Synthesis report: Partner's experiences

Questionnaire -> 9 experiences shared

Location:	Tanzania (4), Uganda (4), Kenya (1)
Target groups:	rural households (8), schools (7)
Stakeholders:	local governments (7)
Stoves:	7 different types

What are the problems/challenges and needs of the communities?

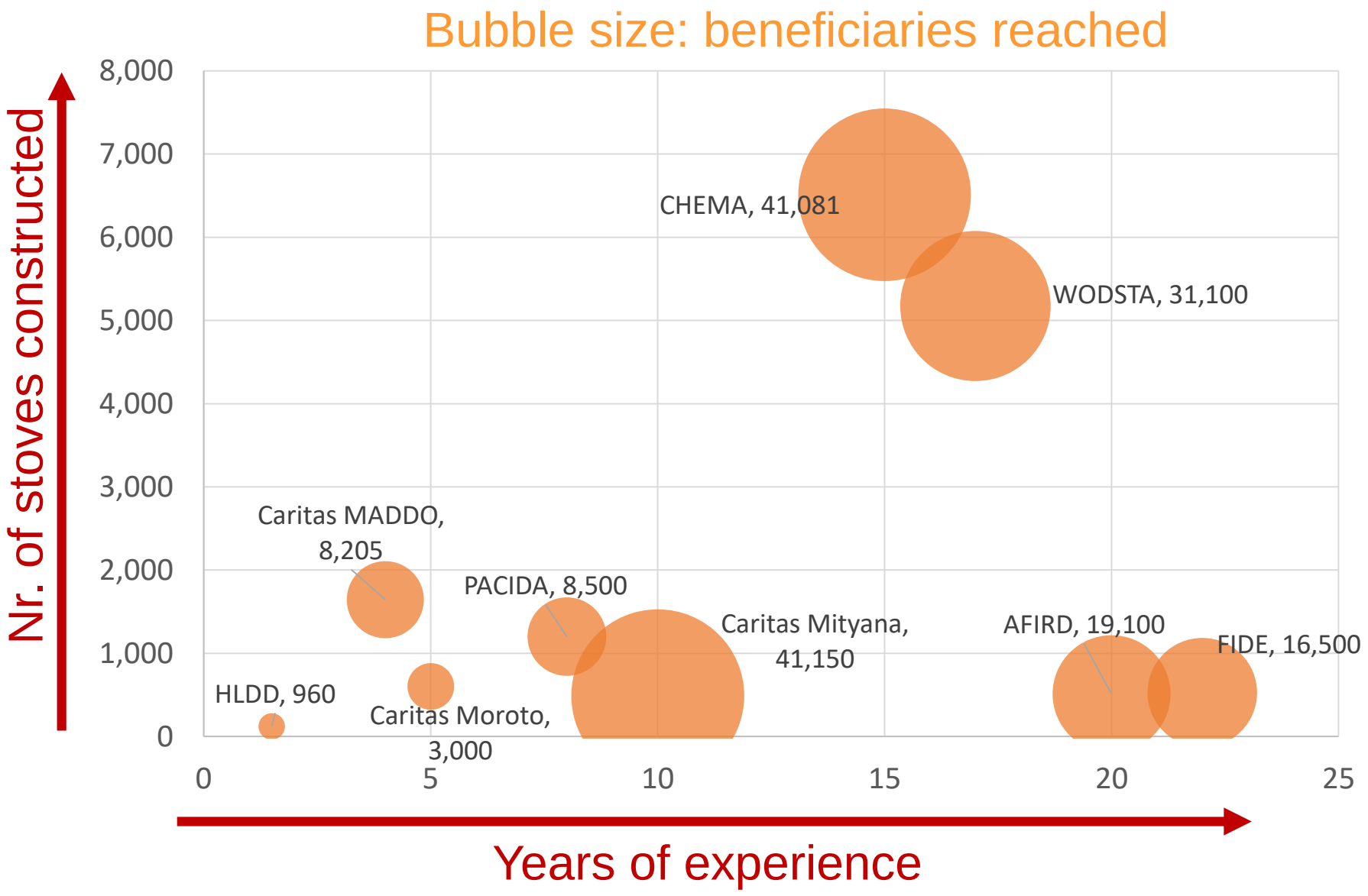
7/9 partners did an assessment of the communities' challenges and needs

