Embedding R&M Technician Training as a Policy and Market Enabler for Uganda's eCooking Transition

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Overview

As Uganda and other countries accelerate efforts to scale clean and modern cooking solutions, electric cooking (eCooking) is increasingly recognised as a critical pathway for reducing biomass dependence, improving health outcomes, and advancing energy transition goals. While access to electricity and modern appliances is expanding, sustained adoption of eCooking technologies depends on the systems that support their reliable use, including after-sales services, skilled technicians, and inclusive service ecosystems.

Evidence from the R&M Technician Training component and the nascent eCooking ecosystem indicates that adoption is shaped not only by appliance availability and energy access, but also by perceptions of reliability, the trust and availability of after-sales services, and everyday usability. One of the most critical yet often overlooked barriers relates to the availability of trusted, local repair and maintenance services. By building technician capacity within communities, such services reduce perceived risks of appliance failure, strengthen confidence in the technology's value for money, and support sustained use. In doing so, repair and maintenance capacity helps make eCooking more visible, reliable, and socially embedded, linking technology access with everyday reliability, inclusion, and longer-term behavioural change.

This paper examines the Repair and Maintenance (R&M) Technician Training component implemented by the Centre for Research in Energy and Energy Conservation (CREEC) under Uganda's Clean Cooking Scale and Support Programme. Using this component as an analytical lens, the paper assesses how developing local repair and maintenance capacity can support national eCooking transitions, while also examining inclusivity dimensions—particularly gender—within emerging eCooking service markets. The analysis draws on nationwide programme implementation, technical reporting, and alignment with national policy frameworks.

Objectives of the Paper

- Examine how R&M technician training can be embedded within national eCooking transitions.
- Assess how R&M training supports eCooking adoption through after-sales services, community confidence, and inclusive service provision.
- Examine implementation challenges and their relevance for national eCooking scale-up.
- Derive policy implications from R&M technician training for national eCooking scale-up.

Key Insights from the Findings

- R&M technician training can be delivered at scale through decentralised models anchored in existing community centres, vocational, and community institutions.
- Local repair capacity strengthens eCooking adoption by reducing perceived risks related to appliance reliability and service availability.

- Trained technicians play a dual role as service providers and trusted community-level intermediaries, supporting both after-sales services and technology confidence.
- Despite deliberate inclusivity targets, women's participation in technical repair training remains constrained by structural barriers, including social norms, care responsibilities, and access to technical pathways.
- R&M training represents not only a means of strengthening after-sales ecosystems, but also an entry point for integrating eCooking repair competencies into national skills and certification systems as the transition matures.
- KM enabled integration of R&M into the overall programme and can act as a transition enabler by improving coordination, visibility, and evidence use in national eCooking scale-up.

Policy Implications and Recommendations

- R&M capacity should be treated as a core enabler of national eCooking transitions, alongside appliance access, financing, and energy infrastructure.
- National clean cooking programmes should integrate skills development with service ecosystems, including development of spare parts supply chains. For this, different pathways could be explored that speak to the different national contexts.
- Targeted and sustained gender-responsive strategies—including recruitment through trusted local institutions, flexible training delivery, and mentorship—are required to improve women's participation in technical eCooking service roles.
- Progressing toward standardised competence certification and assessment for eCooking repair can strengthen quality assurance, technician mobility, and inclusive workforce development.
- Integrate eCooking R&M skilling into national skills and certification systems to support a recognised repair workforce and sustained after-sales services.
- Digitalization of R&M services for ease of access is equally important.
- Behavioural change mechanisms should equally be emphasized, to improve the need for the public to appreciate the benefits of appliance repair as well as necessary information needed to access R&M services.
- Integrate end-of-life pathways (refurbishment, reuse, recovery, disposal) to extend appliance lifespans, reduce costs, support green jobs, and protect the environment.

Thus, R&M technician training emerges as a foundational systems intervention that links appliance deployment with sustained use, consumer confidence, and inclusive market development. While grounded in Uganda's experience, the insights from this programme are relevant to other contexts pursuing large-scale eCooking adoption under similar institutional, market, and gendered conditions.

