

Impact Assessment- Why it matters

Impact Assessment allows you to:

Increase effectiveness of outcomes and accountability of cookstove programs and policies

Inform program design and research priorities

Enable data driven decision-making and build the evidence base

Identify evidence-based strategies and recommendations to promote clean and efficient cooking solutions

Enhance lessons learned

Provide answers to key questions:

- To what extent did the program/policy cause outcomes to occur?
- To what extent can the program/policy benefits be attributed to the program?

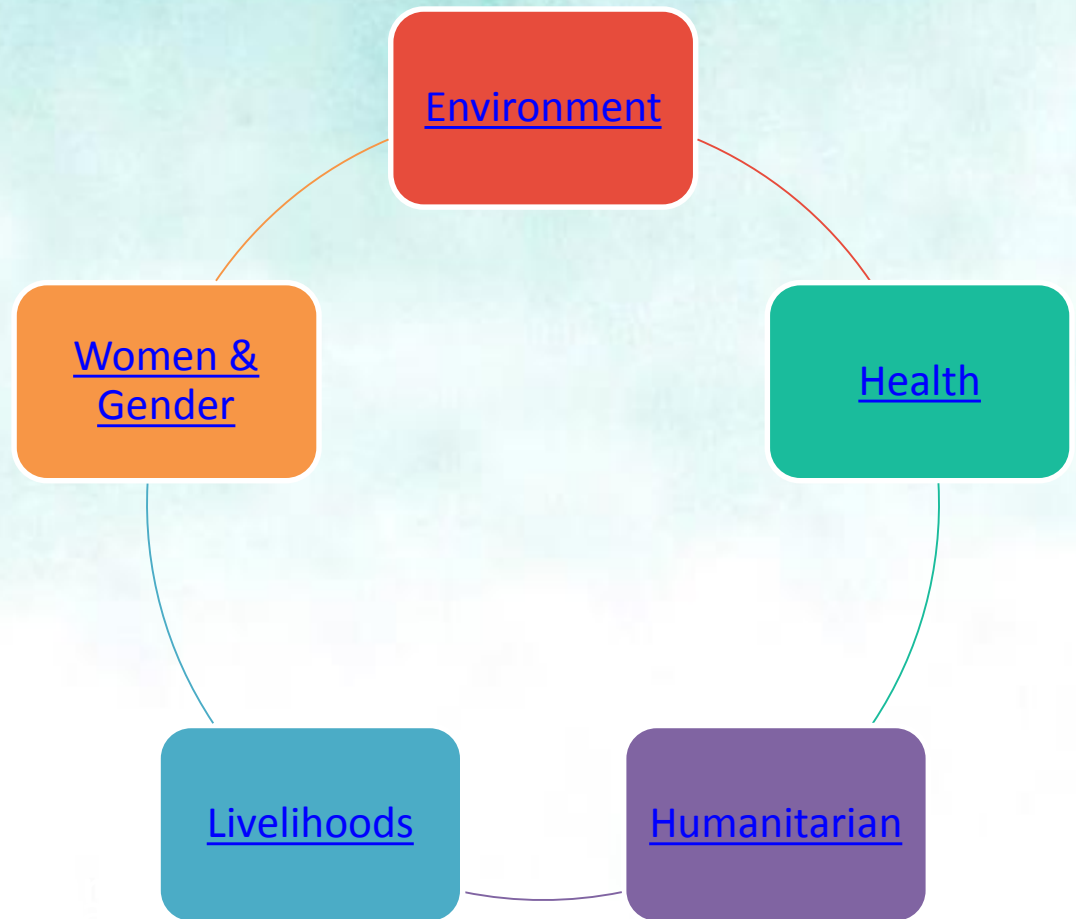
In this presentation, you will find impact assessment tools and resources that are organized by impact area. Each tool that the Alliance directly supports is accompanied by information about the tool's purpose, who should use the tool and *how* to use the tool. This guide includes tools and resources supported directly by the Alliance as well as valuable tools and resources from external sources. Alliance supported tools and resources are presented in solid shapes, its partners' tools and resources are presented in transparent shapes (see below).

Alliance Tool

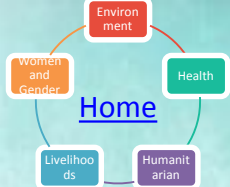
Alliance
Resource

External Tool or
Resource

Alliance Impact Areas



Click on the impact area you are interested in order to view an overview of available impact assessment tools and resources



Assessing Environmental Impact

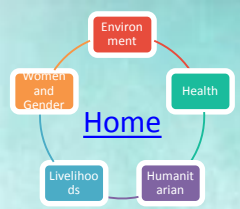


Nearly three billion people around the world burn wood, charcoal, animal dung, or coal in open fires or in inefficient stoves for daily cooking and heating. This reliance on inefficient cookstoves and fuels leads to a wide variety of environmental problems including deforestation, air pollution, and climate change.

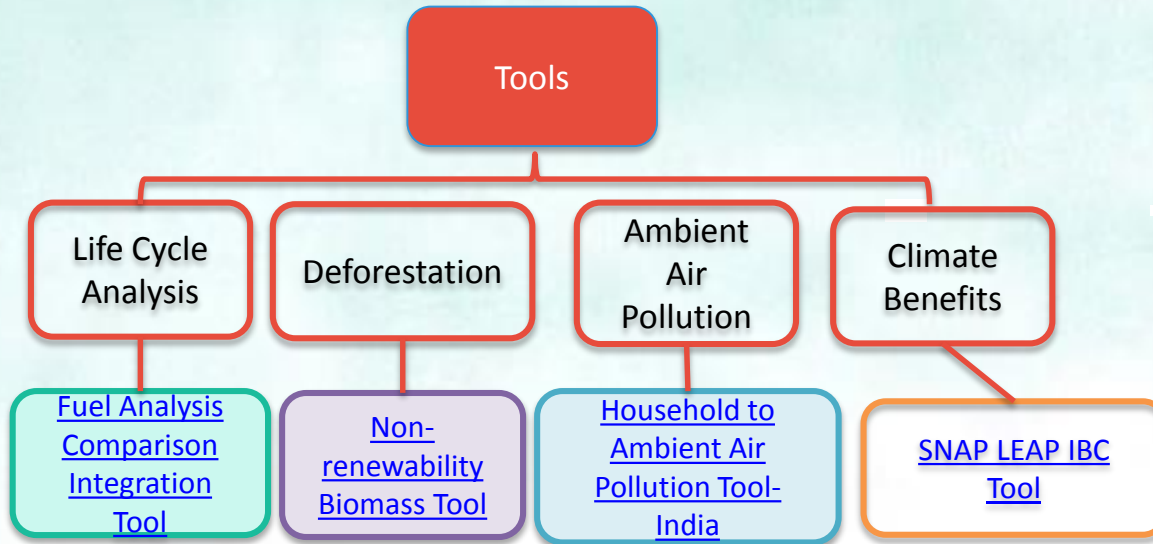
Why assessing environmental impact matters:

