# Measuring Time Savings Generated by the Clean Cook Stoves Programme, Honduras

Document Prepared By W+ team for HIVOS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>W+ Project Name</strong></th>
<th>Measuring Time Savings generated by the Clean Cook Stoves Programme: The Sustainable Energy Access Fund for Poverty Reduction in Central America.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>W+ Project ID</strong></td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Version</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date of Report</strong></td>
<td>October 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prepared By</strong></td>
<td>W+ Team, WOCAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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1. PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the W+ Project

WOCAN W+ team has been commissioned by HIVOS to apply the W+ Standard to the existing Clean Cook Stoves Programme. This Programme is a component of the Sustainable Energy Access Fund for Poverty Reduction in Central America (FOCAEP) whose aim is to promote an enabling market for efficient and clean cook stoves by strengthening local capacity in the production and distribution of cook stoves, support micro finance institutions and banks to provide finance for cook stoves.

FOCAEP is a fund that promotes low powered technologies for poor communities. It is managed under the stewardship of three organizations: HIVOS, ENDEV (Energy access partnership financed by 6 donor countries) and BUN-CA (biomass users of Central America).

FOCAEP works through implementing partners that are located in different regions of Honduras and they include the following: AHDESA, FUDEIMFA, AHPROCAFE, ENASA among others. The implementing partners support the selling and installation of clean cook stoves.

Through the support of FOCAEP, the implementing partners are responsible for selling and installation of clean cook stoves. The Justa stove, measuring 16 “ x 24” is fitted into the kitchen before the cook stove can be used. User households are expected to provide co-financing in the form of purchased materials to complete the integration of the stove as well as payment for the mason for installation of the kit. This results in FOCAEP covering approximately 50% of the cost of the stove, with the user contributing the other 50%.

The programme is in the process of achieving method validation with the Gold Standard to enable HIVOS to earn carbon credits. It is anticipated that the programme will be registered with the Gold Standard Registry by the end of 2015.

The main objective of the W+ project is as follows:

- To quantify the time saved by women through the use of the improved cook stoves using the W+ Time method and to understand how women have used the time saved;
- To generate W+ Time units that can be sold, to generate revenues for women’s groups;
- To identify mechanisms for revenue sharing with women beneficiaries.
1.2 Project Type(s)
The W+ project will be applied to the renewable energy sector. In particular, it will measure time saved by women as a result of the installation and use of the improved firewood cook stove.

1.3 W+ Project Developer(s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization name</th>
<th>Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (HIVOS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact person</td>
<td>Harry Clemens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Programme Officer, Carbon Finance and Renewable Energy</td>
</tr>
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<td>HIVOS HQ, Raamweg 16, 2596 HL, The Hague, The Netherlands</td>
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<td>+31 (0) 703765500</td>
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<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hclemens@hivos.org">hclemens@hivos.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4 Other Entities Involved in the W+ Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization name</th>
<th>WOCAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Role in the project</td>
<td>Providing technical assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact person</td>
<td>Dr. Jeannette Gurung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>United Center, Level 41 323 Silom Road, Bangkok 10500, Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Off: 66(0)81 871 2508 Cell: 66(0)87 993 0096 Fax: 662 631 0334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jeannettegurung@wocan.org">jeannettegurung@wocan.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5 W+ Project Start Date
The project start date is August 2015. The start date indicates the time when the feasibility study for W+ was commenced.
1.6 W+ Project Crediting Period
The W+ Standard allows for back crediting for a period of two years, so the Clean Cook stoves that are functional as of two years ago are eligible for the W+ measurement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Total Years/Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August 2015</td>
<td>February- April 2016</td>
<td>2 years/24 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.7 Description of the W+ Project Activity (ies)
Following the initial W+ feasibility assessment conducted in August 2015, the application of the W+ Time Method will include the following activities:

- Adjust the variables in the Time formula to suit the cook stove context
- Adjust the survey questionnaire accordingly
- Select sample population for users and non-users
- Train enumerators to apply survey
- Implement the survey for users and non-users
- Analyse data
- Prepare monitoring report
- Verification visit and preparation of report by external auditor

1.8 W+ Project Boundary and Scope
The Improved Firewood Cook Stove Programme is implemented by FOCAEP and its partner organizations in 10 of the 18 Departments of Honduras. The W+ project will focus on the following Departments: Francisco Morazán, Comayagua, El Paraiso, La Paz, Intibucá, Lempira, Copán, Ocotepeque, Olancho, Yoro.

