

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2021 Report

The Clean Cooking Alliance's (CCA) **Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework** is a foundational tool used for the systematization of program and project measurement, and of learning across CCA's work. The development of the M&E Framework in 2020 was a pioneering effort, which is comprised of CCA's Theory of Change, a three-level approach containing guidance and requirements at the project, organization, and sector levels, and a list of standard indicators (SI) tracking against the Theory of Change.

The M&E Framework 2021 Report builds on the efforts of the inaugural M&E Framework 2020 Report. The 2021 report includes updated SI data, an additional section highlighting CCA's new focus on learning, and steps CCA has taken to strengthen the implementation of the Framework. Results of the SI data collection presented in the 2021 M&E Framework report demonstrate the breadth and impact of the work carried out by CCA in both 2020 and 2021.¹

In 2021, CCA incorporated new data collection methods for the SI. In previous years, data for the clean cooking industry SI were collected through CCA's Industry Snapshot survey, which was administered via email using Microsoft Excel attachments. CCA improved this process by implementing an online, web-based Industry Snapshot survey, which included data validation, resulting in fewer data quality issues. In 2021, CCA also improved data collection from CCA-supported enterprises by using an enterprise reporting form that was emailed to all supported enterprises. This new system for collecting the SI data was implemented through an external firm specializing in data collection and hosting, making the process simpler for respondents.

Yearly data for the four SI measuring clean cooking **impact** are not required as the data collection is resource-intensive, and therefore will be presented only when they are collected under a CCA-led project. CCA's Haiti project



provides these data, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic and socio-political unrest in the country baseline values of these SI will be available in 2022.

Universal access is the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator that measures access to clean cooking and is reported on by the World Health Organization (WHO) in the **ESMAP tracker**. While the global average for this indicator is 66%, the SI for CCA's major countries of focus include Haiti at less than 5% and Nepal at 31%.

SI data pertaining to the **clean cooking industry** show diverse trends. In 2021, CCA estimated there were 168 active enterprises² in the clean cooking industry. Data from a subset of 60 enterprises that responded to CCA's Industry Snapshot survey in 2021 showed 14% decrease in fundraising between 2019 and 2020, resulting in a total of \$60 million in investment in 2020. This is due, in large part, to the fact that 2019 was the year in which the largest amount of capital was raised in any single year since CCA began tracking investment in the industry (2020 ranks second largest). Revenues of clean cooking industry enterprises also saw a decrease of 12% from 2019 to 2020. It is probable that the COVID-19

pandemic contributed to the decline in total clean cooking revenues between 2019 and 2020.

Despite the ongoing challenges created by the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020, CCA provided 20 clean cooking enterprises with technical and financial support.³ SI data for **supporting growth for clean cooking enterprises** reveal that, these enterprises sold 539,085 stoves globally and had a 22% increase in fuel sales from 2019. The overall quantity of fuel sold was 100 million megajoules (MJ),⁴ which amounts to approximately 47,000 people exclusively using clean or transitional fuels in 2020. During the same period, CCA supported enterprises employed nearly 1,750 people—37% of them female—across 32 countries. Further, total growth from 2019 to 2020 was positive for sales of both stoves and fuels, with almost 34% growth in stove sales and 22% growth in fuel sales. Grants made up 10% of total investment in CCA-supported enterprises, showing an 11% drop from 2019.

CCA's work pertaining to **increasing consumer demand for clean cooking** is only focused on Haiti project, and there are no data to report for 2021. CCA aims to engage with partners in 2022 and beyond to design and develop gender-responsive social and behavior change communication campaigns in Haiti. Data from these campaigns will be provided in future reports. Apart from the Haiti project, CCA's demand work in 2022 and beyond will primarily be organized under a User Insights Lab (UIL), a new initiative emanating from the Clean Cooking Systems Strategy (CCSS). The UIL will focus on consumer- or user-centric approaches on how to develop clean cooking products for the current and future needs of customers rather than focusing on traditional product-centric approaches (e.g., How do we find customers for existing clean cooking products through behavior change?)