- 25% of global black carbon is produced from cooking
- Household air pollution accounts for 12% of ambient air pollution globally- 84% of which is from households in developing countries
- Many of today's efficient cookstoves reduce fuel use by 30-60%, resulting in fewer greenhouse gas and black carbon emissions and reducing impacts on forests, habitats, and biodiversity
- Recent evidence demonstrates that advanced (efficient and low emission) cookstoves and fuels can reduce black carbon emissions by 50-90%

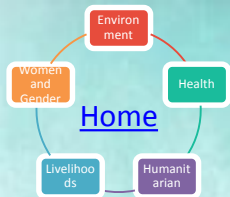
Click here for [tools](#) that will help you assess environmental impact and here for [resources](#) that will provide helpful inputs and information to support environmental impact assessment



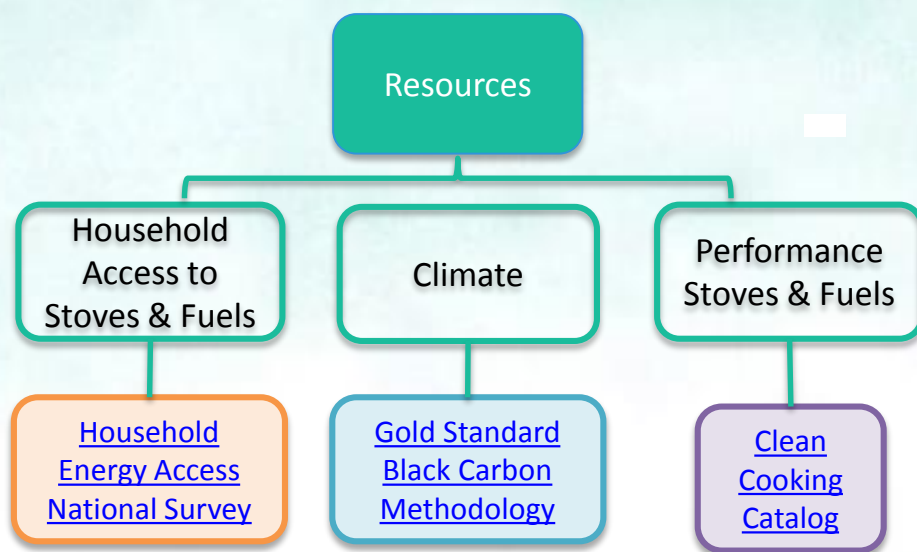
Environmental Impact Assessment Tools

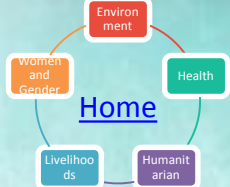


For more information about tools, please email
info@cleancookstoves.org



Environmental Impact Assessment Resources



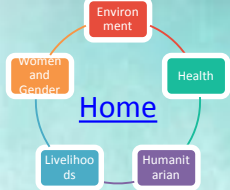


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Fuel Analysis Comparison Integration Tool (FACIT)

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- [Who Should Use the Tool](#)
- [Inputs Needed, If Applicable](#)
- [Key Considerations](#)
- [How-To-Guide/tutorial on how to use the tool](#)
- [Key references](#)
- [Get Started \(direct link to tool\)](#)



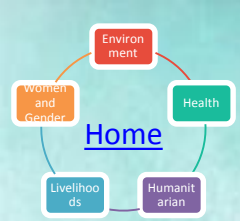
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Fuel Analysis Comparison Integration Tool (FACIT)

Brief Description

- Fuels are often tested at point of use in a cookstove, but can also be evaluated from a life cycle perspective. The Alliance developed a guide that uses a life cycle approach to evaluate a set of environmental indicators for different cooking fuels from production, to distribution, to use, across the Alliance's 8 focus countries. The guide is accompanied by a web-based tool, the Fuel Analysis, Comparison & Integration Tool (FACIT), to interactively compare trade-offs of different cooking fuels and analyze how different fuel selection drives associated environmental, social and economic impacts.



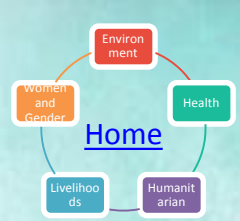
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Fuel Analysis Comparison Integration Tool (FACIT)

Who Should Use the Tool

- Local and national governments, to guide policy development
- Ground-level enterprises, to identify promising business opportunities for producing, optimizing processes, and marketing cooking fuels and attracting investment
- Donors and investors, to make more informed choices about investments and projects to support
- Researchers, to identify areas to improve available data or improve fuel technologies and stove performance
- Marketing and behavior change communication experts, to better communicate life cycle environmental and economic implications of cooking fuel choices



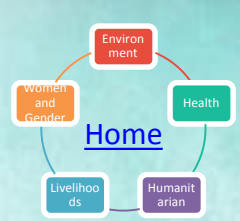
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Fuel Analysis Comparison Integration Tool (FACIT)

Inputs Needed, If Applicable

- Different indicators may be of higher priority to different stakeholders. No inputs are required to use FACIT, but knowing your priorities and fuel types of interest will help to use FACIT more effectively.



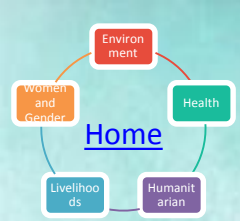
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Fuel Analysis Comparison Integration Tool (FACIT)

Key Considerations

- Different indicators may be of higher priority to different stakeholders, and cannot be compared; there is no single aggregated metric of overall environmental impact of a fuel across all indicators.
- For each fuel and country combination, a unique LCA model was created, which is why variability is seen for the same fuel across different countries.
- Country specific differences may be due to background energy sources utilized for fuel production, variability in biomass types, transport distance or mode differences, varying fuel production methods, and efficiency differences in stoves used within focus countries.
- The results of this analysis are not intended to be used for comparative claims or purchasing decisions for a specific fuel. Rather, the findings are intended to provide directional guidance to identify options that have the most potential for minimizing impacts based, giving a snapshot of the indicators of several countries' range of fuels.
- An extensive Appendix was developed to provide detailed information on the methodology, assumptions, limitations, and references used to derive these results.



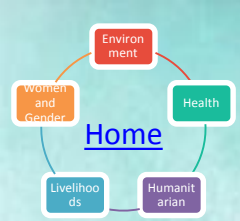
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Fuel Analysis Comparison Integration Tool (FACIT)

How-To Guide

- FACIT's user manual is currently under development and will be posted here as soon as possible.



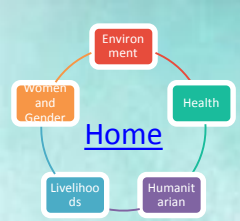
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Fuel Analysis Comparison Integration Tool (FACIT)

Key References

- FACIT's resource page is currently under development and will be posted here as soon as possible.



