

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND PETROLEUM
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENERGY

THE NATIONAL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR IN KENYA

2023

*Towards mobilizing and deploying
knowledge for successful social and
economic transformation of the country*



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Action Agenda
ATAR	Adaptation Technical Analysis Report
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CCAK	Clean Cooking Association of Kenya
CEPF	County Energy Planning Framework
CHPs	Community Health Promoters
CHVs	Community Health Volunteers
CoG	Council of Governors
EAC	East African Community
EDA	Energy Dealers Associations
EPRA	Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
EACREEE	East African Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Efficiency
EU	The European Union
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GoK	Government of Kenya
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEA	International Energy Agency
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committees
INEP	Integrated National Energy Plan
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
ISAK	Improved Stoves Association of Kenya
KCCAP	Kenya Clean Cooking Action Plan
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KES	Kenya Shillings
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
KIRDI	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
KM	Knowledge Management

KMC	Knowledge Management Committee
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNEECS	Kenya National Energy Efficiency and Conservation
KNCCS	Kenya National Clean Cooking Strategy
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
LCPDP	Least Cost Power Development Plan
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDAC	Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Counties
MECS	Modern Energy Cooking Services
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoEP	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
MTAR	Mitigation Technical Analysis Report
MTF	Multi-Tier Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
REREC	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEforALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SETA	Sustainable Energy Technical Assistance
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS STRATEGY

After-Action Review	Process that involves conducting a structured and facilitated discussion after a task or project has been completed to review what ought to have happened; what happened; and, where differences exist, why it happened. It allows participants to learn how to sustain strengths and improve on weaknesses in subsequent tasks or projects.
Attrition	The decrease in the number of employees in an organisation because of retirement, other termination, or transfer to other organisations that results in a significant reduction in the organisation’s knowledge base.
Champion	A person who proactively promotes something to persuade others of its benefits.
Coaching	A relationship between more experienced individuals and less experienced individuals that is designed to enhance the learning and performance of both individuals and teams, typically focused on the achievement of specified objectives within given timeframes.
Codification	The process of converting people’s knowledge into a form that enables it to be communicated independently of those people
Communication	Communication is defined as a process of exchanging information, aimed at mutual understanding between different stakeholders.
Communities of Practice	A voluntary group of peer practitioners who share lessons learnt, methods, and best practices in each discipline or for specialized work.
Corporate Communication	Activities undertaken by the sector or ministry to communicate with internal and external stakeholders as well as with the wider public.
Database	A collection of information organised in such a way that a computer programme can quickly select desired pieces of data. Relational databases are organised by fields, records, and tables.
Data Mining	A technique for analysing data in databases and making new connections between the data to reveal trends and patterns. It is the process of sorting through enormous amounts of data and picking out relevant information.
External Communication	Exchange of information and messages between the organisations, groups, or individuals outside its formal structure.
Explicit Knowledge	The knowledge that has been articulated or has already been codified in some form such as manuals, procedures, databases, or electronic media. This knowledge can be easily expressed in documents.
Internal Communication	Exchange of information and messages between employees or departments across all levels or divisions of the organisation.
Implicit Knowledge	The knowledge that is held in a person’s mind and has not yet been captured or transferred in any form.
Information	Data that have been organized within a context and translated into a form that has structure and meaning.

Information Management	The management of an organisation's information resources with the aim of improving the performance of the organisation. Information management underpins knowledge management, as knowledge is derived from information.
Innovation	The process of creating new knowledge or reusing existing knowledge in a new way to create value.
Institutional Knowledge	The collective knowledge of all the employees working in an organisation or institution.
Knowledge	Knowledge is a mix of experiences, values, contextual information, and expert insight used for acquiring, understanding, and interpreting information. It is a processed form of information that goes beyond merely extracting facts from collected data.
Knowledge Assets	Those parts of an organisation's intangible assets that relate specifically to knowledge, such as know-how, best practices, codified explicit knowledge, and intellectual property. The knowledge asset refers to an economic view of knowledge resources.
Knowledge Activities	An organisation's knowledge activities are those activities that use knowledge as an important source for accomplishing tasks.
Knowledge Base	All the knowledge available to an organisation; the fundamental body of knowledge available to an organisation, including the knowledge in people's heads, supported by the organisation's collections of information and data.
Knowledge Capture	A process of capturing the knowledge available within an organisation and making it available.
Knowledge Centre	A place where knowledge is gathered and stored and can be accessed and used.
Knowledge Management	The process of capturing, distributing, and effectively using knowledge.
Media	A means of communication that reaches or influences people widely and rapidly when necessary.
Stakeholders	Stakeholders include individuals, communities, non-governmental organisations, private organisations, parastatals, government agencies, financiers, and others having an interest or a stake in a project or activity and its outcome.
Sustainability	The ability to continue effectively once direct donor funding/program support has ended.
Strategic Communication	Strategic communication means communicating the best message, through the right channels, measured against well-considered organisational and communications-specific goals.
Theory of Change	A theory of change explains how activities are understood to produce a series of results that contribute to achieving the final intended impacts.

FOREWORD



The Government of Kenya (GoK) is a signatory to several global, regional and national frameworks that require periodic submissions of progress updates. For instance, at the global level, the GoK, as a signatory to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework, is expected to provide periodic updates on the progress being made at the country level on SDGs 3, 7 and 13. At the national level, there are clear requirements within national frameworks such as the Energy Policy 2018, Energy Act 2019, Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) Country Action Agenda (AA), National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), and Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP) Gender Policy, among others, to proactively update on progress being made in the stated obligations. These framework expectations require a robust knowledge management framework designed for this very purpose.

The Knowledge Management Policy for Kenya 2022 provides a multi-pronged approach towards achieving a knowledge-based economy as highlighted in the Kenya Vision 2030. The policy aims at building platforms for knowledge management by promoting cooperation among knowledge-generating institutions and development agencies. Through this cooperation, the policy seeks to increase the ability of the country to mobilise and deploy knowledge for the successful social and economic transformation of the country. It is therefore built on the premise that effective knowledge management presents significant opportunities for sustainable development.

Implementing a knowledge management strategy within the entire energy sector is essential for streamlined decision-making processes. Besides enabling reporting, streamlined Knowledge Management (KM) will assure the availability and accessibility of relevant data and information required to track progress made towards the global, regional, national and county commitments. Specific to the clean cooking sub-sector, streamlined knowledge management is likely to enhance coordination, decision-making, and innovation while facilitating the dissemination of evidence-based solutions grounded in reliable data. This approach is expected to foster a continuous learning process among policymakers and stakeholders in this space. By actively sharing knowledge and insights, the sub-sector can make well-informed decisions, optimise resource allocation, and achieve significant progress towards the goals outlined in the existing global, regional and national obligations.

This strategy aligns with the overall requirements of the KM Policy 2022 of enhancing the ability of the country to mobilise and deploy knowledge for successful social and economic transformation. It is developed to deliver on four key strategic objectives upon which various activities are proposed. These include the institutionalisation of a “knowledge management” culture by fostering a unity of

purpose among the sub-sector players; strengthening the culture of disseminating the generated knowledge products for socio-economic development; the development of a “single source of truth” (online knowledge hub/portal) for sector assets, and mainstreaming clean cooking into national planning.

Institutionalisation of knowledge management in the energy sector, and specifically the cooking space, will require support from all the stakeholders in driving the KM agenda; national, county, and private sector-based Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure and expertise; platforms that promote knowledge management practices; as well as a supportive legal framework. I, therefore, call on all stakeholders to collaborate more deliberately towards mobilising and deploying knowledge for successful social and economic transformation, not only for the energy space but also for the entire country.



Hon. J. Opiyo Wandayi, EGH

Cabinet Secretary

Ministry of Energy and Petroleum

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum is pleased to present this Knowledge Management Strategy 2024, a product of the multi-sectoral and stakeholder engagement process under its stewardship. The MoEP sincerely appreciates the support provided by the different stakeholders involved in the process and hopes that the partnerships created will be instrumental as we enter the next crucial phase of operationalising the strategy.

I acknowledge the support from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project “Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal,” co-financed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the GCF, MoEP, and Senegal’s Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and Ministry of the Environment and Forestry. Both the technical and financial support have contributed immensely to the success of this process, for which the sector will be forever grateful.

I would also like to acknowledge the invaluable work of the Knowledge Management Technical Working Group (TWG), tasked with delivering the strategy. The TWG comprises representatives from organisations implementing the GCF project in Kenya. These include MoEP, The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) Kenya, Practical Action, Energy for Impact, Dedan Kimathi University, Kenya Tea Development Agency Foundation, Strathmore Energy Research Centre, the Greenbelt Movement, and the Clean Cookstoves Association of Kenya. Each of these partners brought strengths that proved instrumental in the development of the strategy.

There have been numerous contributions from other stakeholders who were consulted during the preparation of this document, whose names may not have been captured. I want to assure you that your contribution is highly valued.

Finally, I must commend the personnel from the Directorate of Renewable Energy, led by the Renewable Energy Director, Mr. Dan Marangu, who facilitated the process and ensured the strategy meets the required standards. In conclusion, I call upon everyone to join efforts in mobilising and deploying knowledge for successful social and economic transformation, not only for the energy space but also for the entire country.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, sweeping loop followed by a smaller loop and a short horizontal stroke.

Mr. Alex Wachira, CBS
Principal Secretary
State Department for Energy

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Cooking Sub-sector Knowledge Management Strategy aims to promote best knowledge management practices to position the sub-sector as an investment destination of choice. Without the knowledge needed to inform resource allocation and investment decisions in areas such as market size, existing and competing alternatives, supply and distribution value chains, willingness and ability to pay, and current and projected market trends, the sub-sector will likely not be able to contribute to the knowledge-based economy envisioned in Vision 2030. The strategy aligns with the overall goal of the KM Policy 2022 of enhancing the country's ability to mobilise and deploy knowledge for successful social and economic transformation.

The strategy is developed to deliver on four key objectives, each with proposed activities. These objectives include the institutionalisation of a “knowledge management” culture by fostering a unity of purpose among sub-sector players, strengthening the culture of disseminating generated knowledge products periodically in a structured manner, developing a “single source of truth” (a web-based knowledge hub/portal) as a one-stop shop for most of the sub-sector-related knowledge products, and mainstreaming cooking into national frameworks via evidence-based advocacy.