The SI data pertaining to **strengthening the enabling environment** indicate that there are 37 national policies in place that support the clean cooking sector in CCA supported countries. The number of policies only increased from 36 in 2020 to 37 in 2021, mainly because it takes time and resources to develop new policies. Another approach CCA uses is promoting the implementation of standards for cookstoves and training policymakers and other relevant stakeholders. In 2021, CCA engaged stakeholders from key governmental ministries, national standards bodies, development organizations, and stove-testing laboratories from 25 countries. CCA also regularly holds events and workshops,

and 3,679 people attended 13 events in 2021. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many events had to be reimagined as virtual, rather than in-person, which allowed more people to attend our events as compared to 2020. In addition, CCA's communications work through social media is captured by looking at the engagement rate per post, detailed by month and by social media channel. CCA's engagement rates per post (by followers) outperformed 2021 nonprofit benchmarks.

SI data pertaining to **generating research, evidence, and learning** reveal the critical role that CCA plays in the ecosystem. There was 32% increase in 2021 over 2020 in the number of views of CCA's resources page, with 40% of the users viewing the resources coming from Africa and Asia. CCA contributed to major reports, and authored or directly funded 33 publications, as well as measured the traction of its authored and funded publications over social media.

See the complete SI data summary table at the end of this report.

Lessons Learned

The 2021 SI data paint a useful picture of CCA's work and provide vital values against which CCA's future work will be measured. The broader themes for lessons learned, as articulated in the 2020 M&E Framework Report, remained relevant in 2021. See table below for details.

CCA's Emphasis on Learning in 2021

In 2021, CCA reviewed the M&E Framework's guidance and requirements on learning and prioritized actions on integrating learning across the organization. Learning was strategized around two main components: (1) a series of rapid learning activities which were executed and planned in 2021 to provide a more robust picture of the outcomes and results of CCA's work, and (2) the development of an organization-wide Learning Agenda, which will be finalized in 2022, to provide a structure for CCA's current and upcoming learning activities.

RAPID LEARNING ACTIVITIES

In 2021, CCA commenced a series of rapid learning activities to learn from the outcomes, results, and challenges of new CCA work or CCA work that employs a novel approach and addresses the organization's strategic approach in a short timeframe (one to six months) without using extensive

	2020 Lessons Learned	Addressing 2020 Lessons in 2021 and 2022
Internal Process Improvements	CCA had limited experience engaging with an organization-wide M&E Framework.	CCA ensured continued engagement of program teams in SI data monitoring and collection which will remain a priority in 2022.
SI Data Management and Collection	Obtaining disaggregation data for some SI was sometimes challenging.	Some disaggregation categories were refined, and more efficient data collection processes were established. This work will continue in 2022.
SI Data Quality	The enterprise-specific data had quality issues (partial or contradictory data, low response rates).	More sophisticated and user-friendly surveys were designed allowing CCA to obtain targeted and more complete data from enterprises. Data collection methods will be further refined in 2022.
Hosting SI Data	The SI data were hosted on Microsoft Excel sheets and use other sophisticated hosting platforms was needed.	Data hosting improved with the incorporation of more sophisticated surveys and a related database. Further improvements are planned in 2022.
SI Sector Data	SI sector data such as the “Number of enterprises in the clean cooking sector” is complicated and requires further engagement with partners.	This remained an issue in 2021. CCA still needs to engage with partners in the sector who are tracking these data to get accurate figures.

resources or employing large-scale data collection. The following learning activities were developed and concluded in 2021:

- **Standards and Testing Virtual Workshop Series, Francophone Edition.** The objective of this series is to help country governments adapt and adopt the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) performance standards for cookstoves and clean cooking technologies to develop and implement national cookstove standards. This workshop, comprised of 10 virtual sessions, hosted 110 participants from 11 francophone country delegations. The learning activity obtained information on best practices and on lessons learned to improve subsequent versions of the series, including learning pertaining to participant engagement, usefulness of the various sessions and the development and implementation of country level Action Plans.
- **CCA-Supported Enterprises After-Action Reviews.** The objective of the after-action reviews, conducted with three

CCA supported projects, was to document learnings about the enterprises' business, their customers, their clean cooking activities, and how CCA's support to them can become more effective. Each review included qualitative data obtained from the enterprises' management and staff and the CCA Relationship Managers overseeing the projects. A series of Market Strengthening Projects [profiles](#) with supported enterprises were also developed and hosted on CCA's website.

The following rapid learning activities were designed in 2021 and will be completed in 2022.

