



CLEAN
COOKING
ALLIANCE



Nationally Determined Contributions and Clean Cooking

Clean cooking is critical to achieving climate goals

We cannot achieve our global climate goals without reducing emissions from cooking. Transitioning to cleaner, more efficient cooking fuels and technologies reduces pressure on forests and lowers CO₂ emissions. It also reduces emissions of black carbon, a powerful, short-lived climate pollutant that warms the atmosphere much more quickly than CO₂. Household fuel combustion is currently the single largest source of man-made black carbon emissions. Recognizing clean cooking as a critical climate solution can help unlock the political will and financing needed to deliver these solutions at scale.

Clean cooking in NDCs

Including clean cooking in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) marks significant progress in using clean cooking to mitigate climate change, while also leveraging its adaptation and economic development co-benefits.

As of April 2026, 75% of 131 low- and middle-income countries (98 countries) include clean cooking-specific or broader household energy measures in their NDCs (full list on next page). Of these, 66 countries (50%) include at least one measure that explicitly targets clean cooking. The remaining 32 countries (24%) include broad household energy measures that could apply to either cooking, lighting, and/or heating (e.g., Achieve 19% reduction in emissions from the energy sector by 2030 by using energy-efficient appliances in households).

Clean Cooking and Climate

- Greenhouse gas emissions from non-renewable woodfuels for cooking total 1 gigaton of CO₂e per year, representing about **2% of global emissions**, on par with emissions from aviation or shipping.
- **>40% of man-made black carbon emissions** come from household energy use.
- **27-34% of woodfuel** harvested globally for all uses is unsustainable.
- High-efficient stoves can achieve a **30-60% reduction in fuel use**.

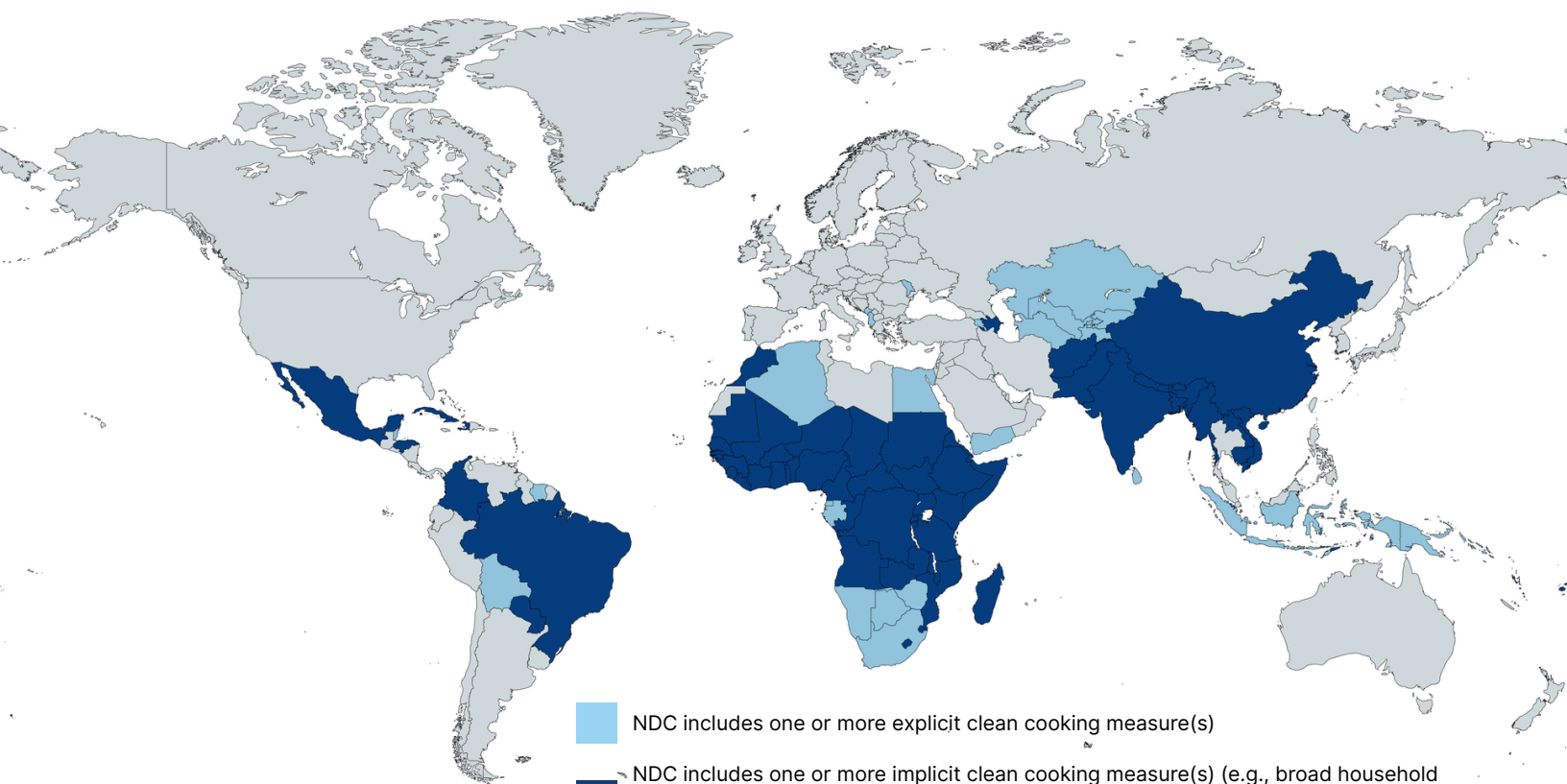
Examples of clean cooking measures in NDCs



Sierra Leone: "2030 Target: 600,000 households using improved cookstoves; 60,000 LPG households connected; 35,000 digesters deployed; participation in at least 3 regional stove/testing networks."



