

References for 10 Key Co-benefits of Clean Cooking for Climate, Nature and Communities

-
- ⁱ Edenhofer et al (2014). IPCC: Summary for policymakers.
- ⁱⁱ Bond et al (2013). Bounding the role of black carbon in the climate system: A scientific assessment. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres* (118).
- ⁱⁱⁱ Clean Cooking Alliance (2021). Clean Cooking Critical to Achieving COP26 Climate Goals.
- ^{iv} Gold Standard: [Improved Woodstoves in Udaipur — Helping Women and Environment](#).
- ^v C-Quest Capital (2022). Clean Cooking Avoidance Removals Nexus.
- ^{vi} Clean Development Mechanism: AMS-II.G.: Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass — Version 12.0.
- ^{vii} Renshaw, C. (2021). Wood to charcoal conversion rates in sub-Saharan Africa. C-Quest Capital Technical Note.
- ^{viii} Global Environment Facility (2019). Wood-saving cookstoves are helping Zambia cut forest loss.
- ^{ix} Ghoshal et al (2017). Impact of biogas interventions on forest biomass and regeneration in southern India. *Global Ecology and Conservation* (11).
- ^x Kijani Forestry. <https://kijaniforestry.com/>
- ^{xi} C-Quest Capital (2022). Clean Cooking Avoidance Removals Nexus.
- ^{xii} Agarwala et al (2017). Impact of biogas interventions on forest biomass and regeneration in southern India. *Global Ecology and Conservation* (11).
- ^{xiii} WWF-Switzerland (2020). Protecting the climate and tigers with Fairtrade rice.
- ^{xiv} WWF-Switzerland (2020). Small stoves protect giant pandas.
- ^{xv} South Pole (2021). Clean cookstoves saving the Giant Panda with WWF.
- ^{xvi} IEA, IRENA, UN, World Bank, and WHO (2022). Tracking SDG7 progress across targets: Indicators and data.
- ^{xvii} Clean Cooking Alliance (2019). Tanzania.
- ^{xviii} McDuffie et al (2021), Source sector and fuel contributions to ambient PM_{2.5} and attributable mortality across multiple spatial scales. *Nature Communications* (12).
- ^{xix} World Health Organization (2018). Burden of disease from household air pollution for 2016: Summary of results.
- ^{xx} McDuffie et al (2021), Source sector and fuel contributions to ambient PM_{2.5} and attributable mortality across multiple spatial scales. *Nature Communications* (12).
- ^{xxi} Gold Standard (2022). Health Impacts: Averted Disability-Adjusted Life Years (ADALYs).
- ^{xxii} Gill-Wiehl et al (2021). What's in a stove? A review of the user preferences in improved stove designs. *Energy Research & Social Science* (81).
- ^{xxiii} World Health Organization (2016). Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children.
- ^{xxiv} Clean Cooking Alliance (2021). Gender and Clean Cooking.
- ^{xxv} Jagoe et al (2020). Sharing the burden: Shifts in family time use, agency and gender dynamics after introduction of new cookstoves in rural Kenya. *Energy Research & Social Science* (64).
- ^{xxvi} Clean Cooking Alliance (2021). Clean Cooking Can Empower Women: A New Financial Tool Could Help Determine What That's Worth.
- ^{xxvii} Burn: [Our stoves have impacted 7M+ lives](#).
- ^{xxviii} Agarwala et al (2017). Impact of biogas interventions on forest biomass and regeneration in southern India. *Global Ecology and Conservation* (11).
- ^{xxix} Myclimate (2019). Forest Conservation through Efficient Cook Stoves in the Himalayas.
- ^{xxx} Berkouwer, S. & Dean, J. (2022). Credit, attention, and externalities in the adoption of energy efficient technologies by low-income households.
- ^{xxxi} Burn: [Our stoves have impacted 7M+ lives](#).
- ^{xxxii} [Sguazzin, A. \(2022\). KOKO Aims to Replace Charcoal in \\$47 Billion Cooking Fuel Market. Bloomberg Green \(26 January 2022\).](#)
- ^{xxxiii} ELRHA: [ECOCA end-to-end: Installations, distribution, network](#).
- ^{xxxiv} Burn: [Our stoves have impacted 7M+ lives](#).
- ^{xxxv} WWF-Switzerland (2020). Entrepreneurship and reforestation for a more sustainable development in Madagascar.
- ^{xxxvi} Winter, J. (2021). Cookstove-Biochar Ecosystems for Clean Cooking and Soil Restoration in Bangladesh.
- ^{xxxvii} UNITAR (2022). The State of the Humanitarian Energy Sector: Challenges, Progress and Issues in 2022.
- ^{xxxviii} FAO & UNHCR (2018). Managing forests in displacement settings: Guidance on the use of planted and natural forests to supply forest products and build resilience in displaced and host communities.
- ^{xxxix} ELRHA: [ECOCA end-to-end: Installations, distribution, network](#).