Regarding the institutionalisation of knowledge management, the strategy proposes identifying key performance indicators (KPIs) as a convergence point for sub-sector players to monitor the transformation of the sub-sector. All players will be expected to periodically report on these indicators in a manner and format to be proposed by the Knowledge Management Committee (KMC), the body expected to spearhead the strategy's implementation. Studies and surveys, such as the Kenya Household Cooking Sector Study conducted in 2019, will be institutionalised on a quarterly, semi-annual, annual, or bi-annual basis to ensure the sub-sector has access to the most recent and relevant trends. These studies/surveys can be integrated into existing knowledge generation frameworks, such as the housing surveys and census conducted by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), or any other structured data collection frameworks.

The strategy highlights the need for proactive, evidence-based advocacy in the cooking sub-sector. It proposes activities that generate knowledge products to guide discussions with key decision-makers such as the Kenya Revenue Authority on fiscal issues relevant to the sub-sector. It also emphasises identifying subject matter experts to lead these processes. For instance, legal experts with experience in the energy sector will be well-positioned to present matters to agencies such as parliament or the Kenya Revenue Authority on tax exemptions, while experts in carbon finance will present sub-sector matters regarding carbon market regulations to the relevant authorities, among others.

Leveraging existing platforms where KM products are disseminated, such as Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMCs), technical working groups, and conferences like the Clean Cooking Week or Clean Cooking Forums, the strategy proposes injecting more structure into these platforms to

ensure focused products are generated and disseminated in ways that lead to decision-making at different levels.

Regarding dissemination, the strategy proposes that, based on the KPIs identified in strategic objective 1, the core agenda of the IMCs would be to review the periodic progress made on each KPI, a process that would include reviewing the reporting patterns of all players. Dissemination of KM products in the sub-sector may take various forms. Communities of practice can hold periodic town hall events or dialogues focused on different thematic areas (these could be at national, regional, or county level). The strategy proposes that, under the MoEP's stewardship, the sub-sector reviews the existing knowledge-sharing platforms (in terms of quantity and quality) and, depending on the outcome, propose fewer but more valuable events to the energy sector at large.

Finally, the development and adoption of either a centralised or decentralised web-based knowledge hub as a one-stop shop for all knowledge products related to the cooking sub-sector, while also directly feeding into other sectors, is proposed. Having a clean cooking knowledge hub is expected to support the collection, organisation, retrieval, and sharing of knowledge for stakeholders. All periodically generated knowledge products will be accessible on this platform, either at cost or free of charge. Provisions can be made so that proprietary knowledge products are available on the platform, and interested users can access them for a fee. However, the platform should provide free access to basic information relevant to sub-sector indicators. This objective aims to identify potential sources of data, information, or knowledge assets and ensure the information is readily available in a format easily adopted or manipulated by intended users. Doing so will allow the reuse of data, information, and knowledge assets within the cooking sub-sector. A concept note on how such a platform could be structured is proposed alongside this strategy.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Knowledge management within the energy sector has been identified as a priority for development-based decision-making. As a signatory to various national and international obligations, the Government of Kenya (GoK) is expected to submit periodic progress updates on specific indicators, which require robust knowledge management practices and systems. For instance, at the global level, Kenya is required to provide updates on its performance against several SDGs, such as SDG 7 on access to clean and affordable energy, SDG 13 on climate action, and SDG 3 on good health and well-being. Within the confines of the Paris Agreement, Kenya, like other countries, is expected to provide periodic communications on its progress regarding its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

At the national level, the GoK has adopted crucial development plans within the energy sector, where effective monitoring of implementation progress requires more robust systems. For example, to measure progress made within existing frameworks such as the National Long Term Low Emission Development Strategy (2022–2050), the National Climate Change Action Plans, and sector-specific plans like the Cooking and National Electrification Strategies, the Least Cost Power Development Plans (LCPDPs), as well as energy compacts, coordinated efforts in knowledge management are considered a priority.

A specific case in point is the Kenya SEforALL Action Agenda 2016, where the GoK outlines plans to achieve the goal of “Universal access to modern cooking solutions for all Kenyans by 2030” (revised to 2028 by the Principal Secretary MoEP in 2019). Overall, the GoK is expected to track national access rates to modern cooking solutions. Additionally, the Energy Act (2019) Part IV (74) 2–3 requires the Cabinet Secretary to have access to relevant information for preparing resource inventories. The function of collecting energy data was devolved to counties under the Energy Act (2019). As a first step towards ensuring this function is implemented, the County Energy Planning Framework (CEPF) was developed as part of the SEforALL process.

The Knowledge Management Policy for Kenya 2022 provides a multi-pronged approach towards achieving a knowledge-based economy, as highlighted in Kenya Vision 2030. The policy aims to build platforms for knowledge management by promoting cooperation among knowledge-generating institutions and development agencies. Through this cooperation, the policy seeks to enhance the country’s ability to mobilise and deploy knowledge for the successful social and economic transformation of the nation. It is, therefore, based on the premise that effective knowledge management presents significant opportunities for sustainable development.

The primary objective of the policy is to institutionalise and harmonise knowledge management principles and practices in the public sector. The private sector and non-state actors may adopt

and adapt the policy to ensure necessary linkages within the knowledge management space. The implementation of the policy is expected to address the creation, storage, adaptation, and application of knowledge as a critical factor for national development, as envisioned in Kenya Vision 2030 and the country's medium-term plans.

Regarding its implementation in the public sector, the KM Policy directs that all Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDACs) are to implement this policy. MDACs are required to establish internal institutional frameworks to guide the operationalisation of the policy under the guidance of the Cabinet Secretary for Economic Planning. Proposed provisions include establishing internal KM functions responsible for economic planning, designating officers as KM focal persons, and developing strategies, procedures, and action plans. To ensure successful policy implementation, each MDAC is expected to prepare a KM action plan with an appropriate monitoring, evaluation, and reporting framework.

1.2 The Problem Statement and Rationale for the Strategy

The cooking sub-sector in Kenya currently lacks a knowledge management strategy. This has affected the sub-sector's ability to participate in planning processes, often excluding it from resource allocation at both national and county levels. Information on market size, existing and competing alternatives, supply and distribution channels, willingness and ability to pay, as well as current and projected market trends, which is crucial for business, investment, and planning decisions, is either absent or fragmented. Available data on the sub-sector is primarily held by different institutions, and one must be aware of which institution holds the required data to access it. The most reliable source of cooking sub-sector data is the sector study conducted in 2019, which provided baseline data on the state of the clean cooking sector. Since then, no other comprehensive sector study has been conducted.

During the recent review process of the NCCAP III covering 2023 to 2028, information needed as inputs to the framework was scant, highlighting the challenges of mainstreaming clean cooking into broader planning processes, such as the medium-term development plans. Examples of existing frameworks that underscore the importance of a comprehensive knowledge management framework include the Kenya SEforALL, the Energy Act 2019, the Energy Compact, and country commitments within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as specific commitments under the World Health Organization (WHO) to initiatives on reducing Indoor Household Air Pollution, among others.

Additionally, the KM Policy 2022 requires all MDACs to operationalise knowledge management within their functions. Proposed interventions include the establishment of internal KM functions responsible for economic planning, designating KM focal persons, and developing strategies, procedures, and action plans. Each MDAC is expected to prepare a KM action plan with a monitoring, evaluation, and reporting framework to ensure successful policy implementation.

Implementing a knowledge management strategy across the entire energy sector is essential for streamlined decision-making processes. Besides enabling reporting, effective KM ensures the availability and accessibility of relevant data and information required to track progress towards global, regional, national, and county commitments. Various organisations within the sector already possess extensive databases, which serve as valuable resources for addressing new challenges and enabling stakeholders to share information both internally and externally. By curating this knowledge, the sector can effectively utilise information to solve a range of challenges.

In the clean cooking sub-sector specifically, streamlined knowledge management is expected to enhance coordination, decision-making, and innovation while facilitating the dissemination of evidence-based solutions grounded in reliable data. This approach will foster continuous learning among policymakers and stakeholders in the clean cooking sector. By actively sharing knowledge and insights, the sub-sector can make well-informed decisions, optimise resource allocation, and achieve significant progress towards the goals outlined in global, regional, and national obligations.

The absence of clear knowledge management frameworks, such as a strategy or action plan within the MoEP, as required by the KM Policy 2022, combined with the day-to-day challenges facing the MoEP in coordinating and planning the energy sector, has necessitated the development of a KM strategy for Kenya's cooking sub-sector. The structure and interventions required for the clean cooking sub-sector differ from those of electricity, where data mainly focuses on consumers (demand), whereas, in the electricity sub-sector, data is more readily available from the supply side (generation, transmission, and distribution). Therefore, this KM strategy focuses on clean cooking to structure data collection, dissemination of information, and collaboration among other initiatives. The aim of the strategy is to promote best knowledge management practices, positioning the cooking sub-sector as an investment destination of choice. The implementation of the measures outlined in this strategy will be led by MoEP.

2 SITUATION ANALYSIS: STATUS OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The situation analysis was based on an in-depth literature review of existing publications on the current state of knowledge management practices in the cooking sub-sectors, as well as targeted key informant interviews (KIIs) with a smaller but comprehensive sample of key industry stakeholders, including clean cooking sector associations representing sector players. The KIIs targeted industry leaders, energy sector professionals, and consumer representatives with the goal of identifying the “Why” and “How” of the current situation of knowledge management in the sector. A systematic analysis enabled the identification and understanding of the sector’s strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT), relevant to the success of an effective KM framework.

More specifically, the analysis focused first on establishing the legislative, policy and frameworks relevant to KM in the energy sector, and more specifically, to the cooking sub-sector. This included an analysis of the relevant KM needs that relate to global, regional, national, and county reporting obligations, followed by an analysis of existing enabling frameworks, tools, and systems. Further analysis of the information available in the cooking sector was conducted, during which existing gaps were identified. These formed the basis of the tactics put forth in the KM implementation matrix provided as part of this strategy.

Finally, with a clear understanding of both mandatory and voluntary reporting, as well as sub-sector progress monitoring requirements, the frameworks, tools, and systems required to enable these processes were identified. A KM matrix (action plan) and the relevant budgetary requirements were developed and are presented as part of this strategy. The findings are presented in the subsequent sections.

