million people in Africa gain access to clean cooking solutions by 2035 (Pg 10, 2025) Energy Initiatives include: Promotion of improved cookstoves and energy-efficient appliances; Promoting clean cooking including use of LPG to replace biomass in domestic energy; Small scale solar lighting solutions (Pg 20, 20205) Early wins will focus on actions with co-benefits such as jobs, food security, an ecosystem services e.g. clean cooking (Pg 26, 20225) Co-benefits include: Transition to alternative cooking systems to charcoal reduces emissions; Efficient cookstoves reduces emissions and improves household health from particulates; Gender and youth inclusion in clean cookstoves programmes (Pg 41, 2025) **Solar cooking has also seen some uptake in the country, and solar power is seen as the energy source of choice** (Pg 9, 2015)

South Africa	2021	10%	
South Sudan	2021	100%	
Spain	2023	1%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Sri Lanka	2025 C	25%	The energy sector remains the predominant source of national net GHG emissions, contributing 21,696,900 MT of CO_2e in 2021…Rural areas mainly use fuelwood for cooking, though bottled LP gas use is rising (Pg 11, 2025) The overall participation rate for unpaid domestic services related activities for men and women are 54% and 86.4% respectively (Pg 82)
State of Palestine	2026		
Sudan	2022 C	37%	[Energy Sector Measure] Biomass savings through improved cookstoves for over 300,000 rural households; Improved cookstoves as replacement for traditional inefficient wood stoves for 20% of rural population (Pg 6, 2021) [Results have been achieved across states in which there was a] Reduction in unsustainable biomass harvesting through shifting from a total dependence on firewood to butane gas units for cooking. (Pg 22, 2021)
Suriname	2026	2%	
Sweden	2023	0%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Switzerland	2025	0%	Climate finance will remain at the heart of the EU's contribution to global climate action. The EU, together with its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB), is the biggest contributor of public climate finance to developing and emerging economies … The EU and its Members States will contribute towards the achievement of the NCQG – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance - adopted at COP29, through bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral cooperation (Pg 29, 2025)
Syrian Arab Republic	2018	11.2%	
Tajikistan	2021	12.1%	
Thailand	2025	13.2%	
Timor-Leste	2026	80.9%	multidimensional poverty and climate-related natural disasters continue to drive further forest degradation. Increased access to affordable alternative fuels and affordable electricity for cooking would substantially reduce demand for firewood. (Pg 15, 2026)

	C	Timor-Leste will integrate clean cooking as a priority mitigation and adaptation action in NDC 3.0 by setting measurable targets to expand access to modern, low-emission cooking solutions aiming to reach 50 percent of households and institutions by 2030 toward universal access by 2040. This will be supported by digital MRV systems (including IOT), carbon finance mechanisms and international partnerships, recognizing that scaling up clean cooking delivers significant emissions reductions and co-benefits for health, gender equality and sustainable development. (Pg 18, 2026) Another project implemented within this framework by a Korean company SK Forests focused on mangrove rehabilitation and the distribution of clean cookstoves in municipalities with high firewood consumption. (Pg 31, 2026) Women no longer need to rely on smouldering biomass for cooking, improving indoor air quality and the health of infants and mothers. With the right policy and support, by 2030, access to modern-low-emission cooking solutions should reach 50 percent of all households, progressing toward universal access to clean cooking by 2040. (Pg 59, 2026)
Togo	2026 86.8% C	a sixfold increase in carbon sequestration—reaching 10.5 $MtCO_2e$ by 2035—within the AFOLU sector (Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use)... This will be achieved through... the promotion of clean cooking solutions for an additional 500,000 households, thereby reducing the exposure of 4.3 million people to household air pollution. (Pg 1, 2026) [Women's} disproportionate exposure to climate risks—such as the use of wood fuel for cooking (in 86% of households) and indoor air pollution (affecting 4.3 million people, according to the WHO, 2023)—justifies the 12 gender-responsive commitments within the NDC 3.0. These include a gender-responsive budget (GIS-BSG) of 986.6 billion CFA francs, a 40% quota for women in green jobs, and the allocation of 30% of the adaptation budget to programs specifically for women. (Pg 13, 2026) The 12 quantified commitments of the SMFC-GIS 2026–2030 [include]... 90% access to clean cooking for women (up from 15%), (Pg 26, 2026) The economic and social consequences of the low-carbon transition are addressed through a "just transition" ... This plan targets approximately 232,000 jobs considered vulnerable across eight sectors (charcoal, traditional cooking methods, cement, fluorinated gases, agriculture, waste, and artisanal mining). The cumulative net effect on formal employment remains positive (Pg 49, 2026) The climate portfolio includes, notably, the development of 317 localities powered by solar mini-grids, the distribution of 500,000 clean cooking stoves,... and the creation of thousands of jobs linked to green value chains—with a particular focus on youth and women. (Pg 30, 2026) Clean biomass cooking (300,000 improved cookstoves) – CO_2 reduction (Gg/year): 512.1 Clean biomass cooking (300,000 improved cookstoves) – CO_2 reduction (Gg/year): 273.1 E-cooking (200,000 electric cookstoves) – CO_2 reduction (Gg/year): 1,024.2 (Pg 40, 2026)