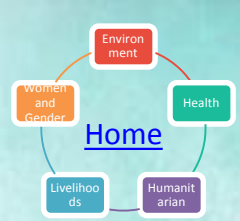
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Fuel Analysis Comparison Integration Tool (FACIT)

Get Started!

- [Link to FACIT](#)



Non-renewability Tool (NRB)

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[Brief Description](#)

[Who Should Use the Tool](#)

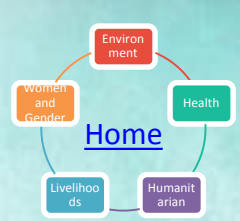
[Inputs Needed, If Applicable](#)

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[Get Started \(direct link to tool\)](#)



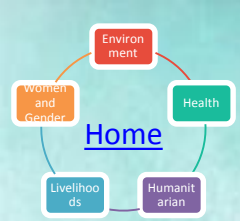
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Non-renewable Biomass Tool (NRB)

Brief Description

- The NRB tool produces estimates of non-renewable biomass (NRB) at landscape level while allowing users to input the best available data for their area of interest, including project-specific maps and parameters.



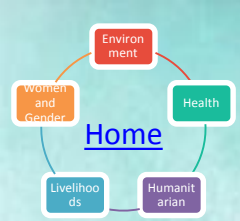
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Non-renewable Biomass Tool (NRB)

Who Should Use the Tool

- Academics, practitioners, students, policymakers and NGOs to:
 - a) get more consistent estimates of woodfuel-related carbon savings within their interest areas, and
 - b) plan sound and cost-effective intervention projects.



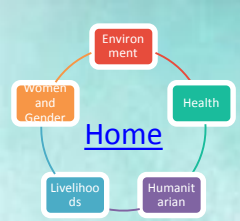
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Non-renewable Biomass Tool (NRB)

Inputs Needed, If Applicable

- Maps depicting the spatial distribution of fuelwood sources and demand and non-spatial assumptions (coefficients).
- A user-friendly interface helps the user to process all input data into the model, regardless of type (vector vs raster), projection (geographic vs planar coordinates) and/or geographical extent. See “Key data sources”.



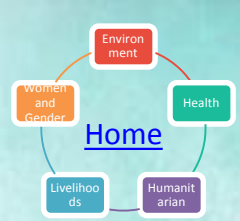
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Non-renewable Biomass Tool (NRB)

Key Considerations

- The quality of the outputs from the NRB tool are dependent on the quality of the inputs provided by the user.
 - E.g. a river map at 1:1,000,000 or any [MODIS product](#) won't work in a landscape level analysis intended at 30m spatial resolution.
- If no local maps and/or data are available or known for the study area, users have the possibility to use default datasets at varying levels of detail depending on the country of their interest. Default datasets are currently being uploaded into a [map server](#). Please contact aghilardi@ciga.unam.mx in case you are interested in any particular country and data is not yet available.



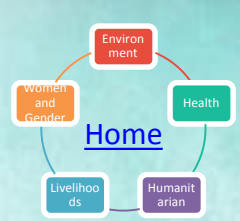
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Non-renewable Biomass Tool (NRB)

How-To Guide

- Click [here](#) to learn more about how to use the NRB Tool



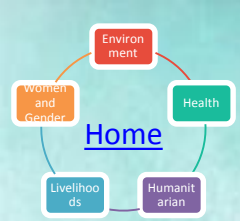
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Non-renewable Biomass Tool (NRB)

Key References

- Click [here](#) to review the worldwide default datasets and parameters used



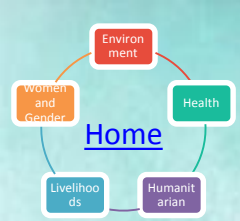
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Non-renewable Biomass Tool (NRB)

Get Started!

- Access the [NRB Tool](#)



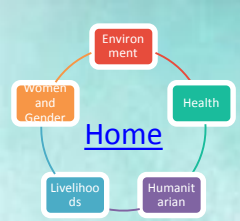
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Household to Ambient Air Pollution Tool - India

Brief Description

- The Household to Ambient Air Pollution Tool provides estimates on the contribution of household energy consumption (HEC) to ambient air pollution at a district level in India.
- The HEC emissions are broken into a) cooking, b) lighting, c) space heating, and d) water heating.
- Click [here](#) to learn more about and use the tool.



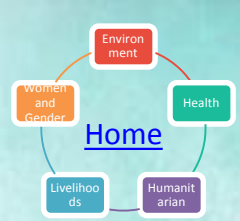
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SLCP National Planning Action Long Range Energy Alternatives Planning Systems Integrated Benefits Calculator

Brief Description

- The Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning System (LEAP) Integrated Benefits Calculator (IBC) toolkit is a piece of software that enables developing country practitioners to make a start on compiling SLCP emission inventories, generating mitigation scenarios and estimating benefits of action. It encourages countries to use nationally available data and uses internationally recognized statistics where data gaps exist so countries can start to prioritize their action
- Learn more about [how to use the calculator](#)
- Access the [LEAP IBC calculator](#)



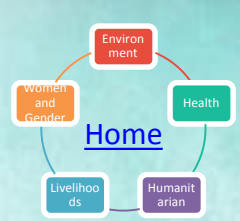
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Household Energy Access National Surveys

Brief Description

- The Alliance, with WHO, has co-led the process of harmonizing and refining survey questions to assess access of clean fuels and technologies.
- Piloting and field testing the resulting set of suggested questions and methodologies are currently underway in Ghana, Cameroon, Belize and Peru.
- These survey questions will assess the level of access to specific stoves and fuels in your population of interest and may provide helpful inputs to assessing the health impacts of stoves and fuels in that area. They will also be used to inform indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 7.
- To access the surveys being piloted, please email results@cleancookstoves.org, once finalized, they will be posted here



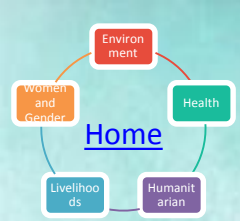
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Clean Cooking Catalog

Brief Description

- The Clean Cooking Catalog is a database of cookstoves, fuels, fuel products, and performance data. It provides emissions and efficiency data for specific stove models and fuel types that may be helpful inputs for assessing their health, environmental, and climate impacts.
- Access the [Clean Cooking Catalog](#)



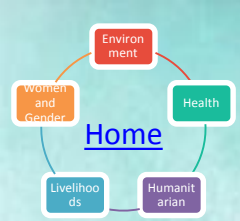
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Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) Report

