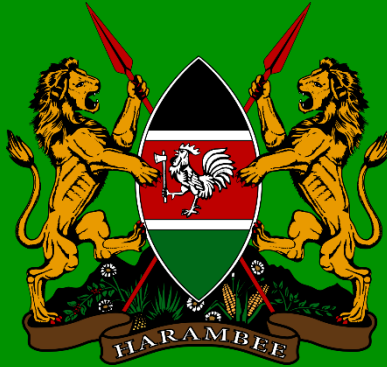


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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.*



MINISTRY OF
ENERGY AND
PETROLEUM



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND



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MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR
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KENYA
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FOREWORD

The Government of Kenya (GoK) is a signatory to several global, regional and national frameworks which requires periodic submissions of progress updates. For instance, at global level, the GoK as a signatory to the 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, SEforALL Country Action Agenda, National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), and MoEP Gender Policy among others to proactively update on progress being made in the stated obligations. These framework expectations require quite 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 mobilize 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 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 subsector can make well-informed decisions, optimize 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 mobilize and deploy knowledge for successful social and economic transformation. It is developed to deliver on four key strategy objectives upon which various activities are proposed. These include 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; development of a “single source of truth” (online knowledge hub/portal) for sector assets and Mainstreaming Clean Cooking into National Planning.

Institutionalization 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 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 mobilizing and deploying knowledge for successful social and economic transformation not only for the energy space but also for the entire country.

Mr. Davis Chirchir

CABINET SECRETARY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

I acknowledge the support accorded by the GCF project "Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal" co-financed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Kenya's Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP) and Senegal's Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and Ministry of the Environment and Forestry. Both the technical and financial support has contributed immensely to the success of this process, and for that, 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 the role of delivering the strategy. The TWG is comprised of representatives from the organisations implementing the GCF project in Kenya. These included the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, 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 onboard a set of strengths that proved instrumental in the development of the strategy.

There are numerous contributions from other stakeholders who were consulted in one way or another during the preparation process of this elaborate document, and whose names may not have been captured. I wish to assure you that your contribution is valued.

Finally, the personnel from the Directorate of Renewable Energy, led by the Renewable Energy Director, Mr. Dan Marangu, cannot be forgotten. They facilitated the process and ensured that the strategy meets the required standards. In conclusion, I call upon each one to join the efforts towards mobilizing and deploying knowledge for successful social and economic transformation not only for the energy space but also for the entire country.

Mr. Alex Wachira

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CCAK	Clean Cooking Association of Kenya
CEPF	County Energy Planning Framework
CoG	Council of Governors
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
EAC	East Africa Community
EACREEE	East African Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Efficiency
EU	The European Union
GIZ	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GoK	Government of Kenya
INEP	Integrated National Energy Plan
KCCAP	Kenya Clean Cooking Action Plan
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
KIRDI	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KM	Knowledge Management
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNEECS	Kenya National Energy Efficiency and Conservation
KNCCS	Kenya National Clean Cooking Strategy
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
MECS	Modern Energy Cooking Services
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoEP	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
MTF	Multi-Tier Framework
NCCAP	National Climate Change and Action Plan
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEforALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SETA	Sustainable Energy Technical Assistance
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
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 organization because of retirement, other termination, or transfer to other organizations results in a significant reduction in the organization'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 is designed to enhance the learning and performance of both individuals and teams, typically focused on the achievement of specified objectives within given time frames.
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 learned, 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 organized in such a way that a computer program can quickly select desired pieces of data. Relational databases are organized 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. The process of sorting through enormous amounts of data and picking out relevant information.
External Communication	Exchange of information and messages between the organizations, 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. The 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 organization.
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 organization's information resources with the aim of improving the performance of the organization. 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 organization or institution.
Knowledge	Knowledge is a mix of experiences, values, contextual information, and expert insight 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 organization's intangible assets that relate specifically to knowledge, such as know-how, best practices, codified explicit knowledge, and intellectual property. Knowledge asset refers to an economic view of knowledge resources.
Knowledge Activities	An organization's knowledge activities are those activities that use knowledge as an important source for accomplishing tasks.
Knowledge Base	All the knowledge available to an organization; the fundamental body of knowledge available to an organization, including the knowledge in people's heads, supported by the organization's collections of information and data.
Knowledge Capture	A process of capturing the knowledge available within an organization 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 where necessary
Stakeholders	Stakeholders include individuals, communities, non-governmental organizations, private organizations, 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 means communicating the best message, through the right channels, measured against well-considered organizational 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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Cooking Sub-sector Knowledge Management Strategy aims at promoting best knowledge management practices that will seek to position the sub-sector as an investment destination of choice. In the absence of knowledge needed to inform both resources allocation and investment decisions in different quarters such as market size, existing and competing alternatives, supply and distribution value chains, willingness and ability to pay, current and projected market trends among others, the sub-sector will most likely not be able to contribute to the knowledge-based economy as envisioned in Vision 2030. The strategy aligns with the overall goal of the KM Policy 2022 of enhancing the ability of the country to mobilize and deploy knowledge for successful social and economic transformation.

It is developed to deliver on four key strategy objectives upon which various activities are proposed. These include institutionalisation of "knowledge management" culture by fostering a unity of purpose among the sub-sector players, strengthening the culture of disseminating the generated knowledge products on periodic basis in a more structured manner, development of the "single source of truth" (a web-based knowledge hub/portal) as a one stop shop for access to if not all, most of the sub-sector related knowledge products and finally mainstreaming cooking into national frameworks via an evidence-based advocacy culture. For each strategic objective, the strategy identifies crucial activities to be undertaken.