- **Implementation Science Network's Science to Policy Academy (ISN-SPA) Workshop.** The objective of this workshop is to share with low- and middle-income countries stakeholders' up-to-date knowledge from the research community regarding polluting fuels, health consequences, and activities that have and have not worked in different places. The main objectives of the learning activity are to obtain feedback and lessons

learned to better plan and structure future versions of the workshop series.

- **CCA's High Level Engagement (HLE).** The main goal of the HLE is to accelerate progress toward universal access to clean cooking by raising awareness of clean cooking in specific areas of the energy ecosystem where it has historically been a low priority. The learning activity's main objective is to examine how effectively CCA's leadership has engaged within the clean cooking sector and the broader energy ecosystem to promote the goal of the HLE.
- **Circle Gas Gender Smart Advisory Support (GSAS).** The GSAS will consist of increasing CCA's supported enterprises staff and management's understanding of basic gender concepts, and how and why gender-informed business approaches can strengthen the overall business model. The main objectives of the learning activity are to better understand and learn how gender-informed approaches can be integrated in one CCA-supported enterprise (Circle Gas), build an evidence base for the GSAS, and to enable CCA teams to generate and iteratively adapt to the learnings emerging from the GSAS.
- **PayGas expansion in Nigeria.** PayGas is a business-to-consumer (B2C) pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) enterprise based in South Africa. CCA is providing a grant to support PayGas's entry in Nigeria through a pilot project. The learning activity's main objectives are to examine PayGas' operational processes and procedures related to successfully setting up and operating in Nigeria, and to inform CCA's approach to supporting a clean cooking enterprise's entry into a new market.
- **CCA Clean Cooking System Strategy (CCSS) Delivery Units Network (DUN) Case Study.** The DUN aims to establish teams of civil servants in different countries dedicated to achieving ambitious clean cooking plans. These locally run delivery units will coordinate across relevant ministries, organize and oversee funding, engage industry and private sector, establish policies and regulations related to clean cooking, and represent national interests in global events and dialogue. In 2021, the DUN was in the design phase and, in 2022, will commence operations. CCA began a collaboration with Yale University to undertake a case study to obtain learnings around the DUN.

In addition, program and project teams across CCA will continue to develop specific learning activities for their work in 2022. For example, the Market Strengthening team will design and undertake learning activities to improve the delivery of the project's interventions. These learning activities will be highly collaborative and will engage CCA-supported enterprises, third-party technical assistance providers, policymakers, funders, users of clean cooking solutions, and other key stakeholder groups. The outputs from these activities will be used to inform the design and implementation of private and public initiatives in support of the growth of the clean cooking sector.

PREVIEW OF CCA'S LEARNING AGENDA

In 2021, CCA began developing an organization-wide Learning Agenda to ensure a systematic approach to learning, which will be finalized in 2022. Steps taken to develop the Learning Agenda in 2021 included: reviewing resources to develop organizational Learning Agendas, assessing various international development organizations Learning Agendas, and meeting with program teams to obtain feedback on CCA's Learning Agenda.

CCA's Learning Agenda will provide a framework for a strategic, organized, and nimble learning approach to address learning questions and activities that have the highest value to the organization. It will strategically focus on prioritizing research questions and learning activities pertaining to CCA's Theory of Change, the strategic approaches emanating from the CCSS, and CCA's programs and projects.

The Learning Agenda will incorporate four interrelated components including (1) A set of long-term research questions (2) Learning activities for CCA's CCSS initiatives (3) Learning activities for CCA's programs and projects, and (4) Rapid learning activities across CCA. A key aspect of the Learning Agenda will be to ensure that the learnings emerging from its four components systematically inform CCA's evidence-building and decision-making practices, and lead to any course-correction that is required. The Learning Agenda will therefore lay out steps for sharing and acting on the learnings that emerge.

Future Steps

The M&E Framework will be revisited to reflect the ways in which CCA's strategy and role in the sector evolves. Future versions of the M&E Framework will incorporate the details and initiatives emerging from the CCSS to inform CCA's work and the sector more broadly. CCA will also strengthen its ability to learn from its work with the incorporation of an organization-wide Learning Agenda. The CCSS and the Learning Agenda will therefore be integrated into the M&E Framework to result in a revised Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework in 2022.