Brief Description

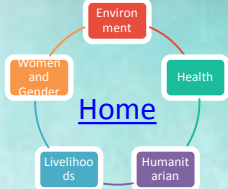
- This report aims to provide insights on some of the complications inherent in the household (and social) cost-benefit calculus of interventions to promote new cooking technologies and practices.
- The various costs and benefits included in each of these perspectives is summarized in Figure E1 (two social perspectives are modelled, the first of which neglects important climate-altering pollutants such as black carbon that are not currently included in carbon finance calculations).
- The analysis relies on mathematical equations to represent these various costs and benefits as functions of a large number of parameters. Then, a simulation-based approach allows these parameters to vary according to what is documented in the peer-reviewed and, to a lesser extent, the practitioner literatures. This method accordingly produces a range and distribution of cost-benefit outcomes that would be plausible in the real world.
- Access the report [here](#)

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Gold Standard Black Carbon Methodology

Brief Description

- In collaboration with the Alliance, TERI, Nexleaf, Project Surya and UC San Diego, Gold Standard developed a methodology for quantifying and monitoring emissions reductions and associated climate impacts from black carbon and other short-lived climate pollutants. The goal is to drive finance into projects that provide an immediate and measurable impact on mitigating climate change at a local level.
- For more information on the methodology click [here](#).
- To access the methodology click [here](#).



Assessing Health Impact

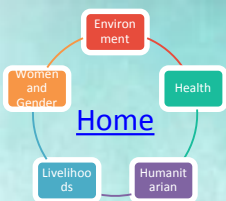


Daily exposure to toxic smoke from traditional cooking practices is one of the world's biggest – but least well-known killers. Penetrating deep into the lungs of its victims, this acrid smoke causes a range of deadly chronic and acute health effects such as child pneumonia, lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and heart disease, as well as low birth-weights in children born to mothers whose pregnancies are spent breathing toxic fumes from traditional cookstoves. The evidence is robust and compelling: exposure to household air pollution (HAP) is responsible for a staggering number of preventable illnesses and deaths each year.

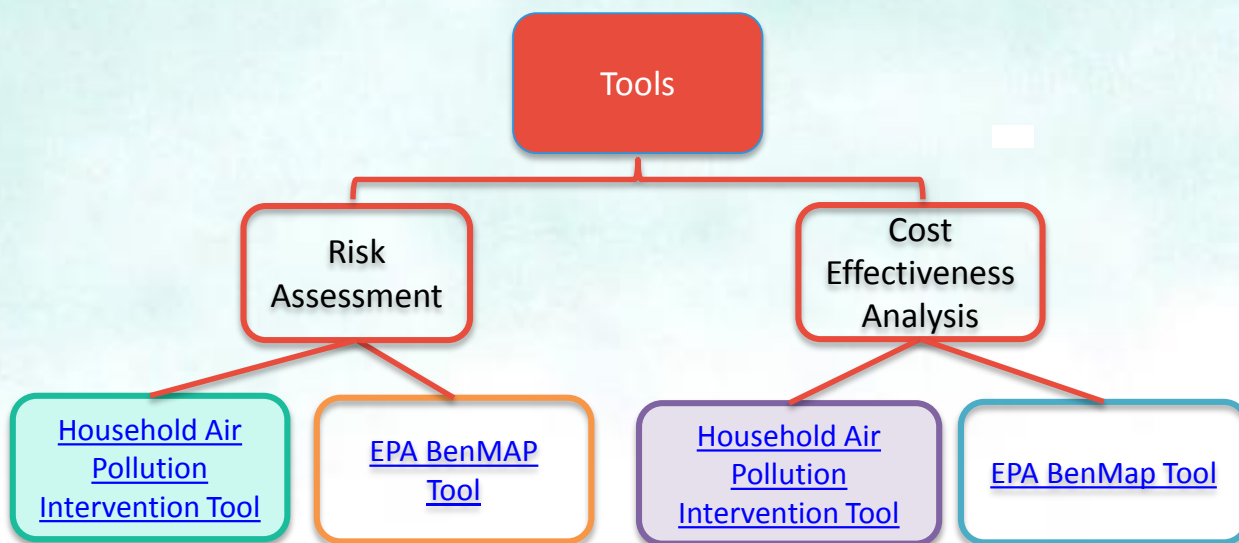
Why assessing health impact matters:

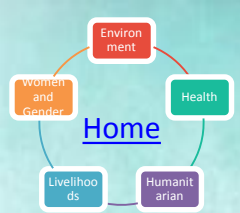
- **4.3 million** premature deaths occur each year and a wide range of deadly chronic and acute health effects such as child pneumonia, lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and heart disease attributable to burning solid fuels for cooking.
- Typical wood-fired cookstoves and open fires emit small particles, carbon monoxide, and other noxious fumes that are up to **100 times higher** than the recommended limits set by WHO
- **195,000** burn deaths that occur annually from open fires and unsafe cookstoves

Click here for [tools](#) that will help you assess health impact and here for [resources](#) that will provide helpful inputs and information to support health impact assessment

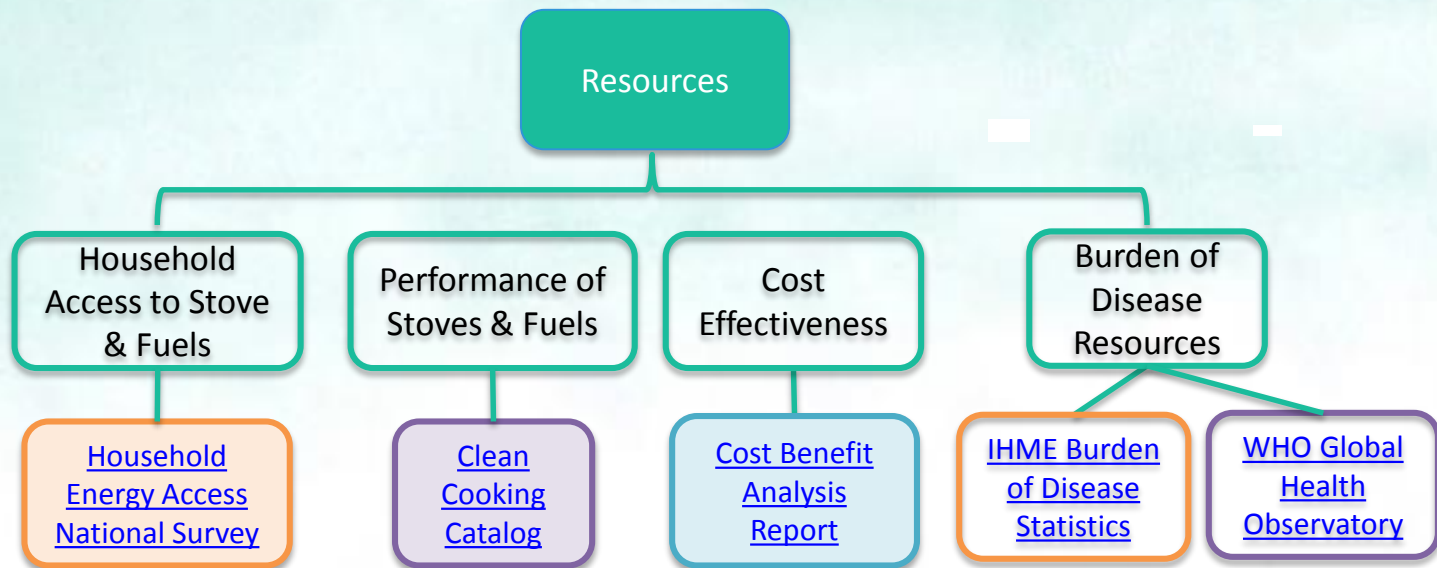


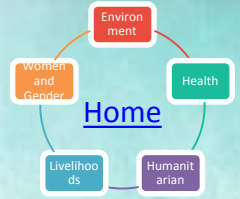
Health Impact Assessment Tools





Health Impact Assessment Resources





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Household Air Pollution Intervention Tool (HAPIT)

