

### **1. In Nepal, an LPG cylinder is around 15 kg and the weight of the cylinder with the gas inside is 30kg. How practical will it be to measure daily per meal use of LPG on scales?**

There are a number of options here.

- a) As it might be tricky to lift the cylinder on and off the weighing scales due to its weight. If possible, we recommend purchasing smaller cylinders for participants cooking with LPG. For example, in the previous Kenyan Cooking Diaries study, 3kg LPG cylinders were purchased with stove-top burners for these participants.
- b) Bigger cylinders, such as 15kg can be weighed using flat scales. Often the type that are used in butcher's or vegetable shops have a maximum weight range of 40kg. A cylinder usually weighs about the same as the gas inside it, so a 15kg cylinder would be 30kg so this would be within the range of the scales often used in butcher's or vegetable shops. In addition, you don't need to always take the cylinder on and off the scales, the cylinder can just be left on removing the need for repeated heavy lifting.
- c) Another option is to investigate the costs of using gas flow meters to measure gas consumption on bigger cylinders. They're used in households here in the UK, with piped natural gas collection. However, they're quite expensive (around \$80 with adaptors for LPG hoses) and often hard to find in countries where piped gas networks aren't common

### **2. Weighing fuel wood regularly may be problem as there are different stages of fuel wood use: women first collect the wood before processing the wood for cooking**

Weighing fuel wood just happens at one stage. Participants just need to put the wood in a bag to weigh it before they use it to cook.

### **3. Any tips on incentives you can provide to study participants without influencing their cooking behaviour?**

Really important question.

- Monetary incentives can influence/change fuel use and the foods people cook and so are usually **not** a good idea. If the cost of electricity is very low, monetary incentives may be okay as it is less likely to influence the choice of fuel use for cooking but it could still affect what food people buy and cook.
- Food incentives (e.g. bags of rice) are also not advised as they are highly likely to influence the menu.
- It is usually best to go for basic staples that we know people will be using but won't influence the menu or fuel use (e.g. cooking oil, sugar, laundry soap).

### **4. How much detail can be added into the Kobo Toolbox app by the researcher – for example detailed (ethnographic-type) fieldnotes may be useful?**

We've provided Kobo surveys ECO templates on the shared folder, which are completely editable. So, you could put in additional input fields for extra notes – e.g. a field at the end to say comment about any other details about the interaction you had with the participating cooks.