Some other elements that will comprise and influence the forthcoming MEL Framework will include:

- **SI Process Review.** The M&E team will conduct an internal data process review of the 2021 M&E Framework reporting, reflecting on all SI. The review will propose any relevant amendments to data collection processes, including survey design and administration, data hosting, and SI and their disaggregation.
- **Internal Engagement.** Internal engagement with CCA teams will be a priority for the year ahead and will involve dissemination of findings from this report, collecting feedback on the value and usefulness of the SI, providing updates on CCA's current learning activities, and holding sessions with CCA leadership and teams to finalize the Learning Agenda. Additionally, the Strategy and Development team will continue to provide updates to teams on the CCSS and its initiatives and the M&E team will present the revised MEL Framework to teams to socialize them on how it covers all aspects of CCA's work.
- **Data Management.** To address the issue of comparing historical data, CCA engaged an external firm which will develop a database and host it online, providing

all necessary security protocols. CCA will continue to work on honing data collection methods and adopt new approaches to address data quality issues. CCA will explore further consolidation to bring together some SI data sources (especially internal tracking documents) into a single platform, allowing for more streamlined data collection, storage, analysis, and reporting processes.

- **Evaluations.** External evaluations provide deeper learning opportunities for CCA's programs and projects and complement the SI data analysis and learning activities. External evaluations for CCA programs and projects have not been conducted to date; however, a donor-led mid-term evaluation is expected for the Market Strengthening project in 2022.
- **External Engagement.** In 2022, CCA will continue to expand on its high-level engagement activities conducted by the CEO, Chief of Staff and External Affairs, and the newly formed Global Networks & Partnerships (GN&P) team.
- **Sectoral MEL.** At the sector level, knowledge sharing and adaptive learning to better inform evidence, policy making, funding priorities, and technology/solutions remain important issues. CCA will continue to define its role to inform these issues, and the incorporation of the CCSS and Learning Agenda in 2022 will aid in these efforts. CCA will also coordinate with external partners (such as SEforAll, ESMAP, EnDEV etc.) to discuss the larger MEL issues facing the sector.

CCA is eagerly anticipating the implementation of the CCSS and the incorporation of the Learning Agenda to continue using its forthcoming MEL Framework as a tool to better advance its mission to achieve universal access to clean cooking.

Standard Indicator 2020 and 2021 Data⁵

Universal Access to Clean Cooking by 2030	2020 Data	Disaggregation	2021 Data	Disaggregation
UA1. Percent of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels [SDG 7.1.2]	63% (2018)	Countries CCA supported in 2020 (2018 data): Bangladesh 24%; Benin 5%; Botswana 53%; Burkina Faso 10%; Burundi <5%; Cambodia 22%; China 64%; Colombia 93%; Democratic Republic of Congo <5%; Ethiopia 5%; Ghana 28%; Haiti <5%; India 49%; Kenya 10%; Lesotho 39%; Madagascar <5%; Malawi <5%; Mali <5%; Mexico 84%; Mozambique <5%; Nepal 29%; Nigeria 10%; Rwanda <5%; Senegal 23%; Somalia <5%; South Africa 85%; Tanzania <5%; Togo 9%; Uganda <5%; Zambia 13% CCA targeted populations: Urban Haiti 29% (n=3,218 in 2019)	66% (2019)	Countries CCA supported in 2021 (2019 data): Bangladesh 23%; Benin <5%; Bolivia 86%; Burkina Faso 10%; Burundi <5%; Cambodia 31%; Chile 100%; Colombia 94%; Democratic Republic of Congo <5%; El Salvador 89%; Ethiopia 7%; Gabon 88%; Ghana 23%; Guatemala 49%; Haiti <5%; Honduras 45%; India 64%; Kenya 17%; Lesotho 39%; Madagascar <5%; Malawi<5%; Mali <5%; Mexico 85%; Mozambique 5%; Nepal 31%; Nicaragua 55% Nigeria 13%; Panama 100%; Paraguay 68%; Peru 83%; South Africa 86% ;Rwanda <5%; Senegal 24%; Somalia <5%; Tanzania <5%; Togo 9%; Uganda <5%; Zambia 16%