The project locations are described in relation to the working areas of the partner organizations:

Table 1: Project Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner Organizations</th>
<th>Work Area</th>
<th>GPS Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AHDESA</td>
<td>Tegucigalpa</td>
<td>14° 1’2.50&quot;N 87°11’20.84&quot;W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHPROCAFE</td>
<td>Tegucigalpa</td>
<td>14° 6'13.14&quot;N 87°10'49.67&quot;W*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOMUPL</td>
<td>Marcala, La Paz</td>
<td>14° 9’17.14&quot;N 88° 2’16.59&quot;W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENASA</td>
<td>Tegucigalpa</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.9 Baseline Conditions Prior to W+ Project Initiation

The overall goal of the Sustainable Energy Access Fund for Poverty Reduction in Central America is to promote an enabling market for efficient and clean cook stoves by strengthening local capacity in the production and distribution of cook stoves, support micro finance institutions and banks to provide finance for cook stoves.

FOCAEP is a fund that promotes low powered technologies for poor communities. It is managed under the stewardship of three organizations: HIVOS, ENDEV (Energy access partnership financed by 6 donor countries) and BUN-CA (biomass users of Central America).

FOCAEP works through implementing partners that are located in different regions of Honduras and they include the following: AHDESA, FUDEIMFA, AHPROCAFE, ENASA among others. The implementing partners support the selling and installation of clean cook stoves.

Through the support of FOCAEP, the implementing partners are responsible for selling and installation of clean cook stoves. The Justa stove, measuring 16 “ x 24” is fitted into the kitchen before the cook stove can be used. User households are expected to provide co-financing in the form of purchased materials to complete the integration of the stove as well as payment for the mason for installation of the kit. This results in FOCAEP covering approximately 50% of the cost of the stove, with the user contributing the other 50%.

The programme is in the process of achieving method validation with the Gold Standard to enable HIVOS to earn carbon credits. It is anticipated that the programme will be registered with the Gold Standard Registry by the end of 2015.
Reported Benefits of the Justa cook stove

A feasibility study to assess the applicability of the W+ standard on the Justa cook stoves was conducted in August 2015. According to the assessment, the reported benefits of the Justa cook stove are numerous. In focus groups discussions followed by in depth interviews with respondents of user households, they outlined the benefits derived from the cook stove in the following order of importance:

Decreased consumption of firewood: There was unanimous consensus among users that the most significant benefit of the Justa cook stove has been the significant reduction in the use of fuel wood. Members reported almost half the number of total firewood usage in the new Justa stoves compared to traditional stoves. Women estimated that the Justa stove requires approximately 7 medium thickness sticks that can generate sufficient and evenly spread heat for cooking one time in a day. This will amount to approximately 21 medium thick sticks of firewood per day. By comparison, a traditional open cook stove requires more than double that amount of firewood, with a significantly thicker dimension.

There is also significant savings associated with decreased use of firewood. Some households reported significant savings in payment of fees to others for collection of firewood. With the installation of the Justa cook stove, firewood collection service is required two times a year. By comparison, a traditional stove may require three or four collections and each delivery costs approximately USD $10, amounting to a fairly significant amount.

This is consistent with the results of the KPT that show that while two hours is required for each firewood collection trip, the frequency is cut in half to meet fuel wood needs for the Justa stove.

Decreased smoke in kitchen: Respondents also were very satisfied with the decrease in smoke and soot that collects in the ceilings and walls of traditional cook stove users. Women especially reported that their homes were significantly cleaner, as were their cooking utensils with the installation of the Justa cook stove.