2.1 Global, Regional and National Reporting Obligations

The GoK is a signatory to several frameworks that require periodic submissions of progress updates. At the global level, as a signatory to the SDG framework, the GoK is expected to provide periodic updates on the progress being made at the country level on SDGs 3, 7, and 13. At the national level, there are clear requirements within national frameworks such as the draft Energy Policy, Energy Act 2019, SEforALL Country Action Agenda, NCCAP, and MoEP Gender Policy, among others. These framework requirements, coupled with the need to access reliable information as a resource, provide a case for developing this strategy.

2.1.1 Global Reporting Obligations

Kenya has signed several global protocols that require reporting on various indicators, including government scoping and planning, standards and labelling, and financial incentives, among others. Below are some instruments upon which Kenya reports.

- **Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL):** The SEforALL Initiative is a multi-stakeholder partnership between governments, the private sector, and civil society launched in 2011 by the UN Secretary-General, with the aim of achieving three interlinked objectives by 2030. These include the mobilisation of all stakeholders towards ensuring universal access to modern services, doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, and doubling the share of renewable energy in the international energy mix in line with the commitment to the SDGs. Through MoEP, the Government of Kenya has embraced the SEforALL initiative by developing a SEforALL implementation plan, an Investment Prospectus, and the Kenya Energy Transition Investment Plan. The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum has previously rolled out several interventions, including developing the SEforALL hub and establishing a coordination secretariat. The SEforALL implementation plan also targeted awareness and knowledge management. It envisaged the development of a methodology and implementation plan for creating and maintaining the SEforALL energy data to track its implementation progress.
- **Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):** The Paris Agreement is an internationally binding treaty designed to address climate change. The agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping the global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The clean cooking sub-sector, identified in country action plans as a target sector capable of contributing to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction, has been adopted by the majority of national plans. Clean cooking interventions in Kenya are critical for combatting climate change and reducing environmental degradation. Hence, information sharing between actors focusing on energy access, climate change mitigation, and adaptation interventions is crucial.
- **Energy Sector Management Assistance Program's (ESMAP) Multi-Tier Framework:** The Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) initiative redefines how energy access is measured, going beyond the traditional binary measure of “connected or not connected” for electricity access and “solid vs non-solid fuels” for cooking. This initiative was launched in 2015 by ESMAP. The MTF collects a comprehensive dataset at the country level and analyses it to deliver an innovative narrative about the country’s energy status to inform the policymaking process. Kenya has been a key partner state in the MTF framework and has actively participated in the global surveys that provide baseline information on household access to electricity and clean cooking.
- **WHO Household Air Pollution Framework:** Within the WHO, the World Health Assembly (WHA) serves as the primary decision-making body. Kenya demonstrates its dedication to intensifying efforts to combat the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) epidemic by actively

participating in WHA initiatives. The commitment is towards implementing comprehensive policies that promote the prevention and control of NCDs and their associated risk factors. WHO has a data visualisation dashboard that tracks the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technologies.

- **The Clean Cooking Energy Compact:** This ambitious international framework seeks to guide countries' transition from traditional cooking practices to modern cooking solutions, significantly advancing progress towards SDG 7 and net-zero emissions. Kenya has voluntarily committed to accelerate the achievement of clean, affordable energy for all by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050. This commitment led to the development of the Kenya Clean Cooking Energy Compact, 2021, which prioritises a robust monitoring and reporting framework for progress tracking.

2.1.2 Regional Obligations and Commitments

East Africa Community Strategy to Scale up Access to Modern Energy Services: Kenya has actively participated in various intervention frameworks within the East African bloc, aimed at scaling up energy access interventions. One such framework is the East African Community (EAC) Strategy to scale up access to Modern Energy Services, developed in 2009. The strategy aimed to increase access to modern energy services by adopting High-Impact and Low-Cost scalable approaches. It envisioned creating a communication and knowledge management programme designed to capture regional activities in data collection, information exchange, knowledge management, and dissemination of best practices. The clean cooking knowledge management strategy draws key insights from the EAC strategy, including promoting exchanges and disseminating best practices for knowledge management. An East Africa data portal exists, and Kenya has an active page for updating information.

2.1.3 National Context Frameworks Aligned with the Clean Cooking Sector

The Government of Kenya has been at the forefront of developing policies, legislative and regulatory frameworks that provide the trajectory for developing the energy sector. Kenya has also aligned itself with several international energy access frameworks that provide foundational pillars for the knowledge management strategy.

- **Energy Act 2019:** The Energy Act 2019 mandates the Government of Kenya to prioritise the development and use of renewable energy technologies. The Act outlines key outputs, including publishing annual reports targeting the implementation of national energy policy, Integrated National Energy Plans (INEP), and energy audit reports, among others. This justifies the importance of a robust knowledge management strategy for the energy sector and implementation road map to ensure that the required information is accessible for decision-making and planning. Through the tenets of the Energy Act, the Government of Kenya has also been a key state partner in global discussions on access to clean cooking solutions.

- **Knowledge Management Policy for Kenya, 2022:** The KM policy, developed by the National Treasury and Planning under the State Department for Planning, aims to enhance KM systems in the public sector, private sector, and among state actors by providing policy provisions on knowledge management. The policy acknowledges Kenya's lack of a supportive institutional framework. It proposes establishing KM platforms, increasing access to knowledge platforms, and strengthening knowledge networks to facilitate knowledge sharing among stakeholders. The policy also focuses on enhancing institutional capacities for capturing, analysing, storing, retrieving, protecting, sharing, and applying knowledge. The policy envisages that all Ministries, Departments and Agencies will establish and operationalise KM Units, roles, and desks to coordinate KM within their mandates, and constitute KM committees to mainstream KM within institutions. This strategy aligns with the objectives of the knowledge management policy and contributes measures to support its implementation.
- **Energy Policy, 2018:** The Energy Policy 2018's objective is to ensure a sustainable, adequate, affordable, competitive, secure, and reliable supply of energy at the least cost to meet national and county needs while protecting and conserving the environment. In terms of clean cooking, the policy aims to promote alternative energy sources and technologies. However, the policy acknowledges existing challenges in the sector, such as inadequate Implementation of communication policy and strategy for stakeholder engagement and consultation and inadequate legislation for technology and knowledge transfer. This strategy addresses these challenges by providing recommendations and a road map for implementation to enhance KM practices in the clean cooking sub-sector.
- **Behaviour Change and Communication Strategy for Promoting Clean Cooking in Kenya (2022):** The Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) Strategy launched in 2022 aimed at promoting clean cooking outlines a suite of tactics whose close monitoring is likely to generate valuable data and information to be processed for knowledge sharing in the country and beyond. The strategy has targeted the development and publication of knowledge management products. This strategy seeks to facilitate learning and promote the adoption of sustainable cooking solutions.
- **The Kenya Bioenergy Strategy, 2020:** The Kenya Bioenergy Strategy establishes a framework for Kenya to achieve sustainable bioenergy for all by 2028. One of the key objectives of the strategy is to accelerate the transition to clean cooking technologies and fuels and to promote sustainable production and consumption of bioenergy. It aims to provide potential investors with requisite information on viable opportunities for bioenergy development in Kenya and to serve as a framework for regional and international cooperation and trade in bioenergy and related feedstocks. The strategy outlines strategic interventions for implementation that are elaborated in the strategy implementation plan. The strategy envisages the promotion of awareness and communication and proposes the development of a communication and knowledge management plan. A digital library or resource portal is envisioned for bioenergy publications and reports.
- **Kenya National Clean Cooking Strategy (under development):** The Kenya National Clean Cooking Strategy (KNCCS) aims to pursue various pathways guided by an implementation

roadmap towards achieving universal access to clean cooking by 2028. The KNCCS seeks to align interventions with current national government commitments at the country, regional, and international levels and integrate knowledge management processes and outputs. The strategy will be paramount to ensure that data is adequately generated and processed. By aligning the KNCCS and the knowledge management strategy, the clean cooking sector will make informed decisions, implement effective interventions, and address existing challenges towards achieving universal access to clean cooking.

- **Kenya Clean Cooking Action Plan (KCCAP), 2013:** The Kenya Clean Cooking Action Plan developed in 2013 with support from the Clean Cooking Alliance laid the groundwork for accelerating the adoption of clean cooking solutions in Kenya. The country action plan covered the years 2012–2014 and recently has paved the way for the development of the KNCCS, which seeks to enhance knowledge management, research, and dissemination. The Kenya action plan envisioned an online knowledge portal and transfer of local and global knowledge and skills on clean cookstoves and fuels.
- **Kenya Population and Housing Census:** The Kenya Population and Housing Census is domiciled in the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. The main objective is to collect information on the population’s size, composition, distribution, and socio-economic characteristics. These are important statistics for planning and prioritising initiatives to accelerate the accessibility of clean cooking solutions.
- **Kenya National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy (KNEECS), 2020:** This is a key framework policy document that guides the GoK on how to enhance its efforts and the effectiveness of the steps to improve the national energy efficiency landscape. The strategy embraces partnerships with development partners to promote energy efficiency and conservation interventions. One of the KNEECS strategic outcomes is to improve the energy efficiency of household thermal energy and has outlined key outputs that include an awareness and communication strategy, a country action plan, and the development of the bioenergy strategy. The KNEECS strategy incorporates a comprehensive five-year Monitoring and Evaluation Framework that captures key indicators and outputs that will be imperative for developing knowledge management dissemination materials.
- **National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2023–2028:** The NCCAP 2023–2028 development draws heavily from the previous NCCAP 2018–2022, which outlined intervention areas and expected outcomes related to the cooking sub-sector. During its implementation, information has been generated over time to measure results. However, one area that requires attention is the lack of clarity regarding reporting responsibilities critical for data management and tracking implementation progress. Amplifying achieved results will thus require a commitment to develop and implement a knowledge management and implementation plan. The NCCAP provides a framework for Kenya to deliver on its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2015–2030 and its NDC under the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC. The aim is to mainstream adaptation and mitigation actions across sectors and levels of government and engagement of key stakeholders in climate change processes and interventions.