Support the growth of clean cooking enterprises	2020 Data	Disaggregation	2021 Data	Disaggregation
CCI1. Number of enterprises in the clean cooking industry	140 (2020)	Profitable: 11 of 35 survey respondents in 2019	168 (2021)	Profitable: 60 of 63 survey respondents in 2020
CCI2. Percent change in US\$ investment in clean cooking industry	+75% (2018-2019, n25)	Investment type: Debt +20% (2018-2019, n11); Equity: +144% (2018-2019, n11); Grant: +42% (2018- 2019, n19) Investor type: Private or semi-private funding +42% (2018-2019, n17)	-14% (2019-2020, n= 32 of 60)	Investment type: Debt: -22% (2019-2020, n32); Equity: -16% (2019-2020, n32); Grant: +16% (2019-2020, n32) Investor type: Public: -6% (2019-2020, n32); Other: -14% (2019-2020, n32)
CCI3. Percent change in US\$ revenue of clean cooking industry enterprises year-over-year	+19% (2018-2019, n35)	None	-12% (2019-2020, n=40)	None

Support the growth of clean cooking enterprises	2020 Data	Disaggregation	2021 Data	Disaggregation
CCE1. US\$ revenue of supported enterprises	\$22,867,007 (2019, n=12 of 17 enterprises)	None	\$58,739,200 (2020, n=18 of 20 enterprises)	None
CCE2. Number of employees of supported enterprises	1,796 (2019, n=12 of 17 enterprises)	56% female in total 789 in management, 38% female 1,155 full-time, 43% female 641 part-time, 79% female	1,741 Employees (2020, n=17 of 20 enterprises)	37% female in total 228 in management, 29% female 1,678 full-time, 37% female 63 part-time, 30% female
CCE3. Number of countries of operation for supported enterprises	16 (2019, n=12 of 17 enterprises)	Countries of operation: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Somaliland (Somalia), Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia in 2020 Region: East Asia and Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa Countries by income level: 31% low income, 50% lower middle income, 19% upper middle income	32 (2020, n=18 of 20 enterprises)	Countries of operation: Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cameroon, Columbia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Mexico, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Taiwan, Tanzania, Uganda, UK, USA, Zambia Region: East Asia and Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa Countries by income level⁶: 25% low income, 44% lower middle income, 13% upper middle income, 19% high income

Support the growth of clean cooking enterprises	2020 Data	Disaggregation	2021 Data	Disaggregation
CCE4. Number of stoves sold by supported enterprises	390,153 stoves sold (2019, n=9 of 17 enterprises)	Country data: Cambodia 876; India 133,180; Kenya 241,560; Lesotho 3,300; Mexico 431; Mozambique 600; Nepal 6,579; Rwanda 100; Uganda 700; Zambia 2,827 Sales to distributors 81,425; Sales to consumers 86,234 Stove type: Biogas 6,562; Charcoal 170,825; LPG 12,526; Pellet 3,427; Wood 196,813	539,085 stoves sold (2020, n=17 of 20 enterprises)	Country data: Australia 60; Bangladesh 107; Cambodia 1,203; DRC 1,131; Kenya 137,306; Nigeria 2,647; Rwanda 220; Somalia 61,553; Sierra Leone 2,756; Sudan 45; Tanzania 3,748; Uganda 3,155; Zambia 51,436; Unreported 273,718 Sales to customers 157,329; Sales to distributors 381,756 Stove type: Artisan-crafted portable solid-fuel stove 10; Artisan-crafted stationary stove 340; Biogas stove 1310; Electric cooker (multi-use pressure cooker) 425; LPG/cooking gas stove 11,106; Manufactured portable solid-fuel stove 252,176; Unreported 273,718
CCE5. Average of company growth rates in stove sales year-over-year for supported enterprises	13.8% (2018-2019, n=3 of 17 enterprises)	None	34% (2019-2020, n=8 of 20 enterprises)	None
CCE6. Quantity of fuel sold by supported enterprises	68.9 million megaJoules (2019, n=5 of 17 enterprises)	Fuel type (MJ): Briquettes 61 million; Biomass pellets 7.5 million; LPG 92,400 Country (MJ): Cambodia 19.4 million; Kenya 42 million; Mozambique 360,000; Rwanda 92,4000; Zambia 7.1 million	99.8 million megajoules (2020, n=8 of 20 enterprises)	Fuel type (MJ): Charcoal briquettes 24.7 million; Biogas 4.3 million; Biomass pellets 10.9 million; LPG 17.9 million; Non-charred briquettes 41.9 million Country (MJ): Bangladesh 666,488; Cambodia 27.9 million; Democratic Republic of Congo 138,600; Haiti 5.9 million; Kenya 48.5 million; South Africa 5.5 million; Zambia 10.9 million
CCE7. Average of company growth rates in fuel sales year-over-year for supported enterprise	54% (2018-2019, n=4 of 17 enterprises)	None	22% (2019-2020, n=4 of 20 enterprises)	None