A visit to households still using traditional cook stoves showed a markedly smoky environment, and women reported higher incidence of eye irritation and sore throats directly attributed to the open fire. In two households, women claimed that their elderly parents’ asthma condition
were exacerbated by the smoke wafting into the bed rooms from the kitchen area. Health studies show that the concentration of particulate matters is higher than the average 20 ug/m3 standard set by the World Health Organization.

*Rapid cooking time*: All respondents noted the rapid cooking time that was achieved by the Justa cook stove. Additionally, the sustained heat generated by the cook stove allowed them to rapidly cook snacks or make tea and coffee for husbands on their return from work, or the occasional guests that arrived in between daily cooking times (breakfast, lunch or dinner).

The even spread of heat that is achieved by the Justa cook stove was another added benefit that allowed women to cook several items at the same time. Finally, the ability to multi task while also cooking was a feature that women found very desirable.

In some few cases, the installation of a baking oven as an additional feature was a highly desired, but not necessarily affordable feature for many women. The oven allowed women to bake cakes, pastries and meat both for home consumption as well as for sale in the local market.

**1.10 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks**

Though Honduras was ranked 105th out of 146 countries in the Gender Inequality Index of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP, 2011), the report states that Honduras is progressing faster on gender issues than on general welfare. Since the 1980’s the HDI has averaged in increase of 1.6% annually in Honduras. In its Government Plan (2002-2006) there is a specific commitment to “support participatory arrangements which promote equality of opportunities and gender equity”. Such political commitments have translated into the establishment of the National Institute for Women by Decree No. 232-98 of February 1999 and the approval of legislation in the CEDAW framework. Other concrete manifestations of political will are the formulation of sectoral policies such as the policy on gender equality in agriculture; the gender equality policy of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; the policy on sexual and reproductive health; the initiative for gender mainstreaming in the formulation of the national revenue and expenditure budget. As a result of the adoption of the National Policy for Women, there is a priority focus on the following areas: health; education and means of communication; the economy and poverty; violence; and social and political participation.

In line with the goal of laws and policy measures described above, it is hoped that the W+ project could contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment.
1.11 Project Developer’s Right to Engage in the Project

HIVOS, along with ENDEV (Energy access partnership financed by 6 donor countries) and BUN-CA (biomass users of Central America) is a key partner in FOCAEP, which is a fund that promotes low powered technologies for poor communities.

FOCAEP works through implementing partners that are located in different regions of Honduras and they include the following: AHDESA, FUDEIMFA, AHPROCAFE, ENASA among others. The implementing partners support the selling and installation of clean cook stoves.

1.12 Other Forms of Environmental or Social Credit

The programme is in the process of achieving method validation with the Gold Standard to enable HIVOS to earn carbon credits. A stakeholder feedback round was conducted in September 2015 and a reduction of 33,000 tons of emissions is anticipated in 7 years (2/3 tons of Co2 per year per cook stove). It is estimated that the programme will be registered with the Gold Standard Registry by the end of 2015.

1.13 Additional Information Relevant to the Project

Not Applicable

2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY INPUT

2.1 Gender and Stakeholder Analysis

A gender analysis was conducted with 43 women and men using a combination of tools such as the Activity profile, Access and Control Profile, 24 hour (s) clock. These were conducted in focus group discussions and individual interviews in selected households.

Results of the gender analysis demonstrate that the roles of women and men are fairly well delineated: most women are engaged in reproductive activities such as cooking, taking care of the family (elderly parents and children), cleaning the household etc. Very few women were engaged in productive activities (income generating activities) outside the household. Men on the other hand, were engaged in activities that can be considered to generate income outside the household.
In terms of access to resources such as extension and other services such as loan mechanisms, or market opportunities and trainings both women and men reported that they had little or no access to such services.

In terms of overall work responsibilities, women spend considerably significant amount of time in a day, often waking at 5 am to prepare food for the family and preparing children for school, while men began their day around 6 am. Women retire to bed in the evening around 10 pm, almost the same time as men. However, women reported having leisure time in between household chores during the day, when they “rested” or had time to socialise with their neighbors.