Contents

Glossary

CREEC	Centre for Research in Energy and Energy Conservation
DIT	Directorate of Industrial Training
eCooking	Electric Cooking
EnDev	Energising Development Programme
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
IEA	International Energy Agency
KM	Knowledge Management
MECS	Modern Energy Cooking Services
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
NDP III	Third National Development Plan
NICCS	National Integrated Clean Cooking Strategy
NREP	National Renewable Energy Platform
R&M	Repair and Maintenance
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UK Aid	United Kingdom Aid
UVTAB	Uganda Vocational and Technical Assessment Board
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
VTI	Vocational Training Institute

1. Introduction

Electric cooking (eCooking) is increasingly recognised as a critical pathway for achieving clean cooking, reducing biomass dependence, and advancing national energy transition goals. As access to electricity and modern cooking appliances expands, attention is shifting toward the systems required to support sustained adoption, including reliable after-sales services and skilled local repair capacity.

This paper examines the Repair and Maintenance (R&M) Technician Training component of the Government of Uganda's Clean Cooking Scale and Support Programme, led by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) with support from UK Aid. The component is being implemented by the Centre for Research in Energy and Energy Conservation (CREEC), a key pioneer institution advancing the eCooking transition in Uganda. Under the R&M component, CREEC has trained over 637 technicians across all regions to provide repair and maintenance services within their communities. Using this component as an analytical lens, the paper explores how developing local R&M capacity can enhance consumer confidence, support appliance uptake, and strengthen service ecosystems. It further assesses implementation challenges, gender and inclusion dynamics, and the policy implications of embedding R&M capacity within national clean cooking transitions.

The paper proceeds as follows: the background situates eCooking within Uganda's energy and clean cooking context; subsequent sections describe the project design and implementation; implementation insights are then analysed across system embedding, adoption dynamics, and challenges; a special feature highlights gender participation; and the paper concludes with policy implications for national eCooking scale-up.

1.1 Background

Like a growing number of African countries, Uganda has set ambitious clean cooking targets as part of its broader energy transition agenda. Clean cooking is increasingly embedded within national energy strategies, reflecting its importance for reducing biomass dependence, improving public health outcomes, and supporting climate and development objectives. Within this policy context, electric cooking (eCooking) is emerging as a key component of modern energy access pathways (Stockholm Environment Institute *et al.*, 2022; IEA and MEMD, 2023).

Uganda has articulated clear national commitments to clean cooking and eCooking. National strategies target significant increases in clean cooking access and explicitly position clean cooking within the country's energy transition framework, linking it to universal energy access and long-term decarbonisation goals, including net-zero emissions by 2065 (Stockholm Environment Institute *et al.*, 2022; IEA and MEMD, 2023). These commitments signal strong policy intent to move away from traditional biomass-based cooking systems.

Despite substantial progress in electricity infrastructure expansion, household cooking practices remain dominated by biomass fuels. According to World Bank estimates, approximately 51.5% of Uganda's population had access to electricity in 2023, reflecting continued improvements in energy supply (World Bank, 2023). However, the majority of households continue to rely on firewood and charcoal as their primary cooking fuels, while electricity accounts for only a very small share of cooking energy use (Martin Price, Meron

Tesfamichael, and Vimbai Chapungu, 2022). Continued reliance on biomass fuels contributes to deforestation, indoor air pollution, and persistent gender inequalities, with women disproportionately bearing the time and health burdens associated with traditional cooking practices (SEI, 2025) .

In response, the Government of Uganda, with support from UK Aid, launched the Clean Cooking Scale and Support Programme in 2023 under the leadership of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD). The programme is coordinated through MEMD's Clean Cooking Unit and implemented in collaboration with technical and delivery partners, including Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS), GGGI, ICLEI Africa, CREEC and national coordination platforms such as the National Renewable Energy Platform (NREP) (NREP, 2025). The programme is structured around five interconnected workstreams: appliance adoption, institutional cooking, awareness creation, appliance quality standardization and technician training.