With regards to institutionalization of knowledge management, it proposes the identification of key performance indicators that become a convergence point for the sub-sector players to monitor transformation of the sub-sector. All players in the sub-sector will be expected to periodically report on the same in a manner and format to be proposed by the Knowledge Management Committee, a committee expected to spearhead the implementation of the strategy. Institutionalization of studies and surveys on quarterly, semi-annual, annual or bi-annual basis such as Kenya Household Coking Sector study conducted in 2019 will ensure that the sub-sector has access to most recent and relevant trends. Such studies/surveys can be mainstreamed in already existing knowledge generation frameworks such as the housing surveys and the census both conducted by KNBS, and any other already structured data collection frameworks.

The strategy notes that the cooking sub-sector needs to adopt pro-active evidence-based advocacy. In this regard, it proposes activities that generate knowledge products that could guide periodic discussions with the key decision makers such as the Kenya Revenue Authority on fiscal issues relevant to the cooking sub-sector. It emphasizes the need to identify the subject matter experts that could lead such processes. For instance, legal experts with experience in the energy sector will be well positioned to present matters to agencies such as parliament, the Kenya Revenue Authority on tax exemptions, experts in carbon finance will be well present the sub-sector on matters regulations for the carbon markets to the relevant authorities among others.

Leveraging on already existing platforms where KM products are disseminated, such as the Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMCs), technical working groups, conferences such as the clean cooking week, the clean cooking forums, the community of practices among others, it is proposed that the sub-sector injects more structure in these platforms to ensure that specific and focused products are generated and disseminated in a manner that leads to decision making at different levels.

With regards to dissemination, the strategy proposes that based on the KPIs identified in the 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 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 townhalls events or dialogues focused on different thematic areas (these could be at national, regional and or county level). 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, propose few such events that add more value to the energy sector at large.

Finally, the development and adoption of either a centralized or decentralized web-based knowledge base/hub as a one stop shop for all knowledge products related 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 is expected to support the collection, organisation, recovery, and sharing of knowledge for stakeholders to access. All knowledge products generated on periodic basis can be accessed on this platform either at cost or at no cost. Provisions can be made in such a way that owners or generators of certain knowledge products that can be seen as proprietary can avail it on this platform and interested users access it a fee. However, such a platform should make provisions for no cost access to the basic information relevant to the sub-sector indicators. This objective aims to establish potential sources of data

type, information, or knowledge asset 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 re-use of data, information, and knowledge assets within the cooking sub sector. A concept note of how such a platform could look like is proposed together with this strategy.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background Information

Knowledge management within the energy sector has been touted as a priority in 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 very specific indicators whose generation require robust knowledge management practices and systems. For instance, at global level, Kenya is required to provide updates on the performance against several SDGs such as SDG 7 on access to clean and affordable energy, SDG 13 on climate action, as well as 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 progress against the Kenya NDCs with respect to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

At national level, the GoK has adopted crucial development plans within the energy sector whose effective monitoring of progress in implementation requires more robust systems. For instance, to measure the progress made within existing frameworks such National Long Term Low Emission Development Strategy (2022-2050), the National Climate Change Action plans, crucial sector plans and strategies such as the Cooking and National electrification strategies, the Least Cost Power Development Plans (LCPDP) as well as the energy compacts among others, coordinated efforts in knowledge management is considered priority.

A more specific case in point, in the Kenya SEforALL Action Agenda (AA) 2016 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 the national access rates to modern cooking solutions. Further, 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 the counties under the Energy Act (2019). As a first step to 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 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 mobilize 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.

The primary objective of the policy is to institutionalize and harmonize knowledge management principles and practices in the public sector. The private sector and non-state actors may adopt and domesticate the policy to ensure necessary linkages in the knowledge management space. The implementation of the policy is expected to address the creation, storage, adaptation and application of the knowledge as a critical factor for national development as envisioned in the Kenya Vision 2030 and the country medium plans.

With regards to its implementation in the public sector, the KM Policy directs that this policy will be implemented by all Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Counties (MDACs). The MDACs are required to establish internal institutional frameworks to guide the operationalization of the policy under the guidance of the CS for Economic Planning. Proposed provisions include the establishment of internal KM functions that will be responsible for economic planning, designate responsible officers as the KM focal persons, develop own strategies, procedures and action plans among others. To ensure the successful implementation of the KM policy, each MDAC is expected to prepare a KM action plan with 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 ability to participate in other planning processes that most of the times locks it out from the resources allocation process both at the national and county level as information on the market size, existing and competing alternatives, supply and distribution channels, willingness, and ability to pay, current and projected market trends needed to inform both business and investment decisions or even planning decisions is either absent or if present, it is fragmented. Available data on the sub-sector is mainly held by different institutions and one must be aware who has the required data so as to access. The most reliable source of cooking sub-sector data is the sector study that was conducted in 2019, which attempted to provide more baseline data on the state of the clean cooking sector and since then no other comprehensive sector study has been done.

In the recently concluded review process of the NCCAP III covering the period 2023 to 2028, information to serve as inputs to the framework was scantily available, speaking to the challenges faced in mainstreaming clean cooking in wider planning processes such as the medium-term development plans. Examples of existing frameworks that allude to the importance of putting in place an elaborate knowledge management framework include the Kenya Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL), the Energy Act 2019, the Energy Compact, country commitments within the confines of the UNFCCC, specific commitments based on the World Health Organization related to initiatives on reducing Indoor Household Air Pollution among others.

In addition, the KM policy of 2022 requires all Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Counties (MDACs) to operationalize the policy within their functions. Proposed interventions in this regard include the requirement by each MDAC to establish internal KM functions that will be responsible for economic planning, designate responsible officers as the KM focal persons, develop own strategies, procedures and action plans among others. To ensure the successful implementation of the KM policy, each MDAC is expected to prepare a KM action plan with appropriate monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework.