Perhaps the most significant issue for women is the limited economic opportunities available to them. Women’s household roles limit their mobility outside the home and considerably inhibiting their economic aspirations. In some cases where women reported working outside their home, they were confronted with a situational imperative, forcing them to balance the competing demands on their time between reproductive and productive activities. In almost all cases, men rarely assisted women with household or reproductive activities.

In the context of the changes in one or all the W+ Domains, a stakeholder analysis is required to assess all the external influences (outside the project) that may potentially affect the outcomes. In the sites visited, the only additional factors of influence are those activities that are provided by the project partners beyond the installation of the Justa cook stove. These include capacity development initiatives aimed at addressing gender violence, with plans to introduce market development skills.

2.2 Results of Initial Stakeholder Consultation

There are several local women’s groups that have been established informally for providing support to victims of gender-based violence. Although there are no savings groups in the sites visited, the women expressed interest in forming groups for receiving skills training for small businesses. FOCAEP implementing partners, AHDESA and ENASA have future plans to establish revolving funds for small business enterprises and intend to provide business skills trainings and access to market opportunities and in discussions, they expressed interest in implementing the W+ benefit sharing mechanism.

3. SELECTION OF DOMAINS

3.1 Selection of W+ Domains

Assessing Outcomes in the Context of the W+ Standard
Health

The immediate outcome that can be attributed to the *Justa* cook stove is the improved health of women. While women respondents were able to attribute only basic improvements such as decreased eye irritation and respiratory ailments, tests demonstrate that the *Justa* outperformed traditional cook stoves in all three criteria: Efficiency, Emissions and Security.

Household Air Pollution (HAP) is considered one of the highest risk factors for ill health, leading to an estimated 3 million deaths according to the World Health Organization and also significantly contributing to outdoor pollution.

While no biomass stove in the world is yet clean enough to compare benefits generated by clean cooking such as gas and electricity, the *Justa* provides considerable reduction in HAP over traditional biomass stoves\(^1\).

However one of the more pertinent challenges that could adversely off-set the positive impacts of reduced HAP is the lack of any real understanding amongst user households of the dangerous effects of HAP. Except for a cursory understanding of smoke linked to eye irritation and sore throats, the majority of women were largely unaware of the life threatening impacts of HAP. According to project staff, this absence of awareness could potentially lead to lax attitudes to regular maintenance of the cook stoves as required: a point also reiterated by the Director of the Renewable Energy Center and the cook stove evaluation center at Zamarano.

Time

Another immediate outcome that can be attributed to the *Justa* cook stove is the considerable time saved achieved from reduced cooking time, freedom to multi task, and reduced time in cleaning pots, pans and the kitchen environment. Rough estimates by women show that there is time saving (s) of approximately 60 minutes a day.

Despite the considerable time savings that have been generated for women, they do not seem to view time as a valuable commodity that can be reallocated to activities that are associated

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\(^1\) A baseline to test reduction of indoor air pollution has been conducted with traditional models and a comparative study will be conducted with the *Justa* in the coming year.
with their well-being, be it economic or leisure. There is very little conscious articulation by women on how time savings have been reallocated to other activities.

Results of a gender analysis, using the time allocation method and activity profile demonstrate that women in the project are time poor. In terms of the gender division of labor, women are engaged in productive activities such as vegetable gardens and small livestock, while also assuming household or reproductive chores such as cooking, cleaning, caring for children, fetching water etc. Generally, reproductive work is ‘unpaid labor’. A normal day for women begins around 4 or 5 am and ends at 9 pm, resulting in an average of 16 hours a day.

In spite of the enormous labor contribution of women, their social status is relatively weak, particularly in decision making within the household. Decisions are more likely than not to be made by men in regard to type of crops, varieties and fertilizer, while women generally have a greater say in family expenses and pricing of produce.

The most common metric that is used to measure well-being is income. However, poverty is not only about absence of money; it is also about time poverty. This is a particular reality of poor, rural women and men and its deprivation binds them in a cycle of poverty because it is so closely tied to income poverty2.