Rwanda: "Promotion of Tier 4 and Tier 5 clean non-biomass stoves (electric, LPG, and ethanol stoves) in urban areas, targeting 1,209,000 households by 2035."



■ NDC includes one or more explicit clean cooking measure(s)

■ NDC includes one or more implicit clean cooking measure(s) (e.g., broad household energy measures that could apply to cooking, lighting, and heating) but no explicit clean cooking measure(s).

*As of April 14, 2026

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|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| ■ 1. Afghanistan | ■ 21. China | ■ 42. Haiti | ■ 62. Morocco | ■ 82. St. V. and the G. |
| ■ 2. Albania | ■ 22. Colombia | ■ 43. Honduras | ■ 63. Mozambique | ■ 83. Sudan |
| ■ 3. Algeria | ■ 23. Comoros | ■ 44. India | ■ 64. Myanmar | ■ 84. Suriname |
| ■ 4. Angola | ■ 24. Congo, Dem.R. | ■ 45. Indonesia | ■ 65. Namibia | ■ 85. Tajikistan |
| ■ 5. Armenia | ■ 25. Congo, Rep. | ■ 46. Kazakhstan | ■ 66. Nepal | ■ 86. Tanzania |
| ■ 6. Azerbaijan | ■ 26. Cote d'Ivoire | ■ 47. Kenya | ■ 67. Niger | ■ 87. Timor-Leste |
| ■ 7. Bangladesh | ■ 27. Cuba | ■ 48. Kiribati | ■ 68. Nigeria | ■ 88. Togo |
| ■ 8. Belize | ■ 28. Djibouti | ■ 49. Kyrgyz Rep. | ■ 69. Pakistan | ■ 89. Tonga |
| ■ 9. Benin | ■ 29. Dominica | ■ 50. Lao PDR | ■ 70. Papua New G. | ■ 90. Turkmenistan |
| ■ 10. Bhutan | ■ 30. Egypt | ■ 51. Lesotho | ■ 71. Paraguay | ■ 91. Tuvalu |
| ■ 11. Bolivia | ■ 31. Equatorial Guinea | ■ 52. Liberia | ■ 72. Rwanda | ■ 92. Uganda |
| ■ 12. Botswana | ■ 32. Eritrea | ■ 53. Madagascar | ■ 73. Samoa | ■ 93. Uzbekistan |
| ■ 13. Brazil | ■ 33. Eswatini | ■ 54. Malawi | ■ 74. Sao Tome and P. | ■ 94. Vanuatu |
| ■ 14. Burkina Faso | ■ 34. Ethiopia | ■ 55. Maldives | ■ 75. Senegal | ■ 95. Vietnam |
| ■ 15. Burundi | ■ 35. Fiji | ■ 56. Mali | ■ 76. Sierra Leone | ■ 96. Yemen |
| ■ 16. Cabo Verde | ■ 36. Gabon | ■ 57. Mauritania | ■ 77. Solomon Islands | ■ 97. Zambia |
| ■ 17. Cambodia | ■ 37. Gambia | ■ 58. Mexico | ■ 78. Somalia | ■ 98. Zimbabwe |
| ■ 18. Cameroon | ■ 38. Georgia | ■ 59. Micronesia | ■ 79. South Africa | |
| ■ 19. Cent. African R. | ■ 39. Ghana | ■ 60. Moldova | ■ 80. South Sudan | |
| ■ 20. Chad | ■ 40. Guinea | ■ 61. Montenegro | ■ 81. Sri Lanka | |
| | ■ 41. Guinea-Bissau | | | |

This preliminary analysis was conducted by the Clean Cooking & Climate Consortium (4C) and is based solely on each country's NDC. If you know of an NDC clean cooking measure that is not listed here, please contact climate@cleancooking.org.

This analysis does not evaluate the level of detail or quality of NDC measures. Even if a country is marked as including an explicit clean cooking NDC measure, this does not necessarily mean that the measure is comprehensive, achievable, and verifiable. The level of detail in countries' NDCs varies significantly; some include broad goals without specifics, whereas others provide detailed targets that specify the cooking technologies and fuels, implementation costs, expected emissions-reduction potential, conditionality, and more. To obtain a copy of this analysis, including methodological details, please email climate@cleancooking.org.

About the Clean Cooking & Climate Consortium

In 2021, the Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA) convened the Clean Cooking & Climate Consortium (4C), a partnership led by CCA that includes the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), Berkeley Air Monitoring Group, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat, and Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC). This consortium was formed to provide practical and technical guidance to country governments intending to use cooking energy interventions to achieve climate goals, as part of their NDC targets or to create tradable assets under the Article 6 framework.

How can countries access 4C support in identifying how to best meet their climate goals through clean cooking?

4C provides support at multiple levels, including through webinars and guidance documents; multi-country, expert consultations in response to partner requests; in-depth, country-specific technical consultations, including for the development of MRV plans and funding proposals; and technical advising on carbon credit standards and methodologies.

For more information, please www.cleancooking.org/4C or email climate@cleancooking.org.



United Nations
Climate Change



CLIMATE &
CLEAN AIR
COALITION
TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED
CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