Within this framework, the Repair and Maintenance (R&M) Technician Training component, implemented by the Centre for Research in Energy and Energy Conservation (CREEC), addresses a recognised systems gap in Uganda's emerging eCooking market. While appliance availability and electricity access are expanding, formal after-sales service systems—including trained technicians, spare parts supply chains, and clear repair pathways—remain underdeveloped (Stockholm Environment Institute *et al.*, 2022). Limited repair capacity can undermine consumer confidence, affect adoption decisions, and constrain sustained use. Strengthening repair and maintenance capacity is therefore increasingly recognised as a foundational enabler of eCooking transitions rather than a stand-alone technical intervention.

Building on this context, the paper analyses the design, nationwide implementation, and early outcomes of the R&M Technician Training programme, examining how after-sales service human capacity development can support Uganda's national eCooking transition and inform future policy and programme design.

1.2 Objectives of the study

1. To examine how R&M technician training can be embedded within national eCooking transitions.
2. To assess how R&M technician training supports eCooking adoption through after-sales services, awareness creation and community confidence.
3. To examine implementation challenges and their relevance for national eCooking scale-up.
4. To derive policy implications from R&M technician training for national eCooking scale-up.

1.3 Study Scope

This paper focuses on the Repair and Maintenance (R&M) Technician Training component implemented by the Centre for Research in Energy and Energy Conservation (CREEC) under Uganda's Clean Cooking Scale and Support Programme (2024–2026). The analysis examines the design, nationwide implementation, and early outcomes of this training component across

Uganda's regions, with particular attention to institutional embedding, service ecosystem development, and inclusivity considerations. Drawing on project implementation data alongside relevant national policy and technical documents, the paper uses the R&M training experience as an analytical lens to assess how after-sales service human capacity development can support national eCooking transitions and inform future policy and programme design.

2. R&M Technician Training Project design and Implementation

The Repair and Maintenance (R&M) Technician Training component was implemented by the Centre for Research in Energy and Energy Conservation (CREEC) under Uganda's Clean Cooking Scale and Support Programme, led by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) with support from UK Aid. Programme coordination is provided through MEMD's Clean Cooking Unit, with technical and knowledge support from Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) and collaboration with partners including GGGI and ICLEI Africa. Within this programme architecture, the R&M training component functions as a cross-cutting intervention, supporting appliance adoption, institutional cooking initiatives, and market confidence through the development of local after-sales service capacity.

The design of the training responds to a recognised systems gap within Uganda's emerging eCooking market. While electric cooking technologies are increasingly available, formal after-sales service systems—covering trained technicians, spare parts, and warranty pathways—remain underdeveloped. In such contexts, limited local repair capacity can undermine consumer confidence and sustained use. The training component was therefore designed to strengthen after-sales service human capacity as a foundational enabler of eCooking scale-up, aligning skills development with broader market and institutional needs rather than responding to appliance quality alone.

Implementation followed a decentralised, nationwide delivery model anchored in Vocational Training Institutes (VTIs) and supplemented by community venues. This approach enabled coverage across all regions of Uganda while supporting localisation, cost-efficiency, and institutional embedding (see Figure 1 below). VTIs served both as training hosts and institutional partners, reducing logistical barriers and creating pathways for potential integration of repair and maintenance content within existing skills development systems. Engagement with district authorities, community leaders, and institutional administrators supported mobilisation, contextual adaptation, and local ownership.