Income & Assets
A relatively less significant immediate outcome but one that has tremendous intervention and gender transformative potential is income and assets. There are examples of a number of households that are engaged in the production of tortillas for local markets. The cooking surface, combined with the efficient heat distribution of the Justa stove makes it easier to cook larger amounts of tortillas than the traditional stove.

Knowledge and Skills

A similarly less significant outcome but also one that has tremendous transformative potential is knowledge and skills. Basic skills for the maintenance of the Justa cook stove have been provided for women (and men).

2 Time poverty has been defined as the minimum amount of time required to subsist. The relative measure of time poverty is tied to particular social contexts that deems the necessary requirements for subsistence (see Justine E. Huasheer July 27, 2015. Time Poverty as a New Metric for Conservation: Q&A with Yuta Masuda. Blog.Nature.org.)
Both project partners, FUDEIMFA and ENASA are keenly aware of the strategic potential of capacity development activities that are related to enhancing business development potential, using the “kitchen as a means to empower women”. At present, the potential for small business development remains untapped, and women have no access to information and services for loans and capacity services. This is further compounded by the lack of local organizational capacity among women.

ENASA and FUDEIMFA are engaged with existing local women’s groups to enhance their collective capacity through knowledge and skill development, particularly in areas of awareness building against gender based violence, community organization, and environmental conservation.

3.2 Description of the domain method (s) to be employed

Time Method and Scope
The W+ Time Method will employ the following indicators to measure time savings for women users of the Justa:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULTS CHAIN</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immediate Outcome</td>
<td>Increased discretionary time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Outcomes</td>
<td>Reduced drudgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased sharing of household work—men take on work that is normally considered that of women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Outcomes</td>
<td>Increased perception of well-being by women</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A do no harm indicator will be adhered to for the Time method, followed by corresponding questions included in the survey questionnaire. The Do No Harm questionnaire will be applied to fifty percent of the total sample size. For the time domain, the indicator for Do No Harm is: not less than 97% of both women and men report that the project has not caused any unwelcome and non-remunerated increase of time spent or either productive on reproductive activities (on daily activities excluding leisure time).

The Time Formula

The time formula was initially developed using the biogas technology. While many of the components of the formula are applicable to the context of the clean cook stove, some will need to be adjusted accordingly. What follows in below is the un-adapted version of the time formula:
\[ TS(S) = W_{c,p} \times P_{perf,c,f} \times \left[ \text{sum} (T_{S\text{coll},c,p} + T_{S\text{cc},c,p} + T_{S\text{subs},c,p}) - \text{sum} (T_{I wc,c,p} + T_{dca,c,p}) \right] \]

Where:

- **TS(S)** = Time saved by women during project operation that will be used for additional activities for women.
- **W_{c,n,p}** = Number of women user/beneficiaries within a cluster of “like” projects within a verification period
- **P_{perf,c,p}** = Project performance
- **T_{S\text{coll},c,p}** = Time saving as a result of reduced fuel collection times when project is operating as designed. Established by comparing time-use survey results of users vs. non-users within the same community and calibrated on a per-person basis.
- **T_{S\text{cc},c,p}** = Time saving as a result of reduction in cooking time and post-cooking clean-up times when project is operating as designed. Established by comparing time-use survey results of users vs. non-users within the same community and calibrated on a per-person basis.
- **T_{S\text{sub},c,p}** = Time saving as a result of substitution activities, such as activity shifting from women to men or time spent on project maintenance/technology application/training as result of project implementation and when project is operating as designed. Established by comparing Time User Survey results of Users Vs. Non Users (note: if there is no shift of work then TS Sub can be taken as 0)
- **T_{I wc,c,p}** = Time increased in collection of water after biogas installation, when the project is operating as designed. Established by comparing Time User Survey results of Users Vs. Non-Users. (*not relevant to the Justa*)
- **T_{dca,c,p}** = Time increased in collection of dung and application of manure after biogas installation, when the project in operating as designed. Established by comparing Time User Survey results of Users Vs. Non-Users (*not relevant to the Justa*)

**Calculation of P_{perf}:**

\[ P_{perf} = \% \text{ of biogas plant in operation} \times \% \text{ of biogas usage per day} \]

\% of biogas plant in operation = Number of days biogas plant is in operation /365
\% of biogas usage per day = Number of hours biogas is used for cooking/(total number hours for cooking cumulative of all stoves; biogas + Mud stove + Improved cook stove).