Implementing a knowledge management strategy within the entire energy sector is essential for streamlined decision-making processes. Besides enabling reporting, streamlined KM ensures the availability and accessibility of relevant data and information required to track progress made towards the global, regional, national and county commitments. Various organizations within the sector already possess extensive databases that serve as valuable resources for addressing new challenges, enabling

stakeholders to share information internally and externally. By curating this knowledge, the sector can effectively harvest information that can be applied to solving a range of challenges across the industry.

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 the clean cooking sector. By actively sharing knowledge and insights, the subsector can make well-informed decisions, optimize resource allocation, and achieve significant progress towards the goals outlined in the existing global, regional and national obligations.

The absence of clear frameworks for knowledge management such as a strategy or action within the MoEP as required by the KM policy 2022 coupled with the day-to-day challenges facing the MoEP in its role of energy sector coordination and planning has necessitated the development of the KM strategy for the cooking sub-sector in Kenya. The structure and intervention of the clean cooking sub-sector differ from the ones of electricity in terms of data which is majorly on consumers (demand) compared to the electricity subsector where data is readily available from supply side (generation, transmission, and distribution). Therefore, this KM strategy gives key focus on clean cooking to structure it in terms of data collection, dissemination of information, and collaboration among other initiatives. The aim of the strategy is to promote best knowledge management practices that will seek to position the cooking sub-sector as an investment destination of choice. The implementation of the measures within this strategy will be steered by the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS: STATUS OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The situation analysis was based on an in-depth literature review of the 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 size of key industry stakeholders including clean cooking sector associations representing clean cooking 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 analysis 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 specific 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 the existing gaps were identified, which 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, a KM matrix (action plan) as well as 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 which requires periodic submissions of progress updates. At global level, the GoK as a signatory to the 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 draft Energy Policy, Energy Act 2019, SEforALL Country Action Agenda, National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), and MoEP Gender Policy among others. These framework requirements coupled with the need to access reliable information as a resource provides a case for the development of this strategy.

2.1.1 Global Reporting Obligations

Kenya has signed a number of global protocols that require reporting on a number of indicators including indicators related to government scoping and planning, standards and labeling, and financial incentives among others. Below are some of the instruments upon which Kenya reports.

- **Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL):** the Sustainable Energy for All 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 objectives include the mobilisation of all stakeholders to take concrete actions toward 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 as per the commitment to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, the Government of Kenya has embraced the Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) initiative by developing a SEforALL implementation plan and Investment Prospectus as well as the Kenya Energy Transition Investment Plan. The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum has previously rolled up 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 process to inform 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 a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Clean cooking sub-sector via the different country action plans identified as a target sector capable of contributing to GHG emissions reduction and has been adopted in majority of the country National Action Plans. Clean cooking interventions in Kenya are critical to combat climate change and reduce environmental degradation; hence information sharing is important between actors focusing on energy access and climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions.
- **ESMAP's Multi-tier Framework:** The Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) initiative redefines the way energy access is measured, going beyond the traditional binary measure of "connected or not connected" for electricity access and "solid vs nonsolid fuels" for cooking. This initiative was launched in 2015 by the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP). The MTF collects a comprehensive data set at the country level and analyses it to deliver an innovative narrative about the country's energy status to inform the policy-making process. Kenya has been a key partner state of the MTF framework and has actively participated during the rollout of the global surveys that provide baseline information on household access to electricity and clean cooking.
- **WHO Household Air Pollution framework:** Within the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Health Assembly (WHA) serves as the primary decision-making body. Kenya demonstrates her dedication to intensifying its 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 visualization dashboard that tracks the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technologies.
- **The Clean Cooking Energy Compact:** This is an ambitious international framework that seeks to guide countries' transition from traditional cooking practices to modern cooking solutions and thus significantly advance progress towards SDG 7 and net-zero emissions. Kenya has committed herself voluntarily to accelerate the

achievement of clean, affordable energy for all by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050. The process has led to the development of the Kenya Clean Cooking Energy Compact, 2021 in which the formulation of a robust monitoring and reporting framework to enable progress monitoring is considered a priority.

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 block towards scaling up energy access interventions in the country. One such framework is the East Africa Community Strategy to scale up access to Modern Energy Services developed in 2009. The strategy aimed at increasing access to modern energy services by adopting High Impact and Low-Cost scalable approaches. The strategy envisioned creating a communication and knowledge management program whose design was to capture the 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 East African Community (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 and legislative and regulatory frameworks that provide the trajectory towards the development of the energy sector. Kenya has also aligned itself with several international energy access frameworks that provide foundational pillars of 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 Energy Act outlines key outputs of its implementation, including publishing annual reports targeting the implementation of the national energy policy, implementation of Integrated Energy Plans (INEP) and energy audit reports, among others. This justifies the importance of putting in place a robust knowledge management strategy for the wider energy sector and implementation roadmap 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 during 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 knowledge management (KM) systems in the public sector, private sector, and among state actors and provide policy provisions on knowledge management. The policy acknowledges that Kenya lacks a supportive policy and institutional framework. It proposes the establishment of KM platforms, increased access to knowledge platforms, and strengthening of existing knowledge networks to facilitate knowledge sharing and utilization among stakeholders. The policy also focuses on enhancing institutional capacities for capturing, analysing, storing, retrieving, protecting, sharing, and applying knowledge. The policy envisaged that all Ministries Departments and Agencies will establish and