Regional/district Coverage of the R&M Training

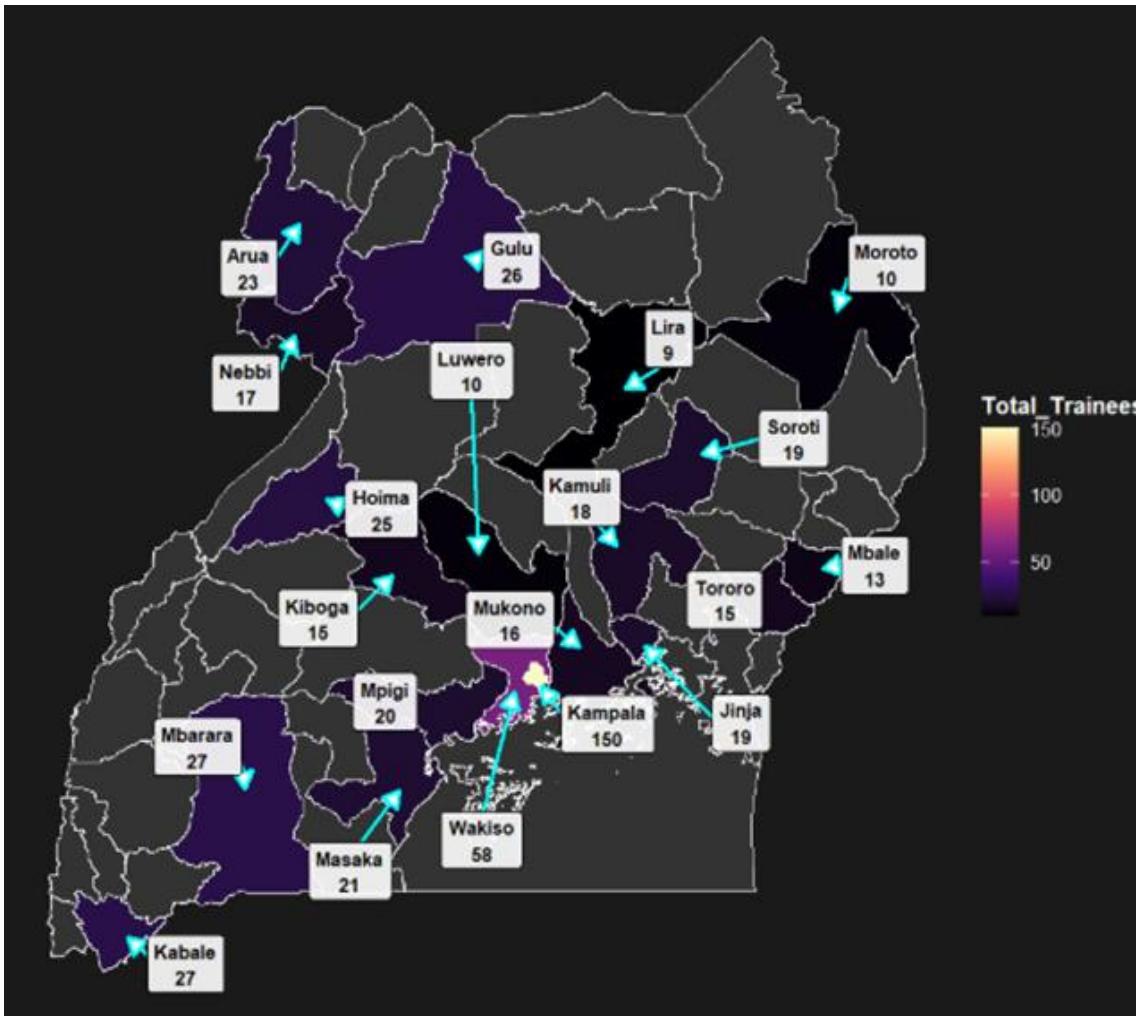

Figure 1 Regional Coverage of the Training.

Figure 1: The training covered major cities and towns in the country, working within established local government authority structures and VTIs.

Training targeted technicians already engaged in electrical and electronics repair, prioritising rapid skills uptake and immediate applicability within local markets. Delivery combined classroom-based instruction with supervised practical sessions using real appliances, tools, and fault scenarios. This emphasis on hands-on practice ensured that participants could directly apply acquired skills and supported the rapid expansion of locally available repair capacity aligned with national clean cooking objectives.

KM systems also improved alignment between the training component and the broader scale-up programme, enhancing sustainability. Importantly, this system links to the FumbaHub (NREP and MEMD, 2026), a digital knowledge and coordination platform established by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development and partners, for Uganda's clean cooking sector, designed to connect stakeholders, share information, and strengthen collaboration across the ecosystem.