[Brief Description](#)

[Who Should Use the Tool](#)

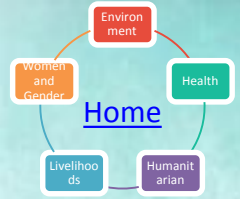
[Inputs Needed, If Applicable](#)

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[How-To-Guide/tutorial on how to use the tool](#)

[Key references](#)

[Get Started \(direct link to tool\)](#)



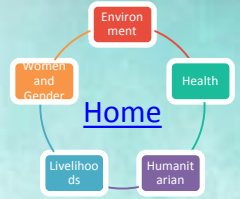
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Household Air Pollution Intervention Tool (HAPIT)

Brief Description

- The Household Air Pollution Intervention Tool (HAPIT) calculates and compares the impacts of various cooking technologies on human health at the national level. HAPIT allows users to customize two scenarios based on locally gathered information relevant to their intervention. This will normally require preliminary field work at the dissemination site to demonstrate pollution exposures before and after the intervention in a representative sample of households. If no local information is available, however, HAPIT contains conservative default values for four broad classes of household energy interventions based on the available literature -- liquid fuels, chimney stoves, rocket stoves, and advanced combustion stoves. HAPIT also derives simple cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit estimates of interventions. The current version contains data from 55 countries.



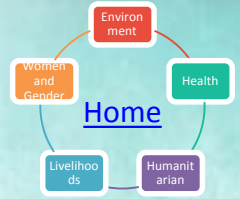
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Household Air Pollution Intervention Tool (HAPIT)

Who Should Use the Tool

- Health ministers
- Stove program managers and practitioners
- NGOs
- Researchers
- Policy makers
- Enterprises



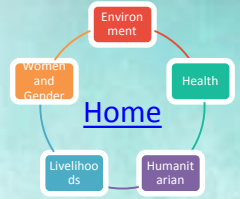
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Household Air Pollution Intervention Tool (HAPIT)

Inputs needed

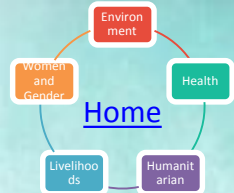
- Basic location data of your program or area of interest
- Your own pre- and post-intervention exposure data from field studies is ideal
 - If no custom information is available, however, HAPIT contains conservative default values for four broad classes of household energy interventions based on the available literature -- liquid fuels, chimney stoves, rocket stoves, and advanced combustion stoves.
- The sample size, i.e. the number of stoves or households to which the interventions apply

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Household Air Pollution Intervention Tool (HAPIT)

Key Considerations

- HAPIT estimates program cost-effectiveness based on [WHO CHOICE](#)
 - It does not take into account the household costs due to medical expenditure or the time or money spent acquiring fuel
 - It assumes that programs are covering the cost of fuel-based interventions (such as monthly LPG costs per household)
- Default national averages in the tool may not be representative of distinct regions and populations within the country, such as mountainous regions or extremely poor communities, for example
- HAPIT assumes that interventions are deployed over a three year timeframe, with the first third entering households on 1 January of the first year of the intervention and subsequent thirds entering on the same date during the following two years. Users may choose an evaluation period of either 1 year, 3 years, or 5 years.
- In HAPIT, health benefits for chronic diseases are accrued for 2 years beyond the intervention's useful lifetime for each scenario. In the fifth year of an intervention with a five-year lifetime, about 80% of the benefits for that year will be accrued. The remaining 20%, however, will not appear unless 20 total years with sustained exposure reduction have passed. Averted ALRI deaths and DALYs are assumed to accrue quickly after intervention deployment and cease quickly when the useful intervention lifetime is exceeded.



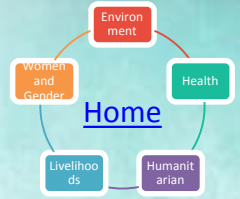
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Household Air Pollution Intervention Tool (HAPIT)

Key Considerations cont'd

- The burden of disease attributable to household $PM_{2.5}$ pollution is estimated for five diseases: Lung Cancer; Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD); Stroke; Acute Lower Respiratory Infection (ALRI) in those aged 0-4; and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).
- This version of HAPIT does not account for the additional disease burden attributable to household air pollution's contribution to ambient air pollution
- The risk of each disease at a given pollution exposure is estimated using an [integrated exposure response \(IER\) function](#).
- The relative risk is used to find the population attributable fraction for each disease, which is the fraction of the background disease rate that is attributable to $PM_{2.5}$ pollution (rather than, say, high cholesterol intake). The difference between the disease attributable to $PM_{2.5}$ at the pre- and post- pollution levels is the benefit of the intervention.
- Burden of disease estimates and health benefits estimated by HAPIT require definition of an 'ideal' counterfactual exposure, below which there is no risk to health. In the 2010 Burden of Disease, this value was set at $7.3 \mu g/m^3$ for annual average $PM_{2.5}$ exposure. **In HAPIT, the default value is $10 \mu g/m^3$** , which is the official [Air Quality Guideline of WHO](#). HAPIT offers a third choice as well -- $35 \mu g/m^3$, which is the Interim Target -1 in the [WHO AQG document](#).



