

State of Modern Energy Cooking Services in Tanzania



JustGESI Internal Meeting Planning

Cape Town, 6th October 2025

Prepared by



Presentation Outline



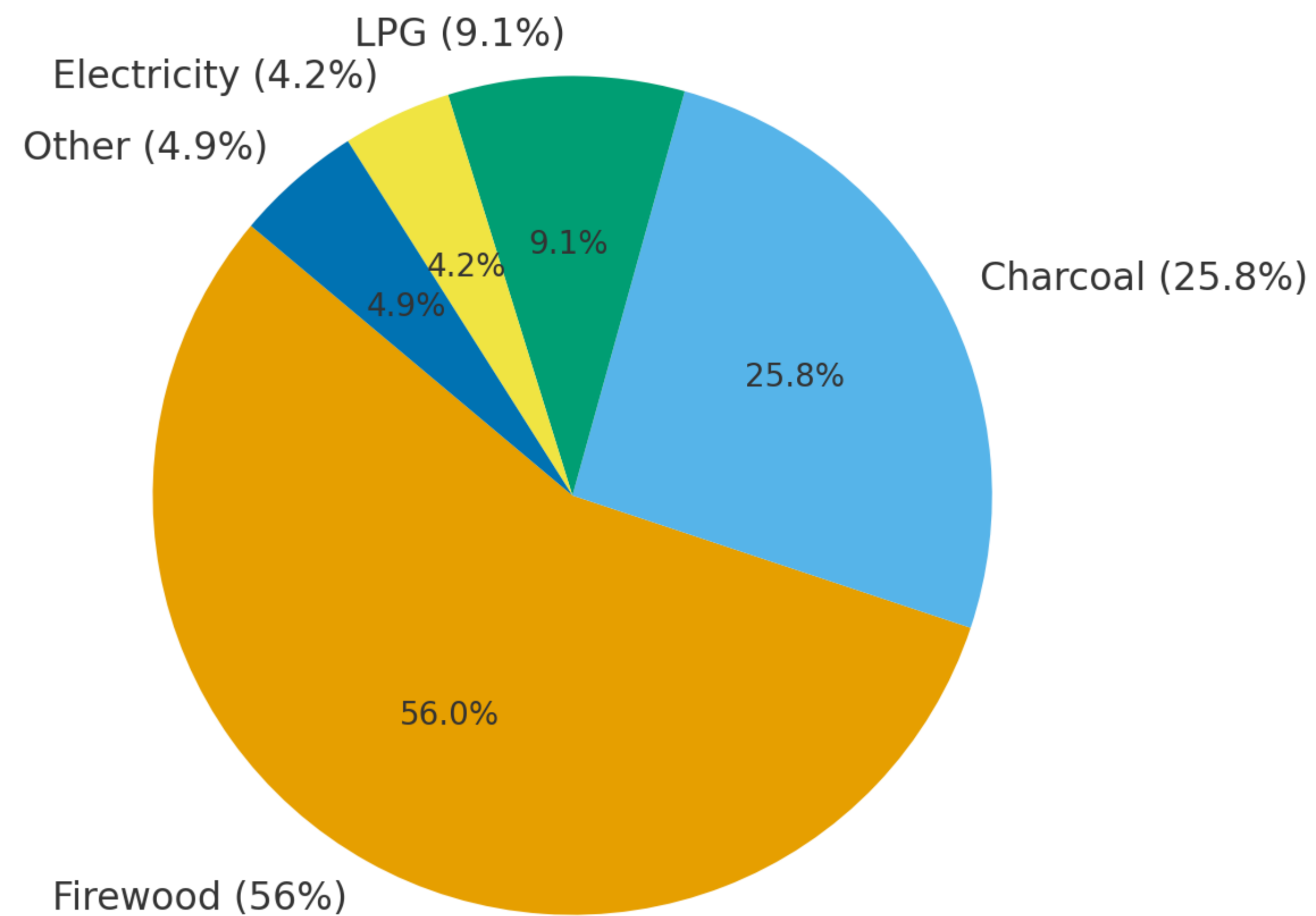
- Overview of Cooking Fuels in Tanzania
 - Ecooking policies in Tanzania
 - Electrification
 - GESI Practices in the Energy Sector in Tanzania
 - Actors and programmes Involved in Promoting eCooking
 - Barriers to E-cooking in Tanzania
 - Identified Gaps In the Literature Review
 - Project Progress
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Overview of Cooking Fuels Used in Tanzania

Cooking practices in Tanzania are dominated by traditional biomass fuels such as firewood and charcoal.

Primary Cooking Fuels in Tanzania (NBS, 2022)





Overview of Cooking Fuels cont.....

Fuel Stacking

According to the cooking diary for the Dodoma region in Tanzania (2022), most households are practising fuel stacking; the % are as follows:

- Firewood, charcoal, and LPG were 9%
 - LPG and Charcoal were 35%
 - Firewood and LPG were 24%
 - Firewood and charcoal were 14%
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Overview of Cooking Fuels cont.....

Effect of heavy reliance on biomass:

- Forest loss: ~469,000 ha/year (2015–2020) (National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy, 2021–2031; Dialogue Earth, 2023)
 - Environmental degradation
 - Household air pollution ~33,000 premature deaths annually in Tanzania (GBD (2016) Global Burden of Disease Study 2016)
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eCooking Policies in Tanzania



Tanzania's eCooking policy centers around:

- National Clean Cooking Strategy 2024-2034, a national roadmap to replace traditional biomass cooking with cleaner cooking methods.
- Target: 80% adoption of clean cooking by 2034.