Beyond delivery optimisation, KM and tracking supported learning on market formation, gender participation, the emergence of technician-led repair services and micro-enterprises,

and the evolution of after-sales ecosystems within Uganda's eCooking transition. Importantly, they also provide critical inputs into subsequent programme phases.

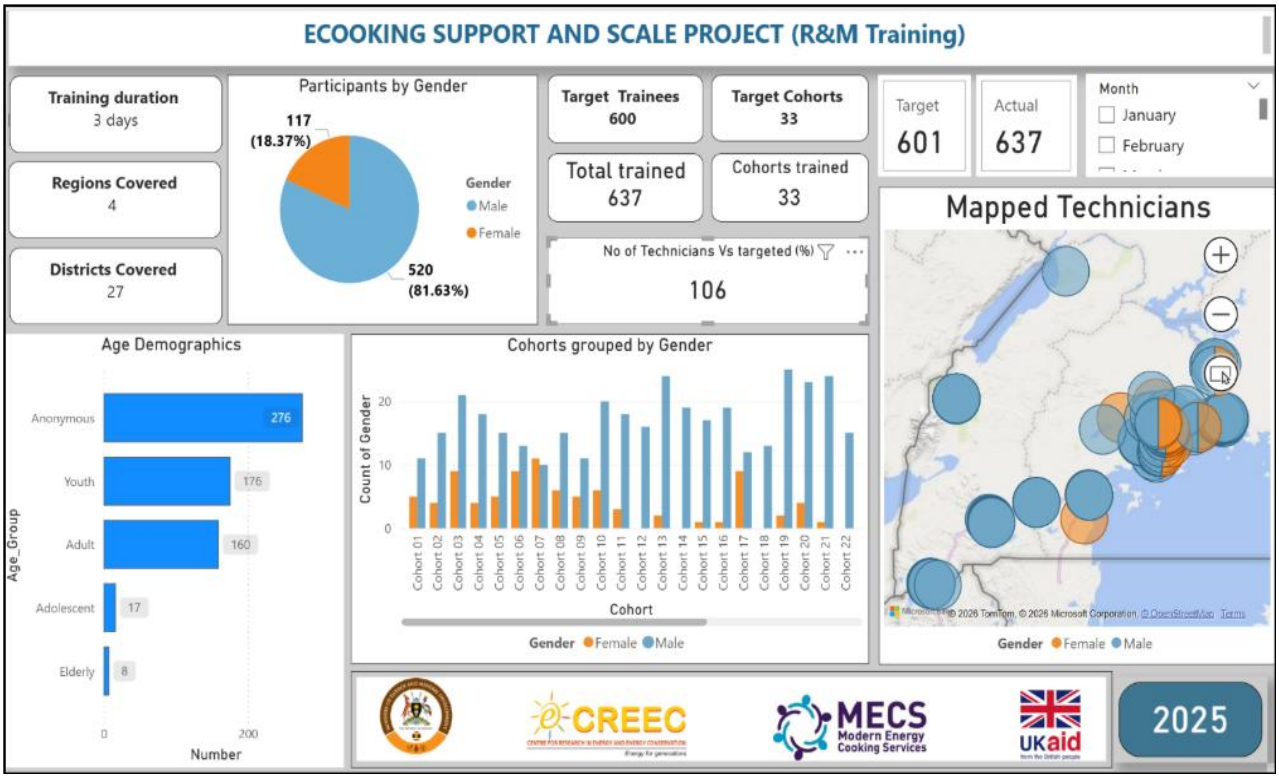

Figure 2 Project Dashboard supporting knowledge management

Figure 2: To support knowledge management, and track live data during project implementation, the project used the above dashboard to live different data points to targets, allowing ongoing implementation adjustments, and link the project to broader programme outcomes.

3. R&M Training Insights for National eCooking Transitions

This section synthesises evidence from the implementation of the R&M Technician Training programme to examine how repair and maintenance capacity contributes to national eCooking transitions. It analyses the programme through four complementary objectives, moving from system embedding and adoption dynamics to implementation challenges and policy learning. Together, these objectives provide a structured basis for understanding how R&M technician training can support the scale-up of eCooking technologies in Uganda and in comparable contexts.