operationalize KM Units. Roles, desks to coordinate KM within their mandate and constitute KM committees to mainstream KM within the 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 overall objective is to ensure 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. Regarding clean cooking, the policy aims at promoting alternative sources of energy 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 aims to address such challenges relevant for the clean cooking sub-sector by providing clear recommendations and a roadmap for implementation aiming to enhance knowledge management 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)** 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 Kenya National Clean Cooking Strategy, 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 (2020):** This is a key framework policy document that guides the Government of Kenya (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 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (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 the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, 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 programs demonstrating a commitment to advance gender equality and empowerment of women as envisaged in the Constitution of Kenya and the Sustainable Development Goals (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. Recognizing the existing gaps in data management capacity within the energy sector, particularly in the clean cooking subsector, the INEP framework aims to address these challenges. One of the key measures outlined in the framework is the establishment of a centralized data repository at the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (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 subsector, 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 provide direction to ensure significant improvement in the overall status of health in Kenya. This policy establishes a framework that prioritizes 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 prioritizing 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 Community Health Volunteers (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 MoEP is the overall energy sector coordinator including on all aspects related to KM. Through the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Clean Cooking, the MoEP has steered discussions on clean cooking from an inter-ministerial level, where ministries of Health, Environment and Forestry, Education among others participate. The IMC is an inter-agency coordination mechanism that was established to mainstream clean cooking in other development interventions. The MoEP also works very closely with the Clean Cooking Association of Kenya (CCAK) which is the cooking 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 platforms.

Similarly, other line ministries that collaborate with the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, such as the Ministry of Health, coordinate other established platforms for stakeholder engagement. The MoEFCC leads on climate change, MoEP leads energy, and MOH leads health. Therefore, collaboration and reporting of clean cooking actions and inventions is crucial thus the technical Working Group needs to coordinate the activities. The IMC on the other hand ensures clean cooking is mainstreamed in other sector. The platform provides an avenue to discuss matters related to climate change. The private sector has established specialized 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, and the Improved Cookstoves Association of Kenya for improved cookstoves.

To enhance knowledge sharing in the sub-sector, various forums and conferences are held at periodically at National level which serve 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 provides an avenue for knowledge sharing. In addition, information for the clean cooking sub-sector is also shared through established social media platforms communities of Practice groups led by CCAK such as the E-Cooking Community Practice, CCAK sector Champions and one that are established by the private sector groups promoting various cooking solutions that address clean cooking-related agenda. Despite the ongoing information-sharing platforms, the sub-sector lacks a centralised platform for knowledge management. The sub-sector is also characterized by technical working groups, majority of which delve on specific thematic areas such as awareness creation (leveraging on 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 quite 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 entire sub-sector refers to in various incidences. However, no other follow up study has been conducted to date. Efforts to institutionalize specific studies that enable generation of KM products are recommended.

In bid to establish a one stop shop for all relevant data as well as 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 remains the bigger question. At National Level, [Maarifa Centre](#) is cited as one of the successful platforms to play its intended role in the country. Development of a similar hub for the entire cooking sub-sector or ones similar to the [International Energy Agency](#) or [International Renewable Energy Agency](#) ought to be the ultimate goal of 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 categorized into elements of power, structure, measurement systems, and the people's culture. Interactions with the sector players established that despite the presence of these formations under the stewardship of the MoEP, the sub-sector is

largely characterized by stakeholders currently working in silos and the knowledge sharing takes place only within those silos.

- **Gaps in knowledge capture and dissemination** from the MoEP Renewable Energy Directorate within the Ministry and with external stakeholders and energy institutions. This creates missed opportunities for learning from experiences gained from the ongoing research work 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. This fragmentation makes it a challenge to assess what is already available. Not only are there gaps in the knowledge available, but it is also scattered across different sources and locations. Even where there is continuity, the lack of a standardized cooking sector wide system perpetuates this fragmentation. The absence of a structured frameworks of knowledge management in the sub-sector or of control of that knowledge has led to individual's organizations forging own approaches to KM which suits their needs. The critical players within the clean cooking sub-sector, know where some specific information may reside. Thus, when they need it, they would be able to contact the individuals who have the information and knowledge or contact the person in the institution with the knowledge and thus be able to access it.
- **Absence of knowledge-sharing culture in the sector**- The culture of actively harvesting and sharing data/knowledge as well as its retention in a reliable format for use is not entrenched in the sector, which has affected active planning processes for the sub-sector at national level. Available data as well as information is dispersed, meaning that it is retained by different individuals in in different places and forms. The absence of a standardized approach for acquiring, processing and storing presents challenges. In most cases, while this knowledge may be available to industry insiders, accessing it depends to a large extent on connections and interpersonal relationships.
- **Absence of well capacitated KM governance structure, and oversight** in terms of clearly communicating the benefits and values of knowledge-sharing practices have contributed to the 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 thus making it difficult to access from a centralized 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 including personnel knowledgeable in knowledge management, financial, and technical resources within MoEP, the cooking sub sector actors acknowledges MoEP's central role, interest, and engagement in sector-related issues. Collaboration with development partners was identified to be of importance to overcome these resource constraints and mobilize both technical and financial support.
- **Partnerships and collaborations in the cooking sub-sector** are very strong and very supportive. Sector players are very knowledgeable and enthusiastically

engage in the field. These collaborations are developed organically through conferences and workshops from which individual players draw. The collaborations cover the full range of the sector's interests. These collaborations provide a strong network that collectively provides a broad base of sector knowledge and demonstrates a willingness to contribute to the setting up of appropriate databases of knowledge. It is a point of strength. There was also agreement that mostly development have knowledge management practices that can form a basis of the cooking sector-wide knowledge management system.