- **Ministry of Energy & Petroleum Gender Policy in Energy:** The Kenya Gender Policy in Energy, 2019, under the auspices of MoEP, is a key policy in the clean cooking sector. The policy aligns with the government’s strategic objective of mainstreaming gender in public institutions, policies, and programmes demonstrating a commitment to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women as envisaged in the Constitution of Kenya and the SDGs. The policy has integrated monitoring and evaluation that outlines key objectives, activities, targets, indicators, time frames, and data sources paramount to informing knowledge management outputs in the sector.
- **Integrated National Energy Plan (INEP) and Framework, 2023 (draft):** The INEP framework, awaiting launch, is guided by the requirements outlined in Section 5 of the Energy Act, 2019. The INEP framework aims to facilitate the development of energy plans and enhance the overall response to evolving national and global energy access needs. Its implementation will focus on establishing effective energy planning processes and improving data management. Recognising the existing gaps in data management capacity within the energy sector, particularly in the clean cooking sub-sector, the INEP framework aims to address these challenges. One of the key measures outlined in the framework is the establishment of a centralised data repository at the MoEP to serve as a comprehensive resource centre. This initiative, along with other targeted efforts, aims to enhance data management capacities and streamline processes within the cooking sub-sector, creating added value for the stakeholders involved. This strategy is aligned to contribute to the targeted efforts.
- **Kenya Universal Health Coverage Policy, 2020–2030:** The policy provides direction to ensure significant improvement in the overall status of health in Kenya. This policy establishes a framework that prioritises strategies and interventions necessary for attaining universal health coverage. As a result, the implementation of Module 14 for Community Health Promoters (CHPs), focused on Household Air Pollution, is in effect to inform interventions addressing household air pollution, with a particular emphasis on prioritising clean cooking practices.
- **Community Health Volunteers (CHVs); Household Air Pollution Module 14, 2021:** The primary objective of the manual is to empower households by providing them with knowledge and comprehension regarding household air pollution. By equipping CHVs with this manual, they become more effective and efficient in their efforts to reduce household air pollution and mitigate related respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. The manual achieves this by raising awareness during household interactions, particularly regarding clean cooking practices. The CHVs are also tasked with promoting the use of cleaner fuels for cooking, lighting, and heating, as well as advocating for the adoption of the best available technologies. By implementing good practices in knowledge management, valuable information can be gathered from the CHVs to aid in planning purposes.

2.2 Knowledge Management in the Cooking Sub-Sector

The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum is the overall energy sector coordinator, including all aspects related to KM. Through the IMC on Clean Cooking, the MoEP has steered discussions on clean cooking at an inter-ministerial level, with participation from ministries such as Health, Environment and Forestry, Education, among others. The IMC is an inter-agency coordination mechanism established to mainstream clean cooking in other development interventions. The MoEP also works closely with the Clean Cooking Association of Kenya (CCAK), which is the sector association with a vision to see universal access and adoption of clean cooking solutions and practices in Kenya, through a sustainable market environment. CCAK has been coordinating sector players' engagement and sharing information through various platforms, including social media.

Similarly, other line ministries that collaborate with the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, such as the Ministry of Health (MoH), coordinate established platforms for stakeholder engagement. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) leads on climate change, MoEP leads on energy, and MoH leads on health. Therefore, collaboration and reporting of clean cooking actions and interventions are crucial, and the Technical Working Group needs to coordinate these activities. The IMC, on the other hand, ensures that clean cooking is mainstreamed in other sectors. The platform provides an avenue to discuss matters related to climate change. The private sector has established specialised associations to promote various cooking solutions. These include Bionet for biogas, the United Briquettes Associations of Kenya for briquettes and pellets, the Energy Dealers Associations (EDA) for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), and the Improved Cookstoves Association of Kenya for improved cookstoves.

To enhance knowledge sharing in the sub-sector, various forums and conferences are held periodically at the national level, serving to disseminate information, validate research reports, and share best practices. The Clean Cooking Week, conducted annually, provides an avenue for various sector players to showcase best practices as well as innovations in the sub-sector, which facilitates knowledge sharing. Additionally, information for the clean cooking sub-sector is shared through established social media platforms and Communities of Practice groups led by CCAK, such as the E-Cooking Community Practice, CCAK Sector Champions, and others established by private sector groups promoting various cooking solutions. Despite these ongoing information-sharing platforms, the sub-sector lacks a centralised platform for knowledge management. The sub-sector is also characterised by technical working groups, the majority of which focus on specific thematic areas such as awareness creation (leveraging the BCC strategy for promoting Clean Cooking in Kenya).

Data and knowledge acquisition in the sub-sector is also managed through various sub-sector studies, which have been lauded as good avenues for collecting relevant sub-sector KM products. While various studies are undertaken by different players, mostly financed by development

partners, there are few national studies that can be used as references for sector-relevant data. The most authoritative study in the entire sub-sector is the Kenya Household Cooking Sector Study conducted in 2019, which the sub-sector frequently refers to. However, no follow-up study has been conducted to date. Efforts to institutionalise specific studies that enable the generation of KM products are recommended.

In a bid to establish a one-stop shop for all relevant data and knowledge products for the sub-sector, there are ongoing discussions on creating what the sub-sector would call a Cooking Sub-Sector Knowledge Hub. However, while the establishment of such a hub may be possible, the tasks of subsequent updates to the hub remain the bigger question. At the national level, the [Maarifa Centre](#) is cited as one of the successful platforms playing its intended role in the country. The development of a similar hub for the entire cooking sub-sector, or one similar to the [International Energy Agency](#) (IEA) or [International Renewable Energy Agency](#) (IRENA), ought to be the ultimate goal for the cooking sub-sector.

2.3 Barriers and Challenges to Knowledge Management in the Cooking Sub-Sector

The barriers to implementing knowledge management interventions in the sub-sector are largely categorised into elements of power, structure, measurement systems, and people's culture. Interactions with sector players established that, despite the presence of these formations under the stewardship of the MoEP, the sub-sector is characterised by stakeholders working in silos, with knowledge sharing taking place only within those silos.

- **There are gaps in knowledge capture and dissemination** within the MoEP Renewable Energy Directorate, both internally within the Ministry and with external stakeholders and energy institutions. This creates missed opportunities for learning from experiences gained through ongoing research on clean cooking within academia, think tanks, development partners, civil society outside of the MoEP network, and the private sector. To address these gaps, it is crucial to establish a more systematic, intentional, and continuous process for capturing and disseminating knowledge.
- **The fragmentation of available knowledge** related to clean cooking projects and activities within the Renewable Energy Directorate and across the Ministry departments, state agencies, and clean cooking sector stakeholder institutions makes it challenging to assess what is available. Not only are there gaps in the knowledge, but it is also scattered across different sources and locations. Even where continuity exists, the lack of a standardised cooking sector-wide system perpetuates this fragmentation. The absence of structured frameworks for knowledge management in the sub-sector has led individual organisations to forge their own approaches to KM that suit their needs. Critical players within the clean cooking sub-sector know where specific information may reside. Thus, when they need it, they can contact individuals or institutions with the relevant knowledge.

- ***The absence of a knowledge-sharing culture in the sector***—the culture of actively harvesting, sharing, and retaining knowledge in a reliable format—is not entrenched in the sector, which affects active planning processes at the national level. Available data and information are dispersed, held by different individuals in different places and forms. The absence of a standardised approach for acquiring, processing, and storing data presents challenges. In most cases, while this knowledge may be available to industry insiders, access often depends on connections and interpersonal relationships.
- ***The absence of a well-capacitated KM governance structure and oversight***, in terms of clearly communicating the benefits and values of knowledge-sharing practices, has contributed to inconsistencies in information sharing within the cooking sub-sector. Technical documents and reports are scattered across various teams and units within the Renewable Energy Directorate, making it difficult to access them from a centralised repository. There was clear agreement from the KIIs that such leadership in the sector should come from the MoEP. Despite challenges such as limited human resources—including personnel knowledgeable in knowledge management—as well as financial and technical resources within MoEP, sector actors acknowledge MoEP’s central role, interest, and engagement in sector-related issues. Collaboration with development partners is important for overcoming resource constraints and mobilising both technical and financial support.
- ***Partnerships and collaborations in the cooking sub-sector*** are very strong and supportive. Sector players are knowledgeable and enthusiastically engage in the field. These collaborations develop organically through conferences and workshops, where individual players network and share. The collaborations cover the full range of the sector’s interests and provide a strong network that collectively contributes to sector knowledge. This demonstrates a willingness to contribute to the establishment of appropriate knowledge databases, which is a point of strength. There was also agreement that most development partners have knowledge management practices that can form a basis for a cooking sector-wide KM system.
- ***Inadequate and evolving information and technology tools***: The recent evolution in modern information technologies has enabled organisations worldwide to leverage the benefits of knowledge management programmes. However, the rapid changes in the ICT sector have also posed a challenge to organisations and governments, including the MoEP, due to the need to constantly upgrade to new tools, the latest versions of new technologies and knowledge transfer as new information concepts, infrastructure, and systems appear in the industry. There is also increased demand for staff to keep training in order to acquire the skills necessary to adapt to these changes. Without suitable IT tools, the successful implementation of a KM programme may not be achieved. Most KIIs felt that accessing cutting-edge technology should not be a challenge, particularly when working with development partners. This would be much easier if the clean cooking sub-sector hub were domiciled within the MoEP.

- **Insufficient incentives and resources for Knowledge Management:** This includes the absence of both financial and human resources and systems to aggregate and synthesise knowledge and information from within and across the clean cooking sub-sector. There is a lack of structured project- and institutional-level incentives and embedded processes to drive the use of knowledge generated. The lack of a central repository or IT platform to search for and find clean cooking data is a major weakness, with limited accessibility to existing knowledge products, analytical tools, document storage, knowledge-sharing capabilities, and data management systems. While this describes the current situation, KII respondents were optimistic that the KM Strategy for the cooking sub-sector could address some of these shortcomings. Addressing these issues would involve working with partners and further developing the internal capacity of the MoEP Renewable Energy Directorate.
- **Absence of relevant Cooking Sub-Sector progress tracking indicators:** One of the biggest KM challenges for the clean cooking sub-sector in Kenya is the lack of agreement on standardised KPIs and impact metrics tailored to measure and evaluate different overall sub-sector progress. Leveraging existing global, regional, and local (national) levels reporting obligations, such metrics can be developed through a multi-stakeholder consultative process. For instance, during the review of the NCCAP 2023–2028, specific sub-sector inputs required for the modelling exercise were not readily available, largely due to the absence of a relevant set of indicators for such processes. The Kenya National Cooking Transition Strategy, currently under development, should consider the development of such indicators including relevant strategies that ensure timely data collection and analysis.
- **Absence of relevant regulations or guidelines to guide KM practices for the sub-sector:** The National KM Policy developed by the National Treasury in 2020 is the only framework that provides for mainstreaming KM. Other state agencies are expected to operationalise the provisions within the policy framework. However, the absence of any guidelines or regulations to govern how the various players in the energy sector respond to the requirements in the KM policy poses challenges to efforts to institutionalise KM. Such regulations could provide guidance on aspects such as standardised formats for storing data and information, alignment with other provisions such as the Data Protection frameworks, among others.
- **Absence of a sector-wide data and knowledge sharing governance framework:** While there could be data and knowledge available and ready for sharing, though in different places, the absence of guidelines on what can be shared, by whom, and to whom, as well as the privacy guidelines surrounding this process, is seen as a barrier. It is expected that such a framework would provide guidance on the formats that could be used in such instances.