3.1 Embedding R&M Training in National eCooking Transitions

R&M Training demonstrates that repair and maintenance (R&M) technician training can be embedded within a national eCooking transition when delivered through a decentralised, locally anchored model. Nationwide implementation via Vocational Training Institutes (VTIs), community centres and authorities enabled scale while maintaining regional relevance. Engagement with the local authorities and VTI leadership strengthened localised ownership and positioned the training within existing skills development structures, aligning technical capacity building with national clean cooking objectives rather than treating it as a stand-alone intervention. For sustainability, growing the capacity of partners like VTIs to deliver the training, in addition to the requisite equipment needed for repair and maintenance, coupled with the continuous evaluation of the training is important.

Accreditation of eCooking R&M skilling within relevant government bodies is critically important for Uganda's eCooking transition. Historically, the Directorate of Industrial Training (DIT) under the Ministry of Education and Sports was mandated for competence-based assessment and certification under the BTVET Act (2008). Under the TVET Act, 2025, assessment and certification functions have now been consolidated into a new national assessment authority, while a TVET Council regulates standards and qualifications across the sector. Aligning eCooking R&M skilling with this emerging framework will be important for standardisation, regulation, tracking, and formal recognition within the national system. Collaboration with universities in the country can further R&M innovation, while also providing research feedback to distributors on other key features that can be added/adjusted. Thus, for eCooking, integrating R&M training into national skills and certification systems is critical for standardising competencies, enabling technology-responsive upgrading, and building a recognised and trusted R&M ecosystem to support the eCooking transition. Without such integration, the pace of eCooking adoption risks outstripping the development of a recognised and trusted repair workforce, undermining market confidence and the sustainability of after-sales support systems.

3.2 R&M, After-Sales Services, and eCooking Adoption

R&M Training supports eCooking adoption by strengthening both the availability of after-sales services and the social conditions that influence technology acceptance. Recruitment and mobilisation through local authorities, community groups, and VTIs anchored R&M training within trusted local systems, enhancing the legitimacy of repair services and reducing

perceived risks associated with appliance ownership. By expanding local service capacity, the programme improves the conditions under which households and institutions are more willing to adopt and continue using eCooking appliances.

Trained technicians are emerging as locally embedded service providers within evolving after-sales ecosystems. Early implementation evidence from districts such as Mbarara (in south-western Uganda) and Hoima (in western Uganda) indicates that some technicians have established repair businesses and informal networks within their communities. While still limited in scale, these developments signal the formation of accessible and visible service pathways that reinforce confidence in appliance repairability and longevity—key determinants of adoption as eCooking markets expand.

Beyond service provision, R&M training is also contributing to awareness, trust, and social acceptance of eCooking technologies. Technicians are increasingly acting as trusted local experts through routine service interactions, demonstrations, and peer-to-peer engagement. Live appliance demonstrations during training and subsequent repair activities make eCooking technologies more tangible and understandable, while communications outputs—such as short technical demonstration clips and participant stories—extend this visibility beyond training venues. Narratives highlighting female technicians further challenge stereotypes and reinforce broader social acceptance of both eCooking technologies and the emerging service ecosystem. Together, these market and social dynamics illustrate how R&M training supports adoption not only by enabling repairs, but by normalising eCooking within communities.

Special Feature

Gender and inclusivity in R&M Technician Training

While the R&M Technician Training programme incorporated explicit inclusivity targets, at 18.3%, women's participation remained below the intended threshold of 40%, reflecting persistent structural barriers within technical service pathways. With 8 of the trainees above 60 years, and several disabled persons participating, the project highlighted the potential role of R&M in providing opportunities to currently underrepresented sections of the community in the country. The barriers to women participation included gendered social norms around technical work, care responsibilities that limited participation in intensive training formats, and reduced access to prior technical exposure. The programme experience highlights that setting participation targets alone is insufficient without sustained, context-specific strategies to address these constraints.