- ***Inadequate and evolving Information and technology tools:*** the recent evolution in modern information technologies has enabled organizations worldwide to leverage the benefits of knowledge management programs. The rapid changes in the ICT sector have also posed a challenge to organizations and governments, the MoEP included, due to the need to constantly upgrade to new tools and 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 to have adequate skills and capacities to adapt to the changes. Without suitable information technology tools, the successful implementation of a knowledge management program may not be achieved. Most KII felt that accessing such cutting-edge state-of-the-art technology should not be a challenge particularly while working with development partners. This should be especially much easier if the clean cooking sub sector hub was domiciled in the MoEP.
- ***Insufficient incentives and resources for Knowledge Management:*** this includes the absence of both financial and human resources and systems to aggregate and synthesize knowledge and information from within and across the clean cooking sub-sector; lack of structured project and institutional-level incentives and embedded processes to drive the use of knowledge generated. The lack of a central repository hub in information technology platforms to search and find clean cooking data is a major area of weakness, with limited accessibility to existing knowledge products, analytical tools, document storage, knowledge-sharing capabilities, and data management capabilities. While this described the current situation, KIIs respondents were optimistic that KM Strategy for the cooking sub sector should be able to address some of these shortcomings. Some of the strategies of addressing this would be through working with partners and further developing the internal capacity of the MoEP Renewable 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 key performance indicators (KPIs) and impact metrics tailored to measure and evaluate different overall sub-sector progress. Leveraging on the existing global, regional, and local (national) levels reporting obligations, such metrics can be developed via a multi-stakeholder consultative process. For instance, during the review of the National Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2028, specific sub-sector inputs required for the modelling exercise were not readily available, largely due to absence of a relevant set of indicators that could go into such a process. The Kenya National Cooking Transition Strategy under development ought to consider 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 mainstreaming KM. Other state agencies are expected to operationalize 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 pose challenges to efforts to institutionalize KM. Such regulations could provide guidance on aspects such as standardized formats for storing data and information, alignments 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 readily for sharing, though in different places, the absence of guidelines on what can be shared, by who and to who and all the privacy guidelines surrounding this process is seen as a barrier. It is expected that such framework would guide 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 subsector strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats with regards to mainstreaming KM.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoEP as the sector coordinator on all matters 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 that can readily provide both tacit and explicit knowledge and serve as knowledge coordination champions if well-resourced. • Presence of 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, SE4ALL frameworks among others • Existing partnerships with other government agencies and other stakeholders through the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Clean Cooking. • Availability of already existing KM platforms from which lessons can be extracted both at global level (IEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of relevant Cooking sub-sector progress tracking Indicators that could easily form the very basic basis for KM • Absence of sufficient number of champions to champion 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 national level. • Absence of a national framework that institutionalizes some 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.

<p>platforms) and national (Maarifa Centre for the Council of Governors)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of ICT infrastructure at the MoEP • Presence of options/sites of hosting the KM platforms, whether centralized or decentralized. • Availability of technologies to enable development of suitable KM platforms • There is goodwill towards the MoEP from the sector players • The development of the overarching Kenya National Clean Cooking Transition Strategy where aspects such as the clean cooking sector progress indicators and the 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 efforts KM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity (human resource) within the MoEP (the sector coordinator on all matters energy) • Unstructured KM within the MoEP, not for profit organizations and the private sector. • Ineffective and limited stakeholder engagement and public consultation mechanisms. • The sector knowledge-sharing culture is not well coordinated, and its fragmented. •
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growing interest on issues clean cooking both at global, regional and national level which is a momentum the cooking sub-sector can leverage on. The just concluded Africa Climate Summit where clean cooking was one of the more dominant topics is a clear testimony • Integration of KM in the MoEP agenda, Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Agenda. • Presence of a dedicated national leadership, specifically the office of the president and the first lady that are ready to champion clean cooking matters, where KM can be adopted as well • Establishment of delivery units. KM mandates can also be mandated here • The development of the overarching Kenya National Clean Cooking Transition Strategy where aspects such as the clean cooking sector progress indicators and the relevant 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing technological risks associated with KM processes-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 programs efficiently. • Developed countries' policies that work against progress in global clean cooking energy solutions and climate change agenda.

<p>KM management practices can be mainstreamed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The presence of a donor/funding community willing to support efforts related to KM in the sub-sector• Already existing sub-sector frameworks where KM products can be acquired as well as disseminated such as the IMC meetings, the Clean Cooking week etc• Existing processes within which sub-sector KM can be leveraged such as the Kenya National Household Survey, KNBS economic survey reports among others	
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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 of enhancing the ability of the country to mobilize and deploy knowledge for successful social and economic transformation. The KM strategy is developed to deliver on four key strategy 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 the sub-sector players
 - ii. Strategic objective 2: Mainstreaming Clean Cooking into National Planning Processes as well as creating a culture of evidence-based advocacy
 - iii. Strategic objective 3: Strengthening the culture of disseminating the generated knowledge products
- 3.1 Strategic objective 4: Development and hosting of the “single source of truth” (online knowledge hub/portal) for sector assets.

3.2 KM Strategy Goal

To mainstream knowledge management within the clean cooking sub-sector towards achievement of universal clean cooking.

3.3 KM Strategic Objectives and Proposed Activities

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

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

Creating a knowledge-sharing culture is about making it the norm within the clean cooking sub-sector, starting with the sub-sector coordinator, the MoEP. At the core of inculcating this culture is the focus on effective collaboration in generation of knowledge products, and deliberate dissemination mechanisms building on already existing mechanisms. The starting point for creating such a culture may include focusing on identification of sector wide key performance indicators for the sub-sector and effectively communicating the role of each player in monitoring and reporting on them. Identification of these indicators will take an inter-ministerial approach, where the MoEP coordinates a representative team of experts (from energy, health, environment and forestry, education, 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 the starting point to identify such KPIs is a review of the existing reporting obligations for the GoK.