Support the growth of clean cooking enterprises	2020 Data	Disaggregation	2021 Data	Disaggregation
CCE8. Grants as a proportion of total investment for supported enterprises	21% (all years of investment for enterprises supported in 2020, n=10 of 17 enterprises)	None	10% (all years of investment for enterprises supported in 2020, n=17 of 20 enterprises)	None
CCE9. Percent of supported enterprises that show improvement on the Gender Diagnostic assessment	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
CCE10. Number of enterprises supported by the Alliance	6 (2019)	Technical assistance for capital raising, growth strategy, impact, partnership development, and product R&D. Enterprise role in the value chain: 2019 Specialist (2), Vertically Integrated (4)	20 (2020)	Technical assistance for capital raising, financial structuring, growth strategy, impact, operations, partnership development, and product R&D Enterprise role in the value chain: Not available

Increase consumer demand for clean cooking	2020 Data	Disaggregation	2021 Data	Disaggregation
CD1. Percent of target population able to identify a cleaner and more efficient cookstove or fuel	6% (2019, total n=3,218)	Gender: 5% female (n=2760)/ 9% male (n=303)/ 7% gender unknown (n=153) Country: Haiti only Urbanicity: no rural in sample/8% peri-urban (n=1981)/2% urban (n=1237)	Not available	Not available
CD2. Percent of target customers who would recommend a cleaner or more efficient cookstove or fuel to someone they know	74% (2019, total n=1,444)	Gender: 73% female (n=1186)/ 74% male (n=174)/4% gender unknown (n=84) Country: Haiti only Urbanicity: no rural in sample/72% peri-urban (n=892)/77% urban (n=552)	Not available	Not available
CD3. Number of people reached through demand generation activities of the Alliance	1,700,000 (2019)	Country: 1,100,000 in India; 600,000 in Nepal Media channel: Social media 1,102,000; Radio 600,000; Household visits 19,772; Events 18,317; Print collateral 95,000	Not available	Not available

Strengthen the enabling environment	2020 Data	Disaggregation	2021 Data	Disaggregation
EE1. Number of national policies and strategies supportive of the clean cooking sector in countries receiving CCA support	36 (2020)	Gender content: 19 have gender content; 15 unclear if contain gender content; 2 not applicable Adoption status: 31 full adopted; 3 drafted; 2 unclear adoption status Funding status: 1 fully funded; 23 not fully funded; 11 unclear funding status; 1 unclear funding status Policy type: 2 consumer subsidies; 1 tariff; 33 other Country: Bangladesh (3); China (1); Ethiopia (6); Ghana (3); Haiti (4); India (2); Kenya (7); Nepal (3); Rwanda (4); Uganda (3)	37 (2021)	Gender content: 19 have gender content; 16 unclear if contain gender content; 2 not applicable Adoption status: 32 full adopted; 3 drafted; 2 unclear adoption status Funding status: 1 fully funded; 23 not fully funded; 12 unclear funding status; 2 unclear funding status Policy type: 2 consumer subsidies; 1 tariff; 33 other Country: Bangladesh (3); China (1); Ethiopia (6); Ghana (3); Haiti (4); India (2); Kenya (7); Nepal (3); Rwanda (4); Uganda (4)