At the same time, evidence from training cohorts where women participated indicates the potential for repair and maintenance training to challenge entrenched stereotypes. Female technicians who completed the training programme were increasingly visible as competent service providers within their communities, contributing to peer learning and mentoring. Communications activities and public demonstrations further amplified this visibility, reinforcing the legitimacy of women's participation in eCooking repair services.

Taken together, these findings suggest that gender inclusion within eCooking service markets requires deliberate, long-term investment beyond training delivery. Flexible training models, targeted recruitment through trusted local structures—such as women's groups, VSLAs/SACCOs, faith-based associations, and youth or skills-oriented CBOs—and structured

mentorship can support women's entry and retention in technical roles. Embedding such approaches within national clean cooking programmes strengthens both equity outcomes and the resilience of emerging after-sales service ecosystems.

Key Insights

- Reliance on existing repair networks limits female participation where markets are male dominated.
- Intensive training formats can disproportionately exclude women with care responsibilities.
- Mobilisation through technical institutions alone is insufficient to reach women.
- Normative perceptions continue to frame appliance repair as "men's work."

Recommendations

1. Build upstream pipelines by engaging women through vocational schools, community groups, and non-traditional entry points.
2. Introduce flexible delivery models, including extended or modular training formats and supportive measures.
3. Use women-centred mobilisation pathways, leveraging women leaders, savings groups, and community organisations.
4. Strengthen visibility and mentorship, positioning trained women technicians as role models and trainers.
5. Adopt adaptive gender tracking, allowing recruitment strategies to be adjusted during implementation.

3.3 Implementation Challenges and National eCooking Scale-Up

Implementation of the R&M training programme highlighted a set of interrelated challenges relevant to embedding repair and maintenance capacity within national eCooking scale-up efforts. These included constraints related to spare parts availability, tool functionality, and electricity reliability at some training venues, as well as design trade-offs associated with the duration and intensity of training. System-level considerations—such as coordination, data integration, and the need for standardised competence certification and assessments—also emerged as important factors shaping longer-term embedding beyond individual training cohorts.

Operationally, these challenges demonstrate that effective R&M capacity depends on more than technical skills development alone. Limited access to spare parts, modern tools, and reliable power constrained both the depth of practical training and technicians' ability to apply skills immediately after training. Without competence assessments and certification, quality of work trust issues by appliance suppliers impact warranty management arrangements and aftersales services by independent technicians. As eCooking adoption scales, the reliability of after-sales services becomes increasingly central to consumer confidence and sustained use,

implying that national transition strategies must integrate skills development with supply-chain and service-infrastructure considerations.

At the system level, the challenges point to broader institutional and governance requirements. CREEC is working with relevant stakeholders to support initial steps toward the development of certification and competence assessments for eCooking repair and maintenance, in line with recognised programme requirements. Aligning R&M training with nationally recognised competence and certification systems will be important as Uganda advances its clean cooking transition, ensuring that a recognised and well-supported repair workforce can sustain adoption outcomes. Similar dynamics are likely to apply in other contexts pursuing large-scale eCooking adoption under comparable institutional and market conditions.

3.4 Policy Implications for National eCooking Scale-Up

The project's implementation experience demonstrates that R&M capacity should be treated as a core enabler of national eCooking transitions rather than as a downstream support activity. As appliance uptake increases, the availability, visibility, and reliability of repair services become central to consumer confidence and sustained use. These findings suggest that national eCooking strategies are more effective when R&M capacity is considered alongside appliance access, financing, and energy infrastructure, subsidy and tax incentive programs, rather than addressed reactively.

Experience from R&M Training also highlights the importance of decentralised after-sales ecosystems that reflect local market and infrastructure realities. Constraints related to spare parts, tools, and service readiness indicate that skills development alone does not guarantee functional repair systems. Policy approaches that enable regionally anchored service models—building on existing institutions such as VTIs, research universities, distributors, and retailers—are more likely to support scale while maintaining local relevance and strengthening the link between training investments and sustained technology use.