To best institutionalize reporting on these indicators, it is proposed that these be part and parcel of the monitoring plan for the overarching strategy under development and that suitable guideline or regulations to guide the acquisition of relevant knowledge that leads to generation of the KPIs can be institutionalized. At the inception of any intervention in the cooking sub-sector, guidelines such as the bare minimum reporting requirements can be communicated to all the implementing as well as executing entities, and the format in which such reporting must be done be communicated, including development of relevant templates. 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, detailing the intervention specific KPIs but also the sector wide specific KPIs which the implementers must report on periodic basis.

Institutionalization of studies and surveys on quarterly, semi-annual, annual or bi-annual basis such as Kenya Household Cooking Sector study conducted in 2019 ensures that the sub-sector has access to most recent and relevant trends. Such studies/surveys can be mainstreamed in already existing knowledge generation frameworks such as the housing surveys and the census both conducted by KNBS, and any other already structured data collection frameworks. The sub-sector can also plan beforehand to ensure close monitoring of the trends in the market as well as progress towards the pre-identified KPIs.

This strategic objective ensures that knowledge management is considered an integral part of daily business routines within the sub-sector and that stakeholders understand their responsibilities and appreciate the impact of knowledge management on their routines. By owning a specific set of KPIs that define progress for the sub-sector and putting in place guidelines on the roles of each player with regards to reporting on the KPI requirements, the sub-sector will experience better governance of knowledge assets, drive clear accountability for knowledge management activities and instil a sense of shared ownership and benefits.

The proposed activities are summarized below:

1	Resource mobilization and allocation for the KM activities
2	Finalization and validation of the cooking sub-sector progress monitoring KPIs
3	Development of reporting frameworks on each KPI-ie, standardized templates, uniform reporting timelines
4	Capacity building of the sub-sector players on the reporting frameworks
5	Development of the sub-sector KM guidelines/regulations-embedding this into the existing INEP regulations where/if possible
6	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
7	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
8	Sensitization sessions for the sub-sector on the requirements of the KM platform
9	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

10	Capacity building for the relevant focal points involved in the KM cycle at national and county levels via periodic training and capacity-building opportunities
11	Establish KM units or strengthen relevant existing units that support the identification, capturing synthesis, and sharing of knowledge at the various stakeholder offices
12	Strengthen infrastructure, equipment, and technology for KM at the county and national levels
13	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
14	Identify subject matter experts to spearhead the finalization of the above products as well as disseminate them in the relevant fora.

3.3.2 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 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 that guides the resources allocation by the National Treasury. It is alleged that the cooking sub-sector has received minimum attention when it comes to resources allocation from the ex-chequer due to absence of the relevant information. Other processes such as review of the GoK obligations related to cooking such as the NDCs, contribution to the National Climate Change Action Plans all require elaborate knowledge products.

In the same light, absence of reliable evidence in a structured manner to outline the impacts of specific decisions made at national level on the cooking sub-sector has cast the entire sub-sector in bad light. One example is with regards to the fiscal regimes- specifically the taxes levied to the sub-sector, majority of which have been seen to erode the gains made in the affected aspects. Another example relates to the various regulatory frameworks that are 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 development of the Climate Change (Carbon Markets) Regulations, 2023 which also proposed a raft of proposals which affected the cooking sub-sector both directly and indirectly. Expertise as well as evidence to objectively interrogate such frameworks need 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 as well in responding to such processes. Periodic discussions with the key decision makers such as the Kenya Revenue Authority on issues taxes relevant to the cooking sub-sector needs to be institutionalized. The sub-sector needs to identify the subject matter experts that could lead such processes and resource. 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 timely. This strategy proposes that the sub-sector leverages on subject matters 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, experts in carbon finance will be well present the sub-sector on matters regulations for the carbon markets to the relevant authorities among others.

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

1	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 institutionalized. The sub-sector needs to identify the subject matter experts that 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 ex-chequer
4	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)
5	Generate and periodically review the cooking sub-sector data/information inputs to the as per the INEP framework from the cooking sub-sector
6	Generate and and periodically review the cooking sub-sector data/information inputs to the SE4ALL framework
7	Identify subject matter experts to spearhead the finalization of the above products as well as disseminate them in the relevant fora.
8	Convene regular policy roundtable meetings to review sector guiding tools and documents

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

Leveraging on already existing platforms where KM products are disseminated, such as the IMCs, technical working groups, conferences such as the clean cooking week, the clean cooking forums, the community of practices among others, the sub-sector ought to inject more structure in these platforms to ensure that specific and focused products are generated and disseminated in a manner that leads to decision making at different levels. Identification of subject matter experts to spearhead some of these dissemination frameworks would add more value.