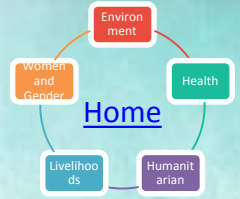
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Household Air Pollution Intervention Tool (HAPIT)

How-To Guide

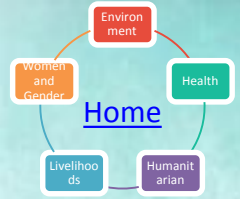
- Click [here](#) to access downloadable How-To Guide

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Household Air Pollution Intervention Tool (HAPIT)

Key References

- All Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) at the country and subregional level are from the 2010 Global Burden of Disease as reported by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). All were extracted using IHME's Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Compare tool and custom scripts to download raw data from the IHME website. Scripts were designed at UC Berkeley and are available at github. The GBD estimates used in HAPIT differ from those presented by WHO.
- The deaths and DALYs from lung cancer includes the Global Burden of Disease estimates of trachea, bronchus, and lung cancers. Cardiovascular diseases are broken down into two categories -- Ischemic Heart Disease and Ischemic & Other Hemorrhagic Strokes. The integrated exposure response equation for acute lower respiratory infection relative risk is specific only to those children ages 0 to 4. HAPIT calculates deaths and DALYs due to ALRI only among the population of 0-4. More information about the Global Burden of Disease can be found online at The Lancet. Additional information on the calculations used to generate burden of disease estimates associated with HAP can be found in Smith KR, Bruce N, Balakrishnan K, Adair-Rohani H, Balmes J, Chafe Z, Dherani M, Hosgood DH, Mehta S, Pope D, Rehfuess E, et al. (2014) Millions Dead: How Do We Know and What Does It Mean? Methods Used in the Comparative Risk Assessment of Household Air Pollution. Annu. Rev. Public Health 35: 185-206.



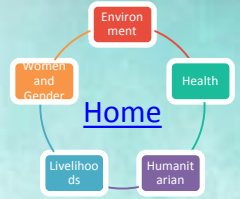
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Household Air Pollution Intervention Tool (HAPIT)

Key References cont'd

- The relative risk is used to find the population attributable fraction for each disease, which is the fraction of the background disease rate that is attributable to PM2.5 pollution (rather than, say, high cholesterol intake). The difference between the disease attributable to PM2.5 at the pre- and post- pollution levels is the benefit of the intervention.
- Solid fuel use data for each country in the model was extracted from Bonjour S, et al. Solid fuel use for household cooking: country and regional estimates for 1980–2010. *Environ Health Perspect* 121(7):784–790 (2013). Average household sizes were extracted from the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves' Data and Statistics website. Population data were extracted from the US Census International Bureau and the UN's World Urbanization Project.
- Chapter 10 of *Broken Pumps and Promises: Incentivizing Impact in Environmental Health* by Evan Thomas describes the structure and use of a web-based tool for estimating the health benefits and associated cost-effectiveness of interventions to reduce household air pollution i.e. HAPIT and can be downloaded [here](#)



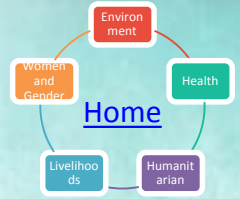
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Household Air Pollution Intervention Tool (HAPIT)

Get Started!

- Access [HAPIT](#)



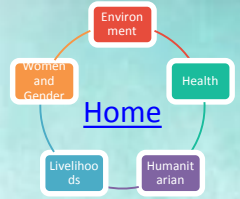
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Household Energy Access National Surveys

Brief Description

- The Alliance, with WHO, has co-led the process of harmonizing and refining survey questions to assess access of clean fuels and technologies.
- Piloting and field testing the resulting set of suggested questions and methodologies are currently underway in Ghana, Cameroon, Belize and Peru.
- These survey questions will assess the level of access to specific stoves and fuels in your population of interest and may provide helpful inputs to assessing the health impacts of stoves and fuels in that area.
- To access the surveys please email results@cleancookstoves.org



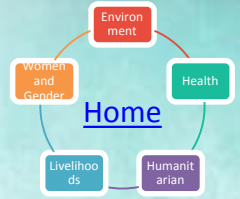
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Clean Cooking Catalog

Brief Description

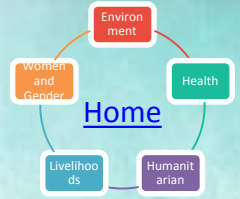
- The Clean Cooking Catalog is a database of cookstoves, fuels, fuel products, and performance data. It provides emissions and efficiency data for specific stove models and fuel types that may be helpful inputs for assessing their health, environmental, and climate impacts.
- Access the [Clean Cooking Catalog](#)

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Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) Report

Brief Description

- This report aims to provide insights on some of the complications inherent in the household (and social) cost-benefit calculus of interventions to promote new cooking technologies and practices.
- The various costs and benefits included in each of these perspectives is summarized in Figure E1 (two social perspectives are modelled, the first of which neglects important climate-altering pollutants such as black carbon that are not currently included in carbon finance calculations).
- The analysis relies on mathematical equations to represent these various costs and benefits as functions of a large number of parameters. Then, a simulation-based approach allows these parameters to vary according to what is documented in the peer-reviewed and, to a lesser extent, the practitioner literatures. This method accordingly produces a range and distribution of cost-benefit outcomes that would be plausible in the real world.
- Access the report here



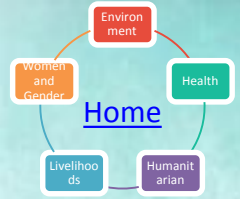
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IHME Burden of Disease Statistics

Brief Description

- The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) provides a tool to quantify health loss from hundreds of diseases, injuries, and risk factors, so that health systems can be improved and disparities can be eliminated.
- The GBD is the largest and most comprehensive effort to date to measure epidemiological levels and trends worldwide.
- Access the [IHME Burden of Disease Statistics](#)



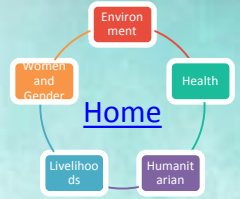
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WHO Global Health Observatory

Brief Description

- The Global Health Observatory (GHO) is WHO's gateway to health-related statistics from around the world. The aim of the GHO portal is to provide easy access to:
 - country data and statistics with a focus on comparable estimates;
 - WHO's analyses to monitor global, regional and country situation and trends.
- The GHO website is organized by themes for which key statistics, more detailed data and reports are available for download
- Access the [WHO Global Health Observatory](#)



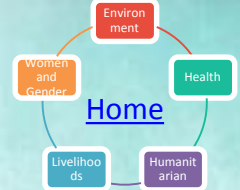
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EPA BenMAP Tool

Brief Description

- BenMAP-CE is a open-source computer program that calculates the number and economic value of air pollution-related deaths and illnesses. The software incorporates a database that includes many of the concentration-response relationships, population files, and health and economic data needed to quantify these impacts
- Access the [EPA BenMAP Tool](#)



Assessing Humanitarian Impact

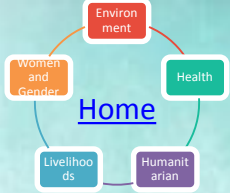


Most of the food provided by humanitarian agencies must be cooked before it can be eaten, but cookstoves and fuel are rarely provided. As a result, women and children must risk their safety, health, and sometimes their lives, to search for and collect firewood in order to cook food over smoky, polluting open fires. In many cases, displaced women walk for hours to find firewood and have to carry heavy loads back to camp, which puts them at risk for physical and sexual attack, dehydration, and physical injuries.