			Measures with the lowest marginal abatement cost (MAC)—specifically …clean cooking solutions E4 (at 8.6 USD/tCO_2e)—offer the best cost-effectiveness and should be prioritized starting in Phase 1. (Pg 41, 2026)
Tonga	2020	9.9%	
Trinidad and Tobago	2026	0%	
Tunisia	2025 C	0.1%	[Priority] : Consolidate the capacity of youth and women's associations to create territorial synergies for an alternative tourism offer (rural tourism, agri-tourism, valorization of local know-how such as cooking and local products. (Pg 68, 2021)
Türkiye	2025	4.7%	
Turkmenistan	2023	0.2%	
Tuvalu	2025 C	23%	Tuvalu has early experience in biogas projects which not only produces energy for cooking but also reduces methane emissions from livestock (Pg 7, 2025)
Uganda	2022 C	98.2%	[Action] Increase access to clean energy cooking technologies [Indicators] Increased share of clean energy for cooking; Share of biomass energy used for cooking; proportion of households and institutions using efficient cooking technologies The [Energy Efficient Stove] measure aims to promote clean cooking solutions and biomass energy use efficiency technologies for fuel wood and charcoal stoves among households and institutions (education, hospitals, prisons, and industries, among others). The measure will reduce emissions by approximately 6.89 MtCO2e by 2030. [Pg 32, 2022] [Cooking mitigation measures, incl. energy efficiency and fuel switch] measure aims to improve energy efficiency during cooking by adoption of efficient charcoal and fuelwood stoves and to change from using biomass as main source energy for cooking to the use of cleaner energy resources. This can lead emission reductions of approximately 1.09 MtCO2e by 2030. (Pg 35, 2022)
Ukraine	2025	5.1%	
United Arab Emirates	2024	0%	[Climate Aid] The UAE has provided over USD 2 billion in grants and concessional loans for renewable energy projects in developing countries in addition to providing the means and access to clean cooking. (Pg 13, 2024)
United Kingdom	2025	0%	
United Republic of Tanzania	2021	90.2%	
United States	2024	0%	Building sector emissions come from electricity use, as well as fossil fuels burned on site for heating air and water and for cooking… The emissions reduction pathways for buildings consider ongoing government support for energy efficiency and efficient

	C	electric heating and cooking in buildings via funding for retrofit programs, wider use of heat pumps and induction stoves, and adoption of modern energy codes for new buildings(Pg 4, 2021)
Uruguay	2024 0% C	Decarbonization in the residential, commercial and services sectors:...some fuel uses have been identified that will require complex transformation processes, and work needs to begin on them. An example is cooking with LPG, which has general and targeted subsidies and is used in more than 90% of households. (Pg 49, 2025) There is the drive for intermodality in...the electrification of cooking at the residential level (Pg 52, 2025)
Uzbekistan	2025 21.9%	
Vanuatu	2025 79.4% C	Under the BAU pathway, Vanuatu's forests absorb a declining amount of forest carbon in the years 2030 to 2050. The decline in forest carbon removals is due to increased demand for fuel wood, principally for cooking. The volume of fuel wood consumption increases to almost 270,000 m3 of wood per year in 2050. Net carbon removals are anticipated to decrease from approximately 6,340,000 tonnes in 2020 to 5,880,000 tonnes in 2050. (Pg 26, 2025) Vanuatu commits to ...(d) 14% improvement in cooking and drying efficiency through expansion of biomass-fuel devices [by 2035]...thereby reducing emissions by 78 kt CO_2 eq overall. Pocily: Updated Vanuatu National Energy Road Map. (Pg 36, 2025) Smaller, distributed actions (e.g., appliance efficiency, building retrofits, clean cooking devices, livestock productivity measures) will utilise results-based grants, pay-as-you-save credit lines, and micro-loans from the local financial intermediaries. (Pg 128, 2025) The majority of households in Vanuatu are located in remote locations with no on-grid electricity access, in fact, most households already rely on renewable energy to meet their basic lighting and cooking needs... rather, the actions "in-jurisdiction" are widely expected to bring adaptation and resilience co-benefits. (Pg 142, 2025)
Venezuela	2025 6.5%	
Viet Nam	2022 1.3% C	[Criteria] (i) cost/benefit efficiency; (ii) feasibility in implementation; (iii) harmonization and co-benefits with climate change adaptation, socio-economic development; and (iv) consistency with national and sectoral development plans[Measure] use of biogas and cleaner fuel instead of coal for household cooking in rural areas (Pg 6,7, 2022)
Yemen	2015 52.7%	
Zambia	2025 90.8% C	The deployment of clean cooking solutions is also integral to Zambia's commitment to sustainable energy development, through the promotion of clean fuels and technologies for cooking, with the goal of increasing access by 7 percent annually by 2030 (Pg 6, 2025) Zambia's NDC 3.0 is fully aligned with national policies and strategies, covering key sectors such as energy, agriculture and land use, industry, and waste, with mitigation efforts focused on expanding renewable energy; electrification and clean cooking, (Pg 12, 2025)

		Mitigation options are designed to create cobenefits for jobs and livelihoods. These include, for example, the scale up and promotion of renewable energy, electrification and clean cooking, sustainable charcoal alternatives, and forest conservation initiatives. These activities aim to provide income for rural households. (Pg 19, 2025) drought-induced hydropower shortfalls have resulted in 450–500 MW supply deficits, impacting food production and mining. Scaling solar energy is essential…NDC 3.0 targets diversified, resilient energy infrastructure… Improved cookstoves projects are expected to contribute 50,000 stoves (Pg 21, 2025)
Zimbabwe	2025 69.3% C	Emissions from LULUCF sector dominated the national GHG profile largely due to deforestation, forest degradation and biomass burning. (Pg 5, 2025) Several mitigation projects have been excluded from this analysis for … lack of a clear local implementing agency to advance that particular project (efficient cook-stoves). (Pg24, 2021)