**3.3 Details for Each Selected Domain**

**Objective:**

Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management
To generate W+ Time Units

Immediate Outcome:
Women users of the Justa have increased discretionary time

Indicators:
Number of minutes/hours per day of women’s discretionary time.

Activities:
- Adjust the variables in the Time formula for the cook stove context
- Adjust the survey questionnaire accordingly
- Select sample population for users and non-users
- Implement the survey for users and non-users
- Analyze data
- Prepare monitoring report
- Verification visit and preparation of report by external auditor

Timeline:
All activities will be carried out in February - April 2016.

4. BENEFIT SHARING MECHANISM

A key requirement of the W+ Standard is to describe the system for a benefit sharing mechanism that would be capable of transferring Direct Share payments generated from the sale of W+ units, the purpose of which is to reward women for their contribution to the creation of W+ social asset units and to empower them by giving control over the Direct Share. The W+ Standard requires that a defined minimum payment, corresponding to at least 30% of the market price\(^3\) of all issued and transacted W+ units is to be made directly to primary women beneficiaries. This payment is called the “Direct Share”.

Although there are no savings groups in the sites visited, the women expressed interest in forming groups for receiving skills training for small businesses. FOCAEP implementing partners, AHDESA and ENASA have future plans to establish revolving funds for small business enterprises and intend to provide business skills trainings and access to market opportunities and in discussions, they expressed interest in implementing the W+ benefit sharing mechanism.

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\(^3\) The market price is the price at which a W+ unit is sold from an originating W+ Project Developer to a buyer.
5. MONITORING EVALUATION AND REPORTING PLAN

5.1 Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting Plan

Proposed approaches

Household survey will be conducted to measure time saved by women after the installation of the *justa* cook stoves. Data will be collected using a structured interview with biogas users and non-users. To triangulate the data, in-depth interviews will also be conducted with several respondents. Before carrying out the household survey, a two-day training will be carried out for the enumerators in each province by the WOCAN W+ team. The training ensures that each member of the enumerator team is sufficiently familiar with the survey and the key gender concepts and sensitivities that are required to ensure appropriate responses from the respondents. Additionally, the W+ team members will accompany the enumerators to each of their sites while conducting in-depth individual interviews to triangulate the trends that appeared from the previous day on interviews.

Sample size and method

Survey participants will be selected only from users who have used the *justa* under two years and less to ensure sufficient memory recall. First year users selected for the survey will be based on them having used the technology for more than 0.5 years, while second year users will be selected from those who have used the technology for at least 1.5 years.

Table 3. Time Method Monitoring Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULTS</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>TIME LINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End Outcome</td>
<td></td>
<td>NA⁴</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Outcome</td>
<td></td>
<td>NA⁴</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⁴ The end outcome and intermediate outcome will apply upon the implementation of the long-term recommended activities contained in the W+ viability assessment report. The assessment report contains the observation that while the installation of the *Justa* does indeed save time for women, there are limited opportunities for women to utilise the time for productive (economic) activities.

⁵ Same as above
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate Outcome</th>
<th>Women use increased time for income-generating and leisure activities</th>
<th>February - April 2016</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased discretionary time for women</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• PDD</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ø Adjust the variables in the Time formula for the cook stove context Ø Adjust the survey questionnaire accordingly Ø Select sample population for users and non-users Ø Implement the survey for users and non-users Ø Analyze data Ø Prepare monitoring report Ø Verification visit and preparation of report by external auditor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Evaluation Report</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Auditor Report</td>
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</tbody>
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