Why assessing humanitarian impact matters:

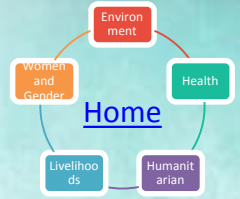
- More than **59 million** people are displaced from their homes due to conflict, war, and disaster.
- Of these, **19.5 million** are refugees living outside their home nation with few possessions, and **38.2 million** are internally displaced people (IDPs) who remain in their own countries but are forced to leave their homes.
- Almost all lack access to clean cookstoves and fuels, but the Alliance and its humanitarian partners are working to change that.

Click here for [tools](#) that will help you assess humanitarian impact and [resources](#) that will provide helpful inputs and information to support humanitarian impact assessment



Humanitarian Impact Assessment Tools & Resources



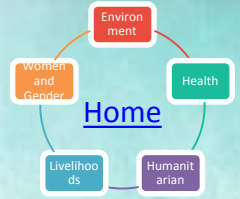


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Livelihood, Food Security and Safety Impacts of Clean Cookstoves & Fuels Survey

Brief Description

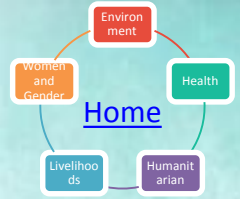
- The Alliance, with UNHCR, developed a survey and indicator list to assess the livelihood, food security and safety impacts of clean cookstoves and fuels
- Click [here](#) to access the survey
- Click [here](#) to access the indicators list



Social Impact Conceptual Framework

Brief Description

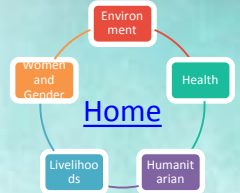
- The Social Impact Conceptual Framework was created by ICRW, the Alliance and an advisory committee of gender experts
- The framework is the foundation for the global M&E system to measure the social impacts of the clean cooking sector created by ICRW and the Alliance
- The conceptual model is divided into two parts, illustrating two main pathways to social impact. In the first part of the model, we explore how the clean cooking sector contributes to improved livelihoods for all and social and economic empowerment for women specifically. We also examine how women's involvement in clean cooking livelihoods can lead to enhanced adoption of the products and technologies. In the second part of the model, we focus on the consumer of clean cooking solutions. In this pathway we explore how using clean cooking solutions at the household level translates into improvements in social and economic well-being, largely, but not exclusively, through freeing women's time and reducing her workload from fuel collection and in some cases, cooking.
- Link to the downloadable framework:
<http://cleancookstoves.org/about/news/updates/03-19-2015--alliance-seeks-input-on-social-impact-m-e-framework.html>



Global Women Entrepreneurs Scorecard

Brief Description

- The 2015 Global Women Entrepreneur Leaders (GWEL) Scorecard is a data-driven diagnostic tool that measures, ranks and rates opportunities and challenges faced by female entrepreneurs. The survey measures 31 countries across the globe, accounting for 70% of the world's female population.
- Access the [Global Women Entrepreneurs Scorecard](#)



Assessing Livelihoods Impact



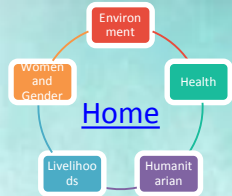
Replacing traditional cookstoves with more efficient technologies saves households time and money. In addition the clean cookstove and fuel value chain offers new pathways for local economic empowerment. Local entrepreneurs can participate in the clean cooking value chain, earning income from product design, engineering, manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and sales of clean cookstoves and fuels.

Women can also catalyze the market as clean energy entrepreneurs by leading efforts to develop effective, culturally-appropriate, and sustainable solutions.

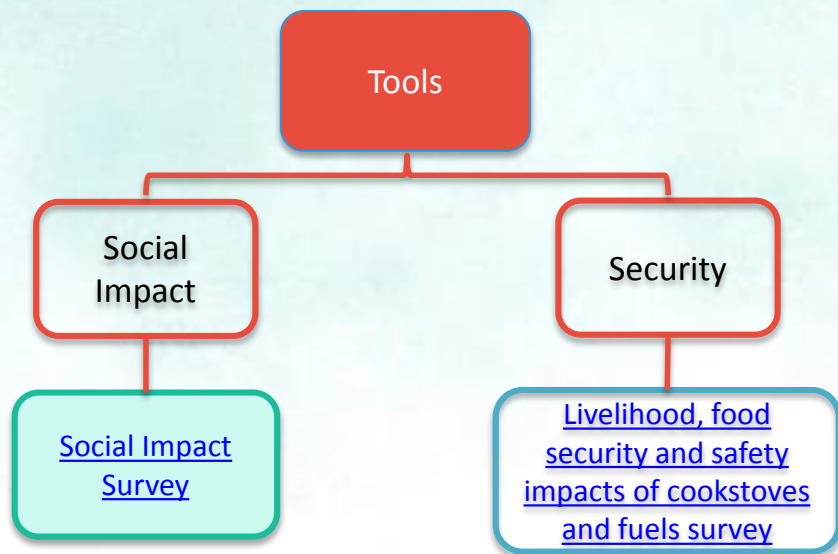
Why assessing livelihoods impact matters:

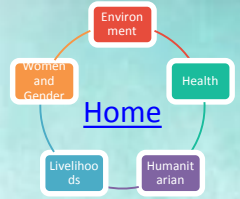
- Reliance on biomass for cooking and heating forces women and children to spend hours each week collecting wood, time that could be better spent on income generation, education, or other activities. Where fuel must be purchased, primarily in urban areas, families struggling to meet their basic needs can pay as much as one-third of their income to purchase sufficient fuel to cook their daily meal.

Click here for [tools](#) that will help you assess humanitarian impact and [resources](#) that will provide helpful inputs and information to support livelihoods impact assessment



Livelihoods Impact Assessment Tools & Resources





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Social Impact Surveys

Brief Description

Who Should Use the Tool

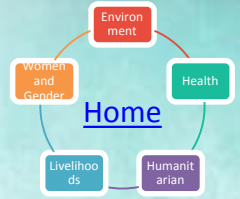
Inputs Needed, If Applicable

Key Considerations

How-To-Guide/tutorial on how to use the tool

Key references

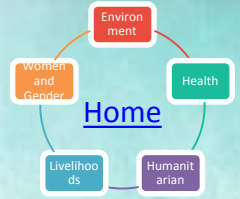
Get Started (direct link to tool)



Social Impact Surveys

Brief Description

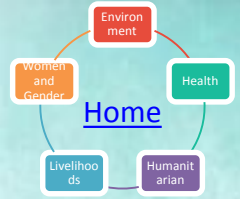
- The Alliance, ICRW and a gender expert advisory committee identified the key areas to measure change in social impact of clean cooking. These surveys are the measurement tools.
- The levels of measurement in the surveys include areas like, job creation, access to credit, business skills, empowerment, access to networks, time use, safety, drudgery and more.
- There are 3 surveys:
 - **Enterprise Survey:** to be conducted by enterprises once per year; management or HR staff can administer it; these questions have been adapted from IRIS metrics
 - **Employee/Entrepreneur Survey:** to be conducted with employees/entrepreneurs soon after they join/become affiliated with the company, and then again after 6 months or 1 year
 - **Customer Survey:** to be conducted with customers soon after they purchase the cookstove and then again after 6 months or 1 year