2.4 Cooking Sub-Sector SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis is a technique that analyses the sectors strengths and weaknesses, and the opportunities and threats within the industry. SWOT analysis helps the sector to face its greatest challenges and find its most promising new opportunities. The figure below summarizes the cooking sub-sector strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats with regards to mainstreaming KM.

Strengths

- MoEP serves as the sector coordinator on all matters related to energy, including cooking aspects, with a resource pool (though not sufficient/adequate) of technical experts on clean cooking energy solutions under the Renewable Energy Directorate. This team can readily provide both tacit and explicit knowledge and serve as knowledge coordination champions if well-resourced.
- There is a conducive operating environment guided by existing frameworks that provide clear guidance on KM practices, such as the KM policy of 2020, the Energy Act 2019, and SE4ALL frameworks, among others.
- Existing partnerships with other government agencies and stakeholders through the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Clean Cooking.
- Availability of existing KM platforms from which lessons can be extracted at both the global level (IEA platforms) and national level (Maarifa Centre for the Council of Governors).
- Availability of ICT infrastructure at the MoEP.
- Presence of options/sites for hosting KM platforms, whether centralised or decentralised.
- Availability of technologies to enable the development of suitable KM platforms.
- There is goodwill towards the MoEP from sector players.
- Development of the overarching Kenya National Clean Cooking Transition Strategy, where aspects such as clean cooking sector progress indicators and relevant KM management practices can be mainstreamed.
- Availability of baseline data/information that can be used to provide the baseline scenario for subsequent monitoring.
- Presence of a regulator (EPRA) willing to support all KM efforts.

Opportunities

- The growing interest in clean cooking issues at global, regional, and national levels, which is a momentum the cooking sub-sector can leverage. The recently concluded Africa Climate Summit, where clean cooking was one of the more dominant topics, is a clear testimony.
- Integration of KM into the MoEP agenda, Vision 2030, and the Bottom-Up Agenda.
- Presence of dedicated national leadership, specifically the office of the President and the First Lady, who are ready to champion clean cooking matters, where KM can also be adopted.
- Establishment of delivery units; KM mandates can also be included here.
- Development of the overarching Kenya National Clean Cooking Transition Strategy, where aspects such as clean cooking sector progress indicators and relevant KM management practices can be mainstreamed.
- The presence of a donor/funding community willing to support efforts related to KM in the sub-sector.
- Existing sub-sector frameworks where KM products can be acquired and disseminated, such as the IMC meetings and the Clean Cooking Week, etc.
- Existing processes within which sub-sector KM can be leveraged, such as the Kenya National Household Survey and KNBS economic survey reports, among others.

Weaknesses

- Absence of relevant cooking sub-sector progress tracking indicators that could easily form the very basic basis for KM.
- Absence of a sufficient number of champions to promote KM in the sub-sector.
- Absence of regulations or guidelines adopted to guide or regulate KM practices within the energy sector.
- Inadequate human and financial resources to fulfil the knowledge management implementation mandate within the energy sector.
- Non-allocation of sufficient human and financial resources to KM activities at the national level.
- Absence of a national framework that institutionalises specific activities that directly feed into the KM agenda.
- Limited knowledge management skills and capacities among staff to effectively package the ongoing processes and successes for external learning.
- Inadequate capacity (human resources) within the MoEP (the sector coordinator on all matters related to energy).
- Unstructured KM within the MoEP, not-for-profit organisations, and the private sector.
- Ineffective and limited stakeholder engagement and public consultation mechanisms.
- The sector's knowledge-sharing culture is not well-coordinated and is fragmented.

Threats

- Increasing technological risks associated with KM processes, including issues of cyber-related crime, phishing, etc.
- Frequent political interference with MoEP processes and proposed initiatives can slow implementation.
- External bureaucracies hinder effective collaboration with other stakeholders.
- Limited funding and lack of resources to run programmes efficiently.
- Policies of developed countries that work against progress in global clean cooking energy solutions and the climate change agenda.

Figure 1: SWOT Analysis of the Clean Cooking Sub-Sector

3 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR

This strategy aligns with the overall goal of the KM Policy 2022, which aims to enhance the country’s ability to mobilise and deploy knowledge for successful social and economic transformation. The KM strategy is developed to deliver on four key strategic objectives, upon which various activities are proposed:

- i. Strategic Objective 1:** Develop and institutionalise a “knowledge management” culture by fostering a unity of purpose among sub-sector players.
- ii. Strategic Objective 2:** Mainstream Clean Cooking into national planning processes, while creating a culture of evidence-based advocacy.
- iii. Strategic Objective 3:** Strengthen the culture of dissemination of generated knowledge products.
- iv. Strategic Objective 4:** Develop and host the “single source of truth” (online knowledge hub/portal) for sector assets.

3.1 KM Strategy Goal

To mainstream knowledge management within the clean cooking sub-sector towards achieving universal access to clean cooking.

3.2 KM Strategic Objectives and Proposed Activities

The KM Strategy aspires to build upon existing initiatives, while being forward-looking. It proposes four strategic objectives that will significantly enhance the sub-sector’s knowledge management capabilities in people, processes, and technology to achieve the clean cooking sector’s objectives.

3.2.1 Strategic Objective 1: Develop and institutionalise a “knowledge management” culture by fostering a unity of purpose among sub-sector players

Creating a knowledge-sharing culture involves making this the norm within the clean cooking sub-sector, beginning with the sub-sector coordinator, the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum. At the core of this effort is promoting effective collaboration in generating knowledge products and ensuring deliberate dissemination mechanisms, building on already existing platforms. The starting point for creating such a culture may include focusing on identifying sector-wide key performance indicators (KPIs) for the sub-sector and effectively communicating each player’s role in monitoring and reporting on them. Identification of these indicators will require an inter-ministerial approach, with the MoEP coordinating a representative team of experts (from energy,

health, environment and forestry, education, the private sector, development partners, among others) to propose a set of indicators to be validated by the entire sub-sector during periodic events, such as the IMCs. This strategy proposes that identifying these KPIs should begin with a review of existing reporting obligations for the GoK.

To institutionalise reporting on these indicators, they should be integrated into the monitoring plan for the overarching strategy under development. Suitable guidelines or regulations to guide the acquisition of relevant knowledge that leads to generating the KPIs should be institutionalised. At the inception of any intervention in the cooking sub-sector, guidelines—such as minimum reporting requirements—should be communicated to all implementing and executing entities. The format for such reporting, including relevant templates, should be standardised. The MoEP, in collaboration with other line ministries, could take up the role of developing an inventory of all ongoing cooking-related initiatives in the country. This inventory should detail both intervention-specific KPIs and sector-wide KPIs, which implementers must report on a periodic basis.

Institutionalising studies and surveys on a quarterly, semi-annual, annual, or bi-annual basis—such as the Kenya Household Cooking Sector Study conducted in 2019—ensures the sub-sector has access to recent and relevant trends. These studies or surveys can be integrated into existing knowledge generation frameworks, such as housing surveys and the census conducted by the KNBS, among other structured data collection frameworks. The sub-sector can also plan ahead to ensure close monitoring of trends in the market and progress towards the pre-identified KPIs.

This strategic objective ensures that knowledge management becomes an integral part of daily business routines within the sub-sector and that stakeholders understand their responsibilities, appreciating the impact of knowledge management on their routines. By owning a specific set of KPIs and establishing guidelines for the roles of each player in reporting on the KPI requirements, the sub-sector will experience better governance of knowledge assets, drive accountability for knowledge management activities, and foster a sense of shared ownership and benefits.

The proposed activities are summarized below:

1	Resource mobilisation and allocation for KM activities
2	Finalisation and validation of the cooking sub-sector progress monitoring KPIs
3	Development of reporting frameworks for each KPI—i.e., standardised templates, uniform reporting timelines
4	Capacity building for sub-sector players on the reporting frameworks
5	Development of sub-sector KM guidelines/regulations—embedding them into existing INEP regulations where/if possible
6	Align the cooking sub-sector’s data/information needs with other sectoral reporting cycles, e.g., feeding clean cooking data into the EPRA statistics report and mainstreaming specific data points into existing knowledge generation mechanisms, such as periodic KNBS studies, etc.
7	Conduct a stocktaking of all ongoing initiatives in relevant sectors that are potential candidates for generating knowledge products, with the goal of developing a knowledge generation registry
8	Sensitisation sessions for the sub-sector on KM platform requirements
9	Introduce awards for best performance on KM requirements during key sub-sector events, such as the Clean Cooking Week
10	Capacity building for relevant focal points involved in the KM cycle at national and county levels through periodic training and capacity-building opportunities
11	Establish or strengthen KM units at stakeholder offices to support the identification, capturing, synthesis, and sharing of knowledge
12	Strengthen infrastructure, equipment, and technology for KM at the county and national levels
13	Conduct periodic (e.g., biennial) household surveys similar to the 2019 Household Cooking Study to provide updates on sub-sector KPIs and monitor emerging trends in the space
14	Identify subject matter experts to spearhead the finalisation of the above products and disseminate them in relevant fora

3.2.2 Strategic Objective 2: Mainstreaming Clean Cooking into National Planning Processes as well as Creating a Culture of Evidence-Based Advocacy

Over the years, planning for clean cooking measures at the national level has proved challenging due to the absence of verifiable knowledge products required to enable such processes. National Medium-Term Planning processes require readily available information to guide resource allocation by the National Treasury. It is alleged that the cooking sub-sector has received minimal attention when it comes to resource allocation from the Exchequer due to the absence of relevant information. Other processes, such as the review of the GoK obligations related to cooking, such as the NDCs, and contributions to the NCCAPs, all require elaborate knowledge products.