Strengthen the enabling environment	2020 Data	Disaggregation	2021 Data	Disaggregation
EE2. Number of countries receiving CCA support for standards related to cookstoves and fuels in countries	24 (2020)	<p>Status by country: 6 enacted into law; 1 drafted; 18 unknown</p> <p>Enforcement: 6 voluntary; 19 unknown</p> <p>ISO relationship: 5 based on TC 285; 2 not based on 285; 18 unknown</p> <p>Target tech: 5 multi-stove excluding solar cookers; 1 biomass and electric stoves only; 19 unknown</p>	25 (2021)	<p>Status by country: 3 enacted into law; 22 unknown</p> <p>Enforcement: 3 voluntary; 22 unknown</p> <p>ISO relationship: 3 based on 285; 22 unknown</p> <p>Target tech: 3 multi-stove excluding solar cookers; 22 unknown</p>
EE3. Number of people who attend CCA events or workshops	1,248 (2020)	<p>Role in sector: Researchers 70; Government policymakers 26; Implementors 12; Enterprise employees 112; Donors 36; Investors 39; Other 242; Not captured 617</p> <p>Gender: 37% female at events with gender captured</p>	3,679 (2021)	<p>Role in sector: Researchers 307; Government policymakers 66; Implementors 276; Enterprise employees 173; Donors 39; Investors 29; Other 295; Not captured 2494</p> <p>Gender: 41% female at 9 events with gender captured</p>
EE4. Number of CCA events or workshops	14 (2020)	Policy focus: 1 policy-focused; 13 not policy-focused	13 (2021)	Policy focus: 5 policy-focused; 8 not policy-focused
EE5. Number of research translation products disseminated by CCA	25 (2019); 27 (2020)	None	57 (2021)	None
EE6. Average engagement rate per post of CCA social media content	Twitter 1%; Facebook 0.1%; Instagram 2.6%; LinkedIn 0.6% (2020)	None	Twitter: 1% Facebook: 0.3% Instagram: 1.8% LinkedIn: 7.8% (2021)	None

Generate research, evidence, and learning	2020 Data	Disaggregation	2021 Data	Disaggregation
REL1. Number of views of CCA resources page	4,833 views (2020)	<p>Continent: North America 36%; Europe 24%; Africa 22%; Asia 16%; South America 2%</p> <p>Average visitor session duration: 1:42 minutes</p> <p>Visit platform: Desktop 91%; Mobile 8%; Tablet 1%</p> <p>Landing page: Homepage 35%; Resources 28%; Other 16%;</p>	6,345 views (2021)	<p>Continent: Americas (32%), Europe (26%), Africa (21%), Asia (19%), Oceania (2%)</p> <p>Average Session Duration: 1:03 minutes</p> <p>Visit Platform: Desktop (92%), Mobile (7%), Tablet (1%)</p> <p>Landing Page: Homepage (50%), Reports & Tools (18%), Other (32%)</p>
REL2. Number of reports published with CCA input	14 (2020)	<p>Topic: Policy 5; Markets 4; Sector status 3; Scientific or technical research 1; Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning 1</p> <p>Regional focus: South Asia 3; Sub-Saharan Africa 2; Not regionally focused 8</p> <p>Authors: Government of Nepal; World Bank/ESMAP; REN21; UN DESA; W. Champion and A. Grieshop; ENEA; Spark+ Fund; PowerforAll</p>	7 (2021)	<p>Topic: Policy (2); Markets (4); Sector status (5); Scientific or technical research (0); Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (0)</p> <p>Regional focus: Not available</p> <p>Authors: Sustainable Energy for All, REN21, United Nations, IRENA, IEA</p>
REL3. Number of CCA authored publications	10 (2020)	<p>Topic: Markets 2; Sector status 4; Scientific or technical research 1; Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning 2; Tools 1</p>	33 (2021)	<p>Topic: Markets 2; Sector status 1; Country status 13; Scientific or technical research 13; Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning 1; Tools 0; Standards 3</p>
REL4. Number of mentions of CCA publications	Not tracked	None	158 Twitter mentions; 199 other mentions (2021)	None

Notes

1. The SI data values in the report are from different years depending on the year the SI data were available (e.g., some enterprise data are reported on previous year records, while SI data collected in-house are for the year of the report). Therefore, for clarity, all SI data presented are accompanied by a year.
2. These 168 enterprises do not comprise the full industry. Moving forward, CCA plans to expand this view of the industry by identifying additional enterprises not currently in the dataset.
3. The number of CCA-supported enterprises providing data also varies across SI, as some SI capture values that are not applicable to all enterprises (e.g., some enterprises only sell stoves or only sell fuel, while others sell both).
4. A megajoule is a unit of energy and is used to standardize different fuel types.
5. The SI data values presented in this report are from different years. Therefore, for clarity, all SI data presented are accompanied by a year in these tables. The number of CCA-supported enterprises providing data also varies across SI, as some SI capture values that are not applicable to all enterprises (e.g., some enterprises only sell stoves or only sell fuel, while others sell both).
6. Source: World Bank country classification by income level linked [here](#).
7. A megajoule (MJ) is a unit of energy and is used to standardize different fuel types.



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info@cleancooking.org