Social Impact Surveys

Who Should Use the Tool

- Enterprises who want to assess the social impacts and benefits of their products and company to improve their products, marketing and business models
- Practitioners who want to assess the social impact of their stove program
- Donors who want to make investments in companies and programs that are making a measurable social impact

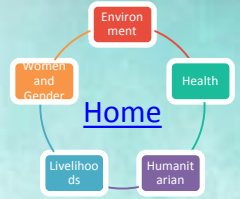


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Social Impact Surveys

Inputs Needed, If Applicable

- No data inputs are needed to administer the surveys, the employee/entrepreneur survey requires new employees to complete the pre-survey

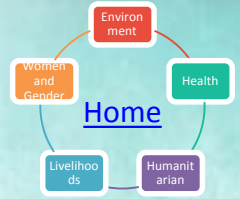


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Social Impact Surveys

Key Considerations

- Comments from Allie on interpretation, privacy and other challenges
- Plus any key assumptions or risks

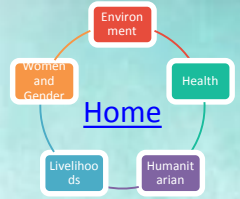


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Social Impact Surveys

How-To Guide

- Guidance documents are currently being finalized for each survey and will be posted here soon. For more information contact gender@cleancookstoves.org

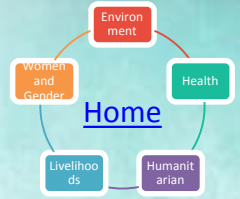


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Social Impact Surveys

Key References

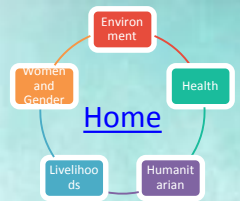
- IRIS
- Other key data sources used



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Get Started!

- The surveys are currently being finalized. For more information contact gender@cleancookstoves.org



Assessing Women & Gender Impact

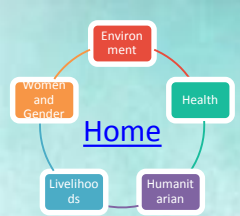


Every day millions of women and girls around the world breathe in harmful smoke while cooking and spend hours walking far distances to secure cooking fuel. Reliance on inefficient cookstoves and fuels leads to health (emphysema, cataracts, cancer, heart disease, etc.) and economic burdens that disproportionately impact women and girls.

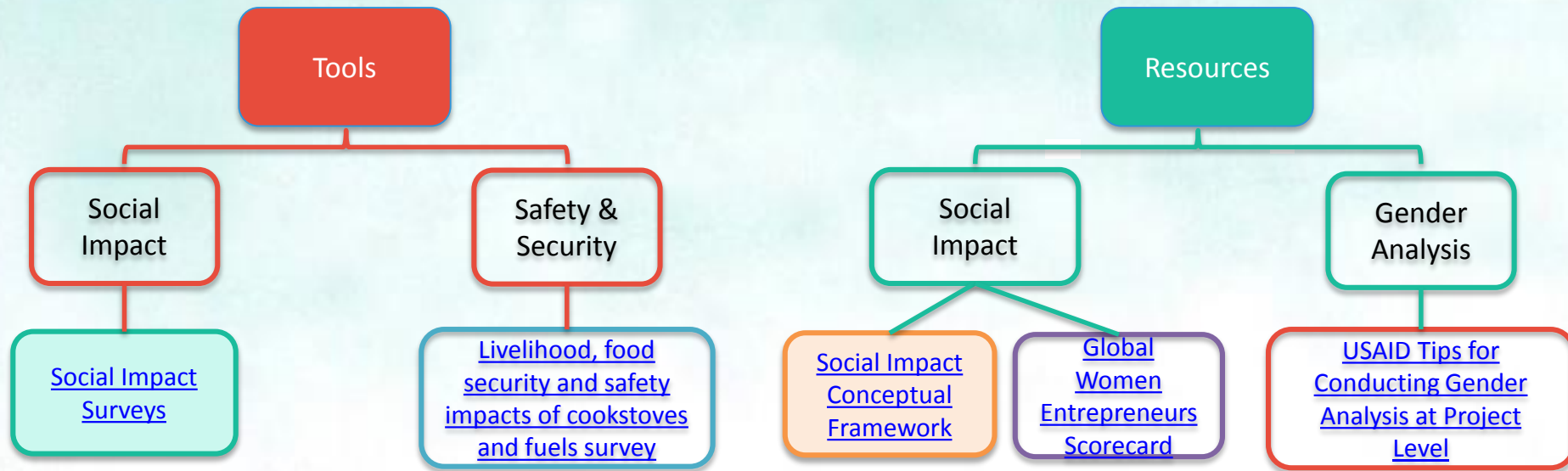
Why assessing women & gender impact matters:

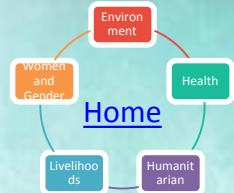
- Globally, women spend an average of **4.5 hours** a day cooking, cleaning, and caring for others.
- Without access to clean fuels and stoves, many women will also spend hours more gathering fuel to cook with. Time spent on unpaid work results in tradeoffs for time spent on other pursuits like health, education, or career.

Click here for [tools](#) that will help you assess humanitarian impact and [resources](#) that will provide helpful inputs and information to support gender impact assessment



Women & Gender Impact Assessment Tools & Resources

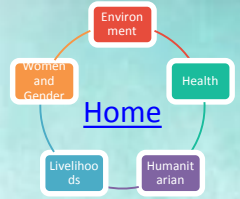




USAID Tips for Conducting Gender Analysis at the Project Level

Brief Description

- The purpose of this USAID document is to provide practical guidance for conducting gender analysis in project or activity design.
- Conducting a gender analysis when you are designing a new project will allow you to:
 - To analyze gender roles in project or activity design.
 - To identify root causes of existing gender inequalities in that context so that they can be addressed in the project or activity design.
 - To identify different needs and priorities of men and women in both the near and long term.
 - To collect sex-disaggregated baseline data.
 - To avoid perpetuating traditional power imbalances.
 - To enhance the likelihood of strong and sustainable project or activity results.
 - To be in compliance with USAID's policy directives and required procedures
- Access USAID's tips for conducting [Gender Analysis at the Project Level](#)



Your Feedback and Input

- If you have additional impact assessment tools or resources to add to this guide or feedback on any of the tools and resources featured in this guide, please share by sending an email to: info@cleancookstoves.org