In the same light, the absence of reliable evidence in a structured manner to outline the impacts of specific decisions made at the national level on the cooking sub-sector has cast the entire sub-sector in a bad light. One example is regarding the fiscal regimes—specifically the taxes levied on the sub-sector, the majority of which have been seen to erode the gains made in the affected aspects. Another example relates to the various regulatory frameworks developed to guide the entire energy sector, which ultimately affects the cooking sub-sector. For instance, the development of the Climate Change (Amendment) Bill, 2023, followed by the Climate Change (Carbon Markets) Regulations, 2023, proposed a raft of measures which affected the cooking sub-sector both directly and indirectly. Expertise, as well as evidence to objectively interrogate such frameworks, needs to be well-coordinated within the sub-sector, and a robust KM framework is the best starting point.

In summary, the cooking sub-sector needs to adopt pro-active, evidence-based advocacy in responding to such processes. Periodic discussions with key decision-makers, such as the Kenya Revenue Authority, on issues of taxes relevant to the cooking sub-sector, need to be institutionalised. The sub-sector needs to identify subject matter experts to lead such processes and resources. The evidence to be used in these processes becomes the burden of the KM frameworks. This objective will help to bridge this gap by identifying what is needed during such processes as well as identifying who would be the subject matter champions. Close collaboration with other agencies responsible for the pre-identified thematic areas to identify their needs related to the cooking sub-sector will enable the sub-sector to identify, analyse, synthesise and disseminate such products in a timely manner. This strategy proposes that the sub-sector leverages subject matter experts in different scenarios. For instance, legal experts with experience in the energy sector will be well-positioned to present matters to the Kenya Revenue Authority on tax exemptions, while experts in carbon finance will represent the sub-sector on matters regarding regulations for carbon markets to the relevant authorities.

The proposed activities, which will mostly be led by subject matter experts, are summarised below:

- 1 Periodic discussions (on an annual basis) with key decision-makers, such as the Kenya Revenue Authority, on issues of taxes relevant to the cooking sub-sector, need to be institutionalised. The sub-sector needs to identify subject matter experts who could lead such processes and resources
 - 2 Generate and periodically review the cooking sub-sector data/information inputs for the MTP processes
 - 3 Generate and periodically review the data/information requirements for periodic discussions with the Kenya Revenue Authority on the state of the sub-sector—the aim is to position the sub-sector as a potential revenue contributor to the Exchequer
 - 4 Generate and periodically review the cooking sub-sector data/information inputs to the NDCs obligations and, by extension, the requirements for the NCCAP Review Processes (including the inputs to the MTAR and ATAR)
 - 5 Generate and periodically review the cooking sub-sector data/information inputs as per the INEP framework from the cooking sub-sector
 - 6 Generate and periodically review the cooking sub-sector data/information inputs to the SE4ALL framework
 - 7 Identify subject matter experts to spearhead the finalisation of the above products as well as disseminate them in the relevant fora
 - 8 Convene regular policy round-table meetings to review sector guiding tools and documents
-

3.2.3 Strategic Objective 3: Strengthening the Culture of Disseminating the Generated Knowledge Products

Leveraging already existing platforms where KM products are disseminated, such as the IMCs, technical working groups, conferences such as Clean Cooking Week, the Clean Cooking Forums, and Communities of Practice among others, the sub-sector ought to inject more structure into these platforms to ensure that specific and focused products are generated and disseminated in a manner that leads to decision-making at different levels. Identifying subject matter experts to spearhead some of these dissemination frameworks would add more value.

For instance, based on the KPIs identified in Strategic Objective 1, the core agenda of the IMCs would be to review the periodic progress made on each KPI, a process that will include a review of the reporting patterns from all the players. Dissemination of KM products for the sub-sector may take various forms. Communities of Practice can undertake periodic town hall events or dialogues focused on different thematic areas (these could be at the national, regional, or county levels).

Clean Cooking may become the ultimate knowledge-sharing platform of the sub-sector in any given year. This strategy proposes that under the stewardship of the MoEP, the sub-sector reviews the existing knowledge-sharing platforms (in terms of quantity and quality), and, depending on the outcome, proposes a few such events that add more value to the energy sector at large.

The proposed activities are presented below:

1	Identify periodic KM products to be generated by the sub-sector indicating the audience. The proposed bare minimum is the sub-sector progress based on the KPIs
2	Propose specific dissemination platforms for the sub-sector knowledge products—preferably leverage existing platforms and re-engineer them to ensure more value is added. Consider existing platforms such as Innovation platforms, Clean Cooking Week, IMCs, TWGs, and Communities of Practice, etc. Such platforms could be national, regional or county-based
3	Identify a pool of subject matter experts to spearhead some of these sessions
4	Enhance platforms such as Communities of Practice as dissemination channels
5	Institutionalisation of town hall events or dialogues on various thematic areas related to cooking. Consider having such events on a quarterly or bi-annual basis
6	Identify the resource requirements on an annual basis (if deemed necessary or for the period of the strategy) to generate and disseminate the resources
7	Development of visibility materials including policy briefs, fact sheets, position papers, brochures, flyers, case studies, and media products (news stories, radio talk shows, and feature stories on available innovations and technologies in the cooking sub-sector in Kenya by December 2024).
8	Identify and partner with relevant media channels (including radio, TV, print and other digital platforms) to disseminate KM products

3.2.4 Strategic Objective 4: Development and Hosting of the “Single Source of Truth” (Online Knowledge Hub/Portal) for Sector Assets

This objective focuses on developing a knowledge base/hub that could be a centralised or decentralised online database of information relevant to the cooking sub-sector but also directly feeding into other sectors. In this case, having a cooking sub-sector knowledge hub for clean cooking will support the collection, organisation, recovery, and sharing of knowledge for stakeholders to access. All knowledge products generated on a periodic basis can be accessed on this platform either at no cost or for a fee. Provisions can be made in such a way that owners or generators of certain knowledge products that can be seen as proprietary can avail them on this platform, and interested users can access them for a fee. However, such a platform should make provisions for no-cost access to basic information relevant to the sub-sector indicators. This objective aims to establish potential sources of data, information, or knowledge assets and

ensure that information is readily available in a format that can be easily adopted or manipulated by the intended user. Doing so will allow the re-use of data, information, and knowledge assets within the cooking sub-sector. A proposed concept note of how such a platform could look is included with this strategy.

A summary of the proposed activities.

1	Enhance/finalize the concept on the knowledge management hub proposed as part of the process of developing this strategy
2	Develop a catalogue of the key data/information points to be accessed from the hub
3	Spearhead the development of the knowledge base/hub that could be a centralised or decentralised online database of information relevant to the cooking sub-sector but also directly feeding into other sectors—including development, piloting, and roll-out
4	Define a schedule for updating the platform with specific data/information—(what, by whom, and how often)
5	Convene regular policy round-table meetings to review sector guiding tools and documents

3.3 Strategic Pillars

The MoEP knowledge management strategy pillars are anchored on three dimensions including: people, content, and technology.

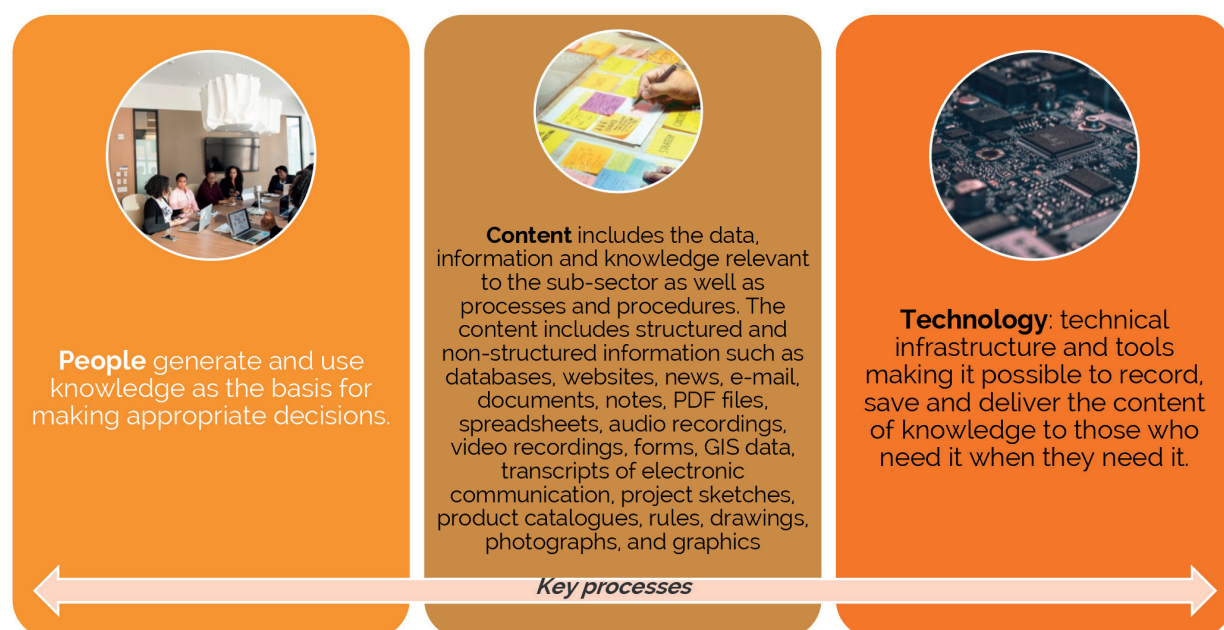


Figure 2: Three key strategic pillars that drive the KM strategy are people, content, and technology.

To achieve the strategic knowledge management objectives, the following will be the key areas of focus for MoEP and stakeholders in the cooking sub-sector in implementing the core interventions:

- Sharpening the knowledge management focus as a priority in the MoEP’s daily operations to guide coherent knowledge investment in the Clean Cooking Sub-Sector.
- Empowering the existing multi-sectoral knowledge gathering and sharing platforms and communities of practice, and initiating knowledge-sharing networks to collaborate for knowledge generation, sharing, and learning.
- Strengthening external knowledge collaborations and partnerships to leverage existing resources and sector knowledge.
- Investing in capacity strengthening and incentivising MoEP staff and stakeholders through learning and skills development to encourage knowledge sharing. This includes rewarding contributors to knowledge sharing.
- Investing in the continuous monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework to guide evidence-based and iterative solutions for cooking solutions.

3.4 Stakeholder Analysis

In the implementation process of this strategy, targeted stakeholders will be drawn from government agencies, parastatals, donors and bilateral partners, development partners, research and learning institutions, the private sector, and end-users. These are actors in the cooking ecosystem, focusing on initiatives based on their relative strengths along the value chain, including the promotion of improved cookstoves, biofuels, biogas, briquettes and pellets, LPG, electric cooking, and any other emerging cooking fuels.