For instance, based on the KPIs identified in the 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 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 townhalls events or dialogues focused on different thematic areas (these could be at national, regional and or county level). The 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, propose 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 e the sub-sector progress based on the KPIs.
2	Propose specific disseminations 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 Technical Working Groups, Communities of Practice etc Such platforms could national, regional or county based
3	Identification of a pool of subject matter experts to spearhead some of these sessions
4	Enhance platforms such as the communities of practice as dissemination channels
5	Institutionalization of townhalls events or dialogues on various thematic areas on cooking. Consideration is to have such events on quarterly or bi-annual basis.
6	Identify the resource requirement on annual basis (if deemed necessary or a period of the strategy) to generate and disseminate the resources
7	Development of visibility materials including policy briefs, factsheets, 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
8	Identify and partner with relevant media channels (including radio, TV, print and other digital platforms) to disseminate KM products

3.3.4 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 centralised or decentralized 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 periodic basis can be accessed on this platform either at no cost or at no cost. Provisions can be made in such a way that owners or generators of certain knowledge products that can be seen as proprietary can avail it on this platform and interested users access it a fee. However, such a platform should make provisions for no cost access to the basic information relevant to the sub-sector indicators. This objective aims to establish potential sources of data type, information, or knowledge asset 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 re-use of data, information, and knowledge assets

within the cooking sub sector. A proposed concept note of how such a platform could look like is proposed together 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 centralised or decentralized online database of information relevant to the cooking sub-sector but also directly feeding into other sectors-include development, piloting and roll-out
4	Define a schedule of updating the platform with the specific data/information- (what, by who and how often)
5	Convene regular policy roundtable meetings to review sector guiding tools and documents

3.4 Strategic Pillars

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

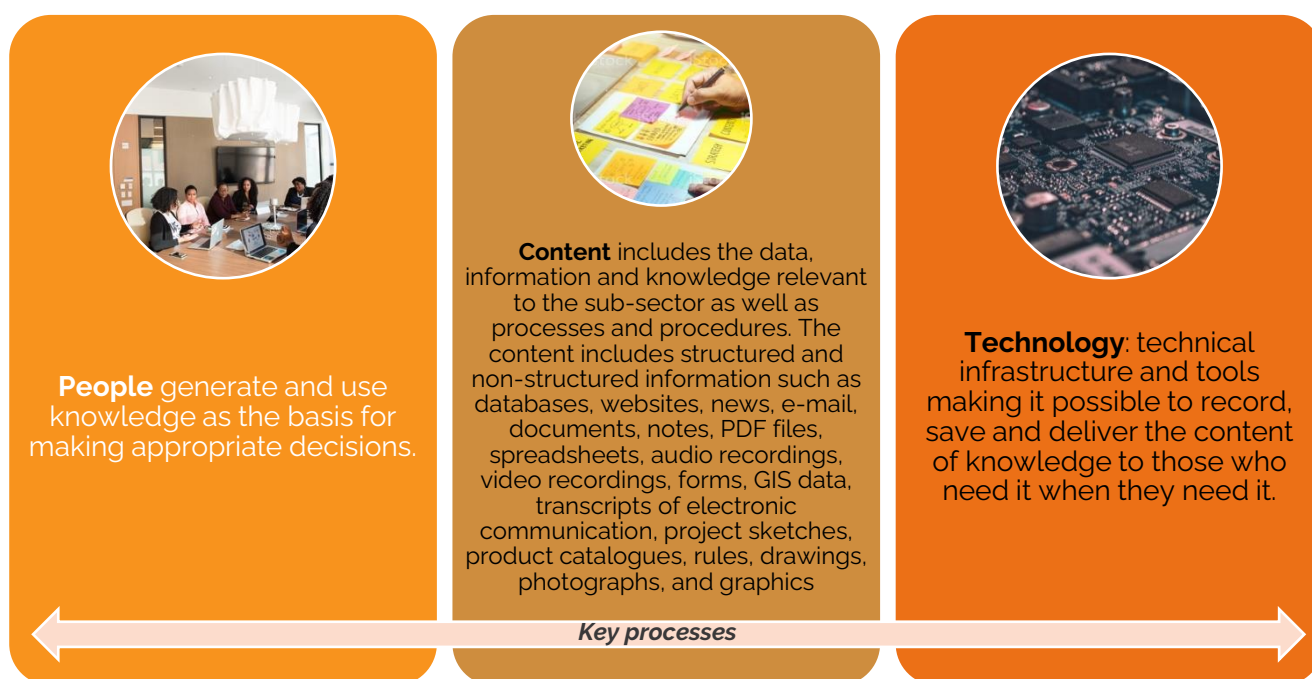


Figure 2: Three key strategic pillars that drive the KM strategy include people, content, and technology.

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 incentivizing MoEP staff and stakeholders through learning and skills development to encourage knowledge sharing. This includes rewarding contributors of knowledge sharing.
- Investing in the continuous monitoring evaluation and learning framework to guide evidence-based and iterative solutions for cooking solutions.

3.5 Stakeholder Analysis

In the implementation process of this strategy, targeted stakeholders will be drawn from the government agencies, parastatals, donors and bilateral partners, development partners, research and learning institutions, 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, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (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 are as highlighted in table two below.

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 in the sector • Spearhead the development of cooking sub-sector KPIs • Spearhead the development of guidelines/regulations • Spearhead the development and the host 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 county level. 	High
Other line ministries, departments and Agencies that include 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 activities 	High
Cooking sub-sector member organizations such as CCAK and ISAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with the MoEP in implementing dissemination activities • Coordinating knowledge platforms for awareness raising, knowledge sharing, and project monitoring. 	High

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive consultation during the regulatory development process. 	
Donors and Non-Governmental development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and financial support for KM activities • Support the development of the KPIs as well as resource mobilization for the operationalization of the strategy • Support capacity building on the requirements of the KM strategy 	High
The Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable policies and regulatory market frameworks. • Strengthened market linkages and collaboration 	High
Research and Academic Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting research and knowledge generation • Linkage and collaboration for training and research 	High
Local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality services delivery and offer consumer protection, provide timely and accurate information/ data during surveys 	Medium
The media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation as well as 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 knowledge management committee (KMC) that will include representation from the following categories:

Category	Description
Knowledge producers	Knowledge producers in this strategy refers to creators or 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 any number of functions such as indexing, categorization, standardizing, 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 operationalization of the KM strategy in all respects, both technical and financial
- Harmonization of the provisions of this strategy to all other existing or upcoming frameworks such as the INEP, the Kenya Cooking Transition Strategy among others
- Dissemination of the requirements of the Clean Cooking knowledge management strategy to the sector players both at national and county levels.
- Creating awareness of the roles of each stakeholder within the confines of the strategy.
- Coordinate the implementation of the main sub-sector activities outlined in the strategy implementation matrix/action plan;
- Coordinate periodic progress review against the cooking sub-sector Key Performance Indicators.
- Supporting the application of lessons learned towards activities planning, budgeting, and decision-making by clean cooking sub-sector stakeholders.

