

The targets for indicators of sustainable development vary by country, but the overall aim of the PoA is to positively impact air quality, soil condition, quality and quantity of employment and income generation, livelihood of the poor, access to affordable and clean energy services, human and institutional capacity, access to investment, and technology transfer and technological self-reliance. PoA impacts on these indicators are further described below:

- Air quality – Use of project stoves reduces the end-users' exposure to household air pollution which is linked to many different diseases such as tuberculosis, asthma, cardiovascular and ocular diseases, peri-natal health outcomes and acute and chronic respiratory diseases. It is a major killer of children under 5 years worldwide and primarily affects women and children who spend extended periods in smoky kitchens. International health experts are currently working to determine the level of smoke reductions that would be required to improve health among those at high risk for respiratory illnesses due to smoke exposure. We can theorise that by reducing the exposure to smoke among young children, there is potential to mitigate future risk of respiratory illness.
- Soil quality – Reduced wood harvests for household cooking through use of project stoves, and associated reduction in deforestation and forest degradation which are the norm, are unlikely to deteriorate soil quality. Soil quality at a community level is expected to be enhanced due to reduced soil erosion from the reduction in tree felling.
- Quality and quantity of employment, and income generation – The PoA promotes locally made technologies, creating jobs and opportunities for income generation for women and men primarily in rural areas where subsistence agriculture is the main source of employment, in the fields of stove production and installation, stove promotion and marketing, logistical and administrative support, and monitoring.
- Livelihood of the poor – The PoA improves household resilience through reduced household expenditure on woodfuel purchase and reduced burden of collecting and transporting woodfuel from increasing distances. The project also has the potential to improve food security through improved household fuel security. Project stoves are safer than baseline stoves, protecting women and children from accidental burns and scalds, as the stove's body shields the fire to contain the heat and the stoves are stable to minimise the risk of tipping and spilling hot contents of pots.
- Access to affordable and clean energy services – The PoA focuses on promoting technologies that are affordable, appropriate for local context and accessible at local level.
- Human and institutional capacity – The PoA promotes training in stove production and installation, marketing and stove promotion, kitchen and woodfuel management, and conducts awareness on improved cookstoves.
- Access to investment – The CME provides opportunities for direct foreign investment and access to payment for environmental services in the form of carbon revenues.
- Technology transfer and technological self-reliance – the PoA facilitates transfer and adoption of appropriate (e.g. south-south, rural-rural) locally designed and tested technologies that do not involve exotic parts or tools and promote self-reliance.