Beyond these structural considerations, the experience also highlights the importance of coordination and system visibility across the transition. Project and institutional level Knowledge managements systems can feed into national systems such as the FumbaHub established by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, through NREP, highlighted earlier. At a transition level, structured KM could provide the data infrastructures and visibility required to connect multiple components of the eCooking ecosystem, reduce uncertainty, and support coordinated decision-making across programme domains. In this way, KM can function as a foundational enabler of a more coherent, evidence-informed, and policy-responsive eCooking transition.

The end-of-life stage of eCooking appliances presents an additional opportunity within national scale-up efforts. R&M training equipped technicians to dismantle, assess, repair, and reassemble appliances, and to distinguish between reusable components, recyclable materials, and non-recoverable waste. These competencies can support refurbishment, reuse, recovery, and responsible disposal—extending appliance lifespans, reducing costs through second-life appliances, supporting green jobs, and protecting the environment. Positioning end-of-life handling within national eCooking strategies strengthens not only

uptake, but also the durability, inclusiveness, environmental responsibility, and economic resilience of the transition across the full appliance lifecycle.

Policy makers could integrate end-of-life handling into emerging national eCooking frameworks, financing instruments, and after-sales support systems. Importantly, Local Governments can be critical partners in promoting R&M and end-of-life management given their mandates and proximity to communities. The private sector can also be incentivised to play a role in providing R&M services, including through the establishment of decentralised repair centres that stock spare parts and repair equipment while offering services at discounted rates.

For example, in Uganda, the Uganda National Alliance on Clean Cooking (UNACC) has established regional clean cooking hubs to distribute clean cooking technologies. These hubs could also support R&M services, provide repair support at discounted rates to distributors, while serving as collection points for appliance-related e-waste.

Finally, R&M of eCooking appliances is influenced by existing community perceptions around repair and maintenance. Behaviour-change awareness on R&M should therefore form part of broader national eCooking awareness programmes. The presence of decentralised technicians can reinforce this perception shift by making repair services visible and locally accessible. R&M training can also support alignment with national workforce development systems. Supporting standardised competence certification and assessment pathways for eCooking repair and maintenance can strengthen technician recognition, quality assurance, public confidence in R&M services, and labour mobility as markets mature.

Taken together, these policy implications suggest that successful eCooking scale-up depends on parallel investment in skills, service ecosystems, institutional alignment, and community trust, positioning R&M technician training as a foundational component of durable clean cooking transitions

4. Conclusions

This paper has examined the role of repair and maintenance (R&M) technician training in supporting the scale-up of eCooking technologies, drawing on evidence from nationwide programme implementation in Uganda. The analysis shows that R&M capacity is not a peripheral support function, but a foundational component of sustainable eCooking transitions. When delivered through decentralised and locally anchored models, technician training can be embedded within national skills systems and aligned with clean cooking objectives, strengthening institutional ownership and long-term relevance.

The findings further demonstrate that R&M training supports eCooking adoption through both service and social pathways. By expanding the availability and visibility of after-sales services, training reduces uncertainty around appliance repairability, longevity and end-of-life handling, while technicians act as trusted local intermediaries who build awareness, confidence, and social acceptance through service interactions and community engagement. These dynamics underscore the importance of linking technical capacity building with community-level trust and inclusion, including gendered participation within emerging service ecosystems.

Implementation experience also underscores that embedding R&M capacity at scale requires addressing operational and system-level challenges. Constraints related to spare parts, tools, electricity reliability, and training design indicate that skills development must be complemented by service infrastructure and coordination. Aligning R&M training with nationally recognised skills and certification systems supports technician recognition, quality assurance, and labour mobility as eCooking markets expand.

Taken together, the evidence suggests that successful eCooking scale-up depends on parallel investment in skills, service ecosystems, institutional alignment, and community confidence across the full appliance lifecycle. R&M technician training emerges as a critical systems enabler linking appliance deployment with sustained use and long-term transition outcomes. These insights are relevant not only for Uganda, but also for other contexts pursuing large-scale eCooking adoption under similar institutional and market conditions.

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