Priority Activities to initiate the operationalization of the KM Strategy

To kickstart 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 Knowledge Management Committee (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 operationalize 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 2 years and updated to capture realities and allow the sub-sector to take stock of progress made and identify further areas needing attention moving forward. The implementation matrix picks up from the activities previously identified under each strategic objective and provides a tentative timeline 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 operationalization of the KM Strategy		Responsibility	2024			2025			2026			2027			2028					
Proposed/Recommended Activities	Formation of a Knowledge Management Committee under the Renewable Energy Directorate as guided by the KM policy of 2022	MoEP	█																	
	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	█	█																
	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																				
	Resource mobilization and allocation for the KM activities	KMC		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
	Finalization and validation of the cooking sub-sector progress monitoring KPIs	KMC	█	█	█															
	Development of reporting frameworks on each KPI-ie, standardized templates, uniform reporting timelines	KMC	█	█	█															
	Capacity building of the sub-sector players on the reporting frameworks		█	█	█															

	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	2,500,000.00					
Strategic objective 1: Institutionalise a "knowledge management" culture by fostering a unity of purpose within the sub-sector									
Proposed Activities	Resource mobilization and allocation for the KM activities	KMC	Workshops-Resource mobilization		500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
	Finalization and validation of the cooking sub-sector progress monitoring KPIs	KMC	Consultancy	2,250,000.00					
	Development of reporting frameworks on each KPI-ie, standardized templates, uniform reporting timelines	KMC	Workshops	600,000.00					
	Development of the sub-sector KM guidelines/regulations-embedding this into the existing INEP regulations where/if possible	KMC	Consultancy	1,500,000.00		500,000.00		500,000.00	
	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	KMC	Workshops	300,000.00		300,000.00		300,000.00	

in already existing Knowledge generation mechanisms such as the periodic KNBS studies etc								
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		500,000.00				
Sensitization sessions for the sub-sector on the requirements of the KM platform	KMC	Workshops		500,000.00				
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		600,000.00				
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		600,000.00 (capacity building should be continuous process)				

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		2,000,000.00				
Strengthen infrastructure, equipment, and technology for KM at the county and national levels	KMC	Pilot with 20 counties		20,000,000.00				
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				30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00
Identify subject matter experts to spearhead the finalization of the above products as well as disseminate them in the relevant fora.		Workshops	200,000.00					

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 institutionalized. The sub-sector needs to identify the subject matter experts that could lead such processes and resource.	Relevant subject matter expert-KMC	Workshops		400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
	Generate and periodically review the cooking sub-sector data/information inputs for the MTP processes	Relevant subject matter expert-KMC			400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
	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 ex-chequer	Relevant subject matter expert-KMC	Preparatory workshops/Consultancy		500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00

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			500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
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			500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Generate and periodically review the cooking sub-sector data/information inputs to the SE4ALL framework	Relevant subject matter expert-KMC			500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
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			500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Convene regular policy roundtable meetings to review sector guiding	Relevant subject matter	Workshops		800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00

	tools and documents	expert-KMC							
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 e the sub-sector progress based on the KPIs.	KMC	To be undertaken by the consultant developing the KPIs						
	Propose specific disseminations 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 Technical Working Groups, 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							

Enhance platforms such as the communities of practice as dissemination channels	KMC	Consultancy		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Institutionalization of townhalls 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		3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
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		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Development of visibility materials including policy briefs, factsheets, 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		15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00

	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	500,000.00					
	Spearhead the development of the knowledge base/hub that could be centralised or decentralized 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		6,000,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00

	Define a schedule of updating the platform with the specific data/information- (what, by who and how often)	ICT Lead-KMC			1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
	Develop Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines necessary to operationalize the platform	ICT Lead-KMC							
	Convene regular policy roundtable meetings to review sector guiding tools and documents	ICT Lead-KMC	Workshops		500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
			Periodic updating of the platform		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
	Total Budgetary Requirements			9,350,000.00	96,100,000.00	37,200,000.00	66,400,000.00	37,200,000.00	66,400,000.00

7. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

To enable monitoring the effectiveness of the strategy, the Knowledge Management Committee 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;
- The Effectiveness of the strategy (measured against the four strategic objectives outlined in this strategy)
- Enabling MoEP to effectively coordinate all KM related activities being implemented in the sector with the overall aim of documenting and disseminating the lessons learnt.

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 against. 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 mobilization and allocation for the KM activities
	Cooking sub-sector progress monitoring KPIs developed
	Standardized 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/if possible
	Cooking sub-sector data/information needs is aligned in 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 the existing ones) and capacitated at both national and county level
	Survey similar to the household 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 40Processes 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 the 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 disseminations platforms enhanced for dissemination
	Institutionalization of townhalls events or dialogues on various thematic areas on cooking. Consideration is to have such events on 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 of updating the platform with the specific data/information-(what, by who and how often)
	Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines necessary to operationalize the platform
	Data sharing and governance provisions embedded in the hub

8. RESULTS MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

