



Can evidence supporting health co-benefits unlock new revenue to scale up clean cooking?



protecting health and climate

Ashlinn Quinn, Ph.D. Berkeley Air Monitoring Group Prince Mahidol Award Conference January 27, 2023

A third of the global population (2.4 billion people) cooks with biomass fuels (e.g. wood, charcoal, dung)



By nature of their typical domestic roles, women (and children) are highly exposed Cooking this way results in **Household Air Pollution** which was responsible for 2.3 million deaths in 2019 (4% of all global deaths)



Health Effects Institute 2020, IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO 2022

Little progress toward scale in last 20 years



- Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking still at only 69%
- Only 1% annual increase in access to clean cooking fuels between 2010 and 2020.

AND:



- Number of people without access in Sub-Saharan Africa is increasing
- African population without access to clean cooking set to increase by 20 million/year through 2030

IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO 2022

World Bank (ESMAP and Ci-Dev)- funded project with Berkeley Air Monitoring Group

Central Question:

Can quantification (and subsequent monetization) of co-benefits from clean cooking interventions (health, gender, and short-lived climate pollutants) catalyze transitions to clean cooking, via results-based finance?

Health impact methodology: averted disabilityadjusted life-years (aDALYs)

aDALYS = metric of averted illness and mortality attributable to the clean cooking system

(Gold Standard Methodology)



We implemented this methodology in Kenya among a group of biogas adopters (and matched controls)



Project implementer: Sistema.bio



The health impact is calculated based on reduction in *exposure to particulate matter* (PM_{2.5}) and its known relationships to ill health.

Personal Exposure Measurement: baseline and project scenarios



48-hour deployment of the UPAS personal air pollution monitor (measures PM2.5)





Filter weighing

 $PM_{2.5}$ collects on a filter, must be pre- and postweighed at the same facility.



Post-deployment filter

Precision pre- and postdeployment filter weighing (repeated 6x/filter) determines PM_{2.5} concentration



PM2.5 filter-weighing robot in the lab at Colorado State University

Household Energy Intervention Tool (HAPIT) estimates aDALYs

https://householdenergy.shinyapps.io/hapit3/

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HAPIT 3.1.1	=					
Overview	Introduction –		Select a	Coun	itry	
📥 Inputs	Welcome to HAPIT!		Select a Country			
Health Impacts	HAPIT estimates health changes due to interventions designed to		Kenya			•
Documentation	members currently using unclean fuels (wood, dung, coal, kerosene, and others). These interventions could be due to cleaner burning					
🛓 Downloads	stoves, cleaner fuels, providing chimneys or other ventilation changes, movement of the traditional hearth to a different location,					

Inputs: $PM_{2.5}$ exposure reductions, lifespan of intervention, number of homes targeted, and percent of homes using intervention.

Applies integrated $PM_{2.5}$ exposure-risk curves for diseases known to be associated with air pollution exposure and aggregates impact into aDALYs.

(Impact observed, results currently under review)



In Parallel...

The project also refined measures to quantify other co-benefits of clean cookstove adoption:









Gender impact for women

Related project: Clean Impact Bond (CIB) - A project of The International Finance Corporation & partners

On a pilot basis, took the next step toward mobilization of finance:

First **development impact bond** in the clean cooking sector

 innovative blended finance instrument, centered on quantification and sale of cookstove co-benefits to philanthropic outcome buyers)

(Certification of impact currently underway)