A further breakdown and analysis of the sub-sector stakeholders is provided in the table below, with highlights on their linkages to the MoEP (relations) and their influence and impact level in the industry. The target groups of strategic partners include existing alliances/networks, committees, and coalitions that are either government or sector-led, as highlighted in the following table.

Stakeholder Category	Expectations related to KM	Impact
The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide overall national leadership in the sector Spearhead the development of cooking sub-sector KPIs Spearhead the development of guidelines/regulations Spearhead the development and hosting of the knowledge management platform 	Very High
The Council of Governors (CoG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support counties to implement the requirements of the strategy at the county level 	High
Other line ministries, departments, and agencies including Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Education, REREC, EPRA, KPLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the development of the KPIs Mainstream KM activities in their operations 	High
Cooking sub-sector member organisations such as CCAK and ISAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with the MoEP in implementing dissemination activities Coordinate knowledge platforms for awareness raising, knowledge sharing, and project monitoring Engage in extensive consultation during the regulatory development process 	High
Donors and Non-Governmental development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical and financial support for KM activities Support the development of KPIs as well as resource mobilisation for the operationalisation of the strategy Support capacity building on the requirements of the KM strategy 	High
The Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for favourable policies and regulatory market frameworks Strengthen market linkages and collaboration 	High
Research and Academic Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct research and knowledge generation Engage in linkage and collaboration for training and research 	High
Local Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expect quality service delivery and consumer protection Provide timely and accurate information/data during surveys 	Medium
The Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the generation and dissemination of KM products 	High

4 COORDINATION STRUCTURE FOR THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KM STRATEGY

As the energy sector coordinator, the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum will lead the overall implementation of the strategy. This will be supported by a KMC that will include representation from the following categories:

Category	Description
Knowledge producers	Knowledge producers in this strategy refers to creators of knowledge and knowledge products. They are the original creators/generators of knowledge in the cooking sub-sector.
Knowledge intermediary	The one who packages and prepares the knowledge so that it may be stored, retrieved, and shared. This may involve various functions such as indexing, categorisation, standardising, publishing, and mapping.
Knowledge consumers	These are persons who receive and use the knowledge in question, such as women at home.

The KMC will be tasked with, among other roles:

- The operationalisation of the KM strategy in all respects, both technical and financial.
- Harmonisation of the provisions of this strategy with all other existing or upcoming frameworks, such as the INEP and the Kenya Cooking Transition Strategy, among others.
- Dissemination of the requirements of the Clean Cooking Knowledge Management Strategy to sector players, both at national and county levels.
- Creating awareness of the roles of each stakeholder within the confines of the strategy.
- Coordinating the implementation of the main sub-sector activities outlined in the strategy implementation matrix/action plan.
- Coordinating periodic progress reviews against the cooking sub-sector KPIs.
- Supporting the application of lessons learnt towards activities, planning, budgeting, and decision-making by clean cooking sub-sector stakeholders.

4.1 Priority Activities to Initiate the Operationalisation of the KM Strategy

To kick-start the overall implementation of the strategy, the following activities are of high priority, as guided by the KM Policy 2022:

1	Formation of a Cooking sub-sector KMC under the overall stewardship of the MoEP to spearhead the overall implementation of the strategy
2	Define the mandate of the KMC and its modus operandi to spearhead the proposed activities as per each strategic objective
3	Development of the overall data and knowledge-sharing governance framework for the entire energy sector

5 THE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX/PLAN 2024–2029

The Action Plan aims to operationalise the priority areas of the KM Strategy for the Cooking Sub-Sector in Kenya, covering the period from 2024–2029. The Plan will be reviewed every two years and updated to capture new realities, allowing the sub-sector to take stock of progress made and identify further areas needing attention moving forward. The implementation matrix builds on the activities previously identified under each strategic objective and provides a tentative delivery timeline. The KMC can review this against other emerging KM needs for alignment.

THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES						
Priority Activities to initiate the operationalisation of the KM Strategy	Responsibility	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Proposed/Recommended Activities	Formation of a KMC under the Renewable Energy Directorate as guided by the KM Policy of 2022	MoEP				
	Define and firm up the mandate of the KMC and its modus operandi to spearhead the proposed activities per strategic objective	KMC				
	Development of the overall data and knowledge-sharing governance framework for the entire energy sector	MoEP				
The KMC will spearhead the execution of the following activities outlined per strategic objective upon its formation and ratification						
Strategic Objective 1: Institutionalise a “knowledge management” culture by fostering a unity of purpose within the sub-sector						
Proposed Activities	Resource mobilisation and allocation for the KM activities	KMC				
	Finalisation and validation of the cooking sub-sector progress monitoring KPIs	KMC				
	Development of reporting frameworks on each KPI—i.e., standardised templates, uniform reporting timelines	KMC				
	Capacity building of sub-sector players on the reporting frameworks	KMC				
	Development of the sub-sector KM guidelines/regulations—embedding these into the existing INEP regulations where/if possible	KMC				
	Align the cooking sub-sector data/information needs with other sectoral reporting cycles, e.g., Feeding clean cooking data into the EPRA statistics report, mainstream specific data points in already existing knowledge generation mechanisms such as the periodic KNBS studies, etc.	KMC				

THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Priority Activities to initiate the operationalisation of the KM Strategy		Responsibility	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
(Continued) Proposed Activities	Stocktaking of all ongoing initiatives in relevant sectors that are potential candidates for generating knowledge products—ideally to develop a potential knowledge generation registry	KMC	■	■			
	Sensitisation sessions for the sub-sector on the requirements of the KM platform	KMC					
	Embed awards for the best performance on the KM requirements in the sub-sector during key events such as Clean Cooking Week	KMC	■	■	■	■	■
	Capacity building for the relevant focal points involved in the KM cycle at national and county levels via periodic training and capacity-building opportunities	KMC	■	■	■	■	■
	Establish KM units or strengthen relevant existing units that support the identification, capturing, synthesis, and sharing of knowledge at various stakeholder offices	KMC	■	■	■		
	Strengthen infrastructure, equipment, and technology for KM at county and national levels	KMC	■	■	■		
	Conduct periodic (every two years) household surveys similar to the Household Cooking Study undertaken in 2019 to update sub-sector KPIs and monitor emerging trends			■		■	
	Identify subject matter experts to spearhead the finalisation of the above products and disseminate them in the relevant fora		■	■	■	■	
Strategic Objective 2: Mainstream Clean Cooking into National Planning Processes and create a culture of evidence-based advocacy							
Proposed Activities	Periodic (annual) discussions with key decision-makers, such as the Kenya Revenue Authority, on taxes relevant to the cooking sub-sector needs to be institutionalised. Identify subject matter experts who can lead such processes and resource them	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC	■	■	■	■	■
	Generate and periodically review the cooking sub-sector data/information inputs for the MTP processes	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC	■	■	■	■	■
	Generate and periodically review data/information requirements for discussions with the Kenya Revenue Authority, positioning the sub-sector as a potential revenue contributor to the exchequer	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC	■	■	■	■	■

THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Priority Activities to initiate the operationalisation of the KM Strategy		Responsibility	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
(Continued) Proposed Activities	Generate and periodically review cooking sub-sector data/information inputs to NDC obligations and for NC-CAP Review Processes (including the inputs to the MTAR and ATAR)	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC					
	Generate and periodically review cooking sub-sector data/information inputs as per the INEP framework	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC					
	Generate and periodically review cooking sub-sector data/information inputs to the SE4ALL framework	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC					
	Identify subject matter experts to spearhead the finalisation of the above products and disseminate them in relevant fora	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC					
	Convene regular policy roundtable meetings to review sector guiding tools and documents	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC					
Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen the culture of disseminating generated knowledge products							
Proposed Activities	Identify periodic KM products to be generated by the sub-sector, indicating the audience. The proposed minimum is the sub-sector progress based on KPIs	KMC					
	Propose specific dissemination platforms for sub-sector knowledge products—preferably leveraging existing platforms and re-engineering them to add value. Consider platforms such as Innovation Platforms, Clean Cooking Week, IMCs and TWGs, Communities of Practice, etc. Such platforms could be national, regional, or county-based	KMC					
	Identify a pool of subject matter experts to spearhead some of these sessions	KMC					
	Enhance platforms such as Communities of Practice as dissemination channels	KMC					
	Institutionalise town hall events or dialogues on various thematic areas of cooking. These events could be quarterly or bi-annual	KMC					
	Identify resource requirements annually (if necessary or for the period of the strategy) to generate and disseminate resources	KMC					

THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Priority Activities to initiate the operationalisation of the KM Strategy		Responsibility	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
(Continued) Proposed Activities	Development of visibility materials including policy briefs, fact sheets, position papers, brochures, fliers, case studies, and media products (news stories, radio talk shows, and feature stories on available innovations and technologies in the cooking sub-sector in Kenya by December 2024	KMC					
	Identify and partner with relevant media channels (including radio, TV, print and other digital platforms) to disseminate KM products	KMC					
Strategic Objective 4: Development and hosting of a “single source of truth” (online knowledge hub/portal) for sector assets							
	Enhance/finalise the concept for the knowledge management hub proposed as part of developing this strategy	ICT Lead— KMC					
	Develop a catalogue of key data/information points to be accessed from the hub	ICT Lead— KMC					
	Spearhead the development of the knowledge base/hub, which could be centralised or decentralised, an on-line database relevant to the cooking sub-sector and other sectors. This includes development, piloting, and roll-out	ICT Lead— KMC					
	Define a schedule for updating the platform with specific data/information (what, by whom, and how often)	ICT Lead— KMC					
	Develop Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines to operationalise the platform	ICT Lead— KMC					
	Convene regular policy roundtable meetings to review sector guiding tools and documents	ICT Lead— KMC					

6 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

The total budget estimate for this campaign is KES 312,650,000.00 for a period of five years (2024 to 2028). The components included in the budget are indicated in the following table. The resources required take into consideration key aspects such as institutionalisation of some sector studies, dissemination events, as well as the generation of knowledge products.

THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES									
Priority Activities to initiate the operationalisation of the KM Strategy	Responsibility	Specific Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Proposed/Recommended Activities	Formation of a KMC under the Renewable Energy Directorate as guided by the KM policy of 2022	MoEP	Workshops	500,000					
	Define and firm up on the mandate of the KMC and its modus operandi to spearhead the proposed activities as per each strategic objective	KMC	Operation of the KMC— Includes workshops		800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
	Development of the overall data and knowledge sharing governance framework for the entire energy sector	MoEP	Consultancy—Development of the framework including the validation and roll-out	2,500,000					

THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Priority Activities to initiate the operationalisation of the KM Strategy	Responsibility	Specific Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Strategic objective 1: Institutionalise a “knowledge management” culture by fostering a unity of purpose within the sub-sector									
Proposed Activities	Resource mobilisation and allocation for the KM activities	KMC	Workshops—Resource mobilisation		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Finalization and validation of the cooking sub-sector progress monitoring KPIs	KMC	Consultancy	2,250,000					
	Development of reporting frameworks on each KPI—i.e., standardised templates, uniform reporting timelines	KMC	Workshops	600,000					
	Development of the sub-sector KM guidelines/regulations—embedding this into the existing INEP regulations where/if possible	KMC	Consultancy	1,500,000		500,000		500,000	
	Align the cooking sub-sector data/information needs with other sectoral reporting cycles, e.g. Feeding clean cooking data into the EPRA statistics report, mainstream specific data points in already existing Knowledge generation mechanisms such as the periodic KNBS studies etc	KMC	Workshops	300,000		300,000		300,000	

THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Priority Activities to initiate the operationalisation of the KM Strategy		Responsibility	Specific Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
(Continued) Proposed Activities	Stock taking of all ongoing initiatives in the relevant sectors that are potential candidates for generating knowledge products— ideally to develop a potential knowledge generation registry	KMC	Workshops		500,000				
	Sensitization sessions for the sub-sector on the requirements of the KM platform	KMC	Workshops		500,000				
	Embed awards for the best performance on the KM requirements in the sub-sector during key sub-sector events such as the clean cooking week	KMC	Workshops		600,000				
	Capacity building for the relevant focal points involved in the KM cycle at national and county levels via periodic training and capacity-building opportunities	KMC	Workshops		600,000 (capacity building should be continuous process)				

THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Priority Activities to initiate the operationalisation of the KM Strategy		Responsibility	Specific Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
(Continued) Proposed Activities	Establish KM units or strengthen relevant existing units that support the identification, capturing synthesis, and sharing of knowledge at the various stakeholder offices	KMC	Support to the units		2,000,000				
	Strengthen infrastructure, equipment, and technology for KM at the county and national levels	KMC	Pilot with 20 counties		20,000,000				
	Conduct on periodic basis (could be every 2 years) household surveys similar to the Household Cooking Study undertaken in 2019 to provide updates on the sub-sector KPIs as well as monitor the emerging trends in the space				30,000,000		30,000,000		30,000,000
	Identify subject matter experts to spearhead the finalization of the above products as well as disseminate them in the relevant fora.		Workshops	200,000					

THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Priority Activities to initiate the operationalisation of the KM Strategy		Responsibility	Specific Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Strategic objective 2: Mainstreaming Clean Cooking into National Planning Processes as well as creating a culture of evidence-based advocacy									
Proposed Activities	Periodic discussions (annual basis) with the key decision makers such as the Kenya Revenue Authority on issues taxes relevant to the cooking sub-sector needs to be institutionalised. The sub-sector needs to identify the subject matter experts that could lead such processes and resource.	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC	Workshops		400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
	Generate and periodically review the cooking sub-sector data/information inputs for the MTP processes	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC	Preparatory workshops/ Consultancy		400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
	Generate and periodically review the data/information requirements for periodic discussions with the Kenya Revenue Authority on the state of the sub-sector—the aim is to position the sub-sector as a potential revenue contributor to the exchequer	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC			500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000

THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Priority Activities to initiate the operationalisation of the KM Strategy		Responsibility	Specific Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
(Continued) Proposed Activities	Generate and periodically review the cooking sub-sector data/ information inputs to the NDCs obligations and by extension requirements for the National Climate Change Action Plan Review Processes (including the inputs to the MTAR and ATAR)	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC			500,00	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Generate and periodically review the cooking sub-sector data/ information inputs to the as per the INEP framework from the cooking sub-sector	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC			500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Generate and periodically review the cooking sub-sector data/ information inputs to the SE4ALL framework	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC			500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Identify subject matter experts to spearhead the finalization of the above products as well as disseminate them in the relevant fora.	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC			500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Convene regular policy round table meetings to review sector guiding tools and documents	Relevant subject matter expert—KMC	Workshops		800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000

THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Priority Activities to initiate the operationalisation of the KM Strategy	Responsibility	Specific Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Strategic objective 3: Strengthening the culture of disseminating the generated knowledge products									
Proposed Activities	Identify periodic KM products to be generated by the sub-sector indicating the audience. The proposed bare minimum is the sub-sector progress based on the KPIs.	KMC	To be undertaken by the consultant developing the KPIs						
	Propose specific dissemination platforms for the sub-sector knowledge products—preferably leverage on the existing platforms and re-engineering them to ensure more value add; Consider existing platforms such as Innovation platforms, Clean Cooking week, IMCs and TWGs, Communities of Practice etc Such platforms could national, regional or county based	KMC	To be undertaken by the consultant developing the KPIs						
	Identification of a pool of subject matter experts to spearhead some of these sessions	KMC							

THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Priority Activities to initiate the operationalisation of the KM Strategy		Responsibility	Specific Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
(Continued) Proposed Activities	Enhance platforms such as the communities of practice as dissemination channels	KMC	Consultancy		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Institutionalization of town halls events or dialogues on various thematic areas on cooking. Consideration is to have such events on quarterly or bi-annual basis.	KMC	Workshops—IMCs, conference—clean coking week		3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Identify the resource requirement on annual basis (if deemed necessary or a period of the strategy) to generate and disseminate the resources	KMC	Content generation and dissemination		10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Development of visibility materials including policy briefs, fact sheets, position papers, brochures, fliers, case studies, and media products (news stories, radio talk shows, and feature stories on available innovations and technologies in the cooking sub-sector in Kenya by December 2024	KMC	Content generation and dissemination		15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000

THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Priority Activities to initiate the operationalisation of the KM Strategy		Responsibility	Specific Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
(Continued) Proposed Activities	Identify and partner with relevant media channels (including radio, TV, print and other digital platforms) to disseminate KM products	KMC							
Strategic objective 4: Development and hosting of the “single source of truth” (online knowledge hub/portal) for sector assets.									
	Enhance/ finalize the concept on the knowledge management hub proposed as part of the process of developing this strategy	ICT Lead— KMC							
	Develop a catalogue of the key data/ information points to be accessed from the hub	ICT Lead— KMC	Consultancy	500,000					
	Spearhead the development of the knowledge base/hub that could be centralised or decentralised online database of information relevant to the cooking sub-sector but also directly feeding into other sectors—include development, piloting and roll-out	ICT Lead— KMC	Consultancy-Development, piloting and roll-out of the KM platform and periodic updating of the platform		6,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Define a schedule of updating the platform with the specific data/ information—(what, by who and how often)	ICT Lead— KMC			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

THE COOKING SUB-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Priority Activities to initiate the operationalisation of the KM Strategy		Responsibility	Specific Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
	Develop Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines necessary to operationalise the platform	ICT Lead—KMC							
	Convene regular policy round table meetings to review sector guiding tools and documents	ICT Lead—KMC	Workshops		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
			Periodic updating of the platform		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Budgetary Requirements				9,350,000	96,100,000	37,200,000	66,400,000	37,200,000	66,400,000

7 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

To enable monitoring of the effectiveness of the strategy, the KMC, under the stewardship of the MoEP, will perform the function of monitoring the implementation of the strategy. The monitoring function will be undertaken mainly to:

- Assess the progress made in implementing the activities outlined in the implementation matrix;
- Measure the effectiveness of the strategy (against the four strategic objectives outlined in this strategy);
- Enable the MoEP to effectively coordinate all KM-related activities being implemented in the sector, with the overall aim of documenting and disseminating the lessons learned.

This strategy, including the implementation matrix, will be updated at least annually as new assumptions and information influence or affect the applicability of the proposed strategies. The results framework below presents the indicators of interest against which periodic monitoring and reporting will be made. It is proposed that the KMC reviews the milestones and allocates specific timelines against each.

Strategic objective 1: Develop and institutionalise a “knowledge management” culture by fostering a unity of purpose among the sub-sector players	
Key Indicators and milestones	Resource mobilisation and allocation for KM activities
	Cooking sub-sector progress monitoring KPIs developed
	Standardised templates/formats for each of the KPIs available for use by all players
	Capacity building of the sub-sector players on the reporting frameworks
	Development of the sub-sector KM guidelines/regulations—embedding this into the existing INEP regulations where possible
	Cooking sub-sector data/information needs aligned with other sectoral reporting cycles/frameworks, e.g., feeding clean cooking data into the EPRA statistics report and periodic KNBS studies, etc.
	Knowledge management units either established or strengthened (for existing ones) and capacitated at both national and county levels
	Surveys similar to the Household Cooking Study undertaken in 2019 conducted
	A pool of subject matter experts identified to support the sector position on various thematic issues

Strategic objective 2: Mainstreaming Clean Cooking into National Planning Processes as well as creating a culture of evidence-based advocacy

Key Indicators and milestones

Round table discussions/submissions conducted with specific decision-making/policy-making agencies such as parliament on issues around the cooking sub-sector

Number of knowledge products generated as inputs to specific national planning/review processes, specifically for MTP planning, UNFCCC requirements (NDC obligations), INEP processes, SE4ALL among others

Strategic objective 3: Strengthening the culture of disseminating the generated knowledge products

Key Indicators and milestones

Dissemination events on the progress of the sub-sector undertaken via formations such as the IMC, through various media, etc.

New and existing dissemination platforms enhanced for dissemination

Institutionalisation of town hall events or dialogues on various thematic areas on cooking, with consideration for such events to occur on a quarterly or bi-annual basis

Strategic objective 4: Development and hosting of the “single source of truth” (online knowledge hub/portal) for sector assets

Key Indicators and milestones

Knowledge base/hub for the cooking sub-sector developed and operational

Well-defined schedule for updating the platform with specific data/information (what, by whom, and how often)

Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines necessary to operationalise the platform

Data sharing and governance provisions embedded in the hub

8 RESULTS MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