Drivers: public health, environmental protection, energy access, gender equity, climate action.

- The *Pika Smart* campaign is a new Tanzanian policy initiative launched on June 13, 2025
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eCooking Policies in Tanzania

National Energy Efficiency Strategy (NEES) (2024-20234)

Promotes energy-efficient cooking solutions to:

- Reduce fuel use & emissions
- Improve household/indoor air quality
- Enhance health, gender equality & livelihoods

Emphasizes modern cookstoves, electric cooking appliances, and efficient technologies

Targets:

- June 2026: Identify additional energy-efficient appliances for MEPS & labelling (every 3 years)
- Sept 2026: Introduce tax exemptions & incentives for energy-efficient imports & investments

Minimum Energy Performance Standards are used to ensure that cooking appliances (and other products) meet energy efficiency standards.



eCooking Policies in Tanzania

National Energy Policy 2015

- Promotes substitution of charcoal and firewood, i.e, LPG
- Provided tax relief to encourage LPG use.
- LPG supply increased significantly (24,470 Metric tons in 2010/11 → 69,148 MT in 2014/15). The trend shows that the LPG market is growing rapidly, especially in urban centres.

Policy Direction: Encourage transition to modern clean cooking fuels (LPG, improved biomass use).

Gap: The policy is outdated.

Electrification



Electricity Access in Tanzania

- Access to electricity covered 100% of all 12,318 villages.
- The access to electricity has increased from **14.2% (2011)** → **78.4% (2020, NBS)**.
- Connectivity reached **46% (2022, NBS)**.
- Connection rate in urban areas stands at about 79% VS 36% in rural areas.
- Ecooking appliances available in Tanzania include:

Electric pressure cooker, induction stoves, rice cooker, airfryer, microwave oven, Hotplate, thermopot, Toaster, etc

GESI Practices in the Energy Sector in Tanzania



- **Focus Groups:** Women, youth, poor people, people with disabilities, elderly & other marginalized groups.
 - **National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024–2034):**
 - Calls for stronger gender integration in the clean cooking value chain.
 - leadership training for women, youth participation.
 - **Policy Frameworks:** Women's Development Policy, Youth Policy, Disability & Ageing Policies support inclusion & empowerment.
 - **Gap:** Limited integration of GESI across clean cooking policies and strategies.
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Actors and Programmes Involved in Promoting eCooking



- **Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA):** Builds global partnerships, mobilizes investment, and integrates gender equality into the clean cooking value chain.
 - **World Bank:** Provides data, analysis & financing on clean cooking access. Supports National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024–2034) targeting 80% access by promoting gas, electricity, bioethanol, biogas & briquettes
 - **Tanzania Clean Cooking Project (TCCP):** Sweden-funded, market-based approach; supports SMEs with finance & technical help.
 - **Clean Cooking in African Schools (SE4ALL & WFP):** Pilots in Tanzania, introducing eCooking in schools; goal to scale to 10,000 schools globally.
 - **UNIDO Global Impact Programme:** Promotes ethanol cooking fuels & stoves in Dar es Salaam; builds sustainable industry.
 - TaTEDO-SESO, SESCOM, MoE, TAREA, REA etc.
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Barriers to eCooking in Tanzania



- Limited Awareness among Citizens and Institutions Regarding Clean Cooking Solutions
 - Limited Access to Clean, Affordable, Sustainable, and Reliable Cooking Solutions/appliances
 - Low Investment in the Clean Cooking Initiatives
 - Insufficient Research and Innovation in Clean Cooking Technologies
 - Affordability (almost >40% tax), High taxes, “Upfront cost” is a challenge
 - Inability to pay electricity bills
 - Availability of other alternative sources e.g., Charcoal and firewood
 - Quality of Electric Cooking Appliances in the market is substandard, with no spare parts, no after-sales services
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Identified Gaps in the Literature Review



- **Fragmented Data Collection:** Many agencies (NBS, REA, EWURA, World Bank, UNCDF, etc.) conduct their surveys with different methodologies and metrics, making comparison difficult. Fragmented data for eCooking in Tanzania is a significant problem because of a lack of consistent information across different entities.
 - **Lack of Disaggregated Data:** Gender, income-level, disability, and age-specific data are scarce, limiting the ability to plan equitable interventions.
 - **Outdated information:** The national surveys on cooking fuels are not conducted frequently enough to track the trends effectively. For example, the Access to Sustainable Energy Survey (ASES) was last undertaken in 2021/22, whereby the gap between one survey and another limits policymakers' ability to respond to rapid market and behaviour change.
 - **The available data limits coverage,** i.e, many programmes target rural areas and some regions, especially the southern highlands and central regions; therefore, some regions remain underrepresented in surveys and implementation activities. Example data on fuel stacking.
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Identified Gaps cont.....



Accessibility Gaps in Clean Cooking Data

- **Limited Public Access:** Many reports are not published, i.e, they require direct contact
 - **Language & Format Barriers:** Data is often technical or only in English, less usable for local actors.
 - **Lack of Real-Time Data:** No live dashboards or frequent updates on adoption, stove/fuel availability, and supply chains
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Project Progress so far

- Finalization of Literature Review Report
 - Data collection tools-under preparation
 - Key stakeholders for semi-structured interview-already identified
 - Granted Project Implementation Letter.
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Thank you

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