Challenges

- Fuel scarcity and depletion, illegal collection of fire wood
- High costs to purchase fuel legally
- (Sexual) abuse and harassment during collection
- Amount of time spent for fire wood collection

Needs

- Fuel efficiency
- Affordable
- Durable
- Reduce smoke production
- Accommodate families of average 7 people
- Stoves needs to be built in


Bubble size: beneficiaries reached
Nr. of stoves constructed
8,000
7,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
CHEMA, 41,081
WODSTA, 31,100
Caritas MADDO, 8,205
PACIDA, 8,500
Caritas Mityana, 41,150
AFIRD, 19,100
FIDE, 16,500
HLDD, 960
Caritas Moroto, 3,000
0
5
10
15
20
25
Years of experience

Portable stove types

Portable mud stove	Basic metal stove with clay liner	Cement Stove	Rocket stove – Metal stove with clay liner
Diocese Moroto	PACIDA	WODSTA	HLDD, CHEMA
			
Price: 1.4 – 4 USD	Price: 4.3 USD	Price: 6- 14 USD	Price: 16 – 30 USD
Clay (anthill soil), grass	Clay, metal	Cement	Metal, clay bricks
• Cheapest model • Locally made • Requires constant maintenance	• Locally produced • Affordable	• Durable	• Durable • Can use firewood and charcoal • Not affordable without subsidies

Fixed stove types

Mud Lorena stove	Brick rocket stove	Institutional stove
Caritas Mityana, AFIRD, FIDE	MADDO	MADDO, AFIRD, Car. Mityana, PACIDA, WODSTA, FIDE, CHEMA
		 
Price: 5-12 USD	Price: 53 USD	Price: 163 – 580 USD
• Cheap • Locally made • Flexible design • Requires constant maintenance	• Durable • Not affordable without subsidies	• Durable • Flexible design

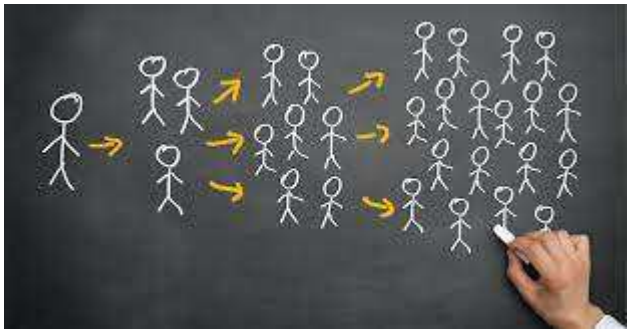
Disadvantages: require designated space, difficult for tenants

General advantages and disadvantages of fuel-efficient stoves

Advantages	Disadvantages
Save fuel	Fire needs to be well controlled
Less smoke	Does not provide warmth
Time saving	Stoves require maintenance
Safety	Wood needs tc
Maintain heat for long	Restrict certair food preparation (roasting, grilling, etc)
	Investment required

Requires a change of habits!

What approaches were used?



Several different approached used

Examples:

- Selected community members were trained to build the stoves. These built the stoves together with the local community. The households contributed their labor.
- Selected community members were trained to build the stoves for business purposes, so the beneficiaries can set up their own business with the stoves.
- Technicians and specifically trained personnel built the stoves in a central workshop, in particular for big institutionally used stoves. Households pay for the stoves.

Prerequisite:

- Community mobilization and awareness building

How were the stoves financed?

- Given out for free or subsidized (mainly to the trainers/disseminators)
- Customers pay full price
- The households build the stoves themselves, but materials are provide by the project/organization

How was the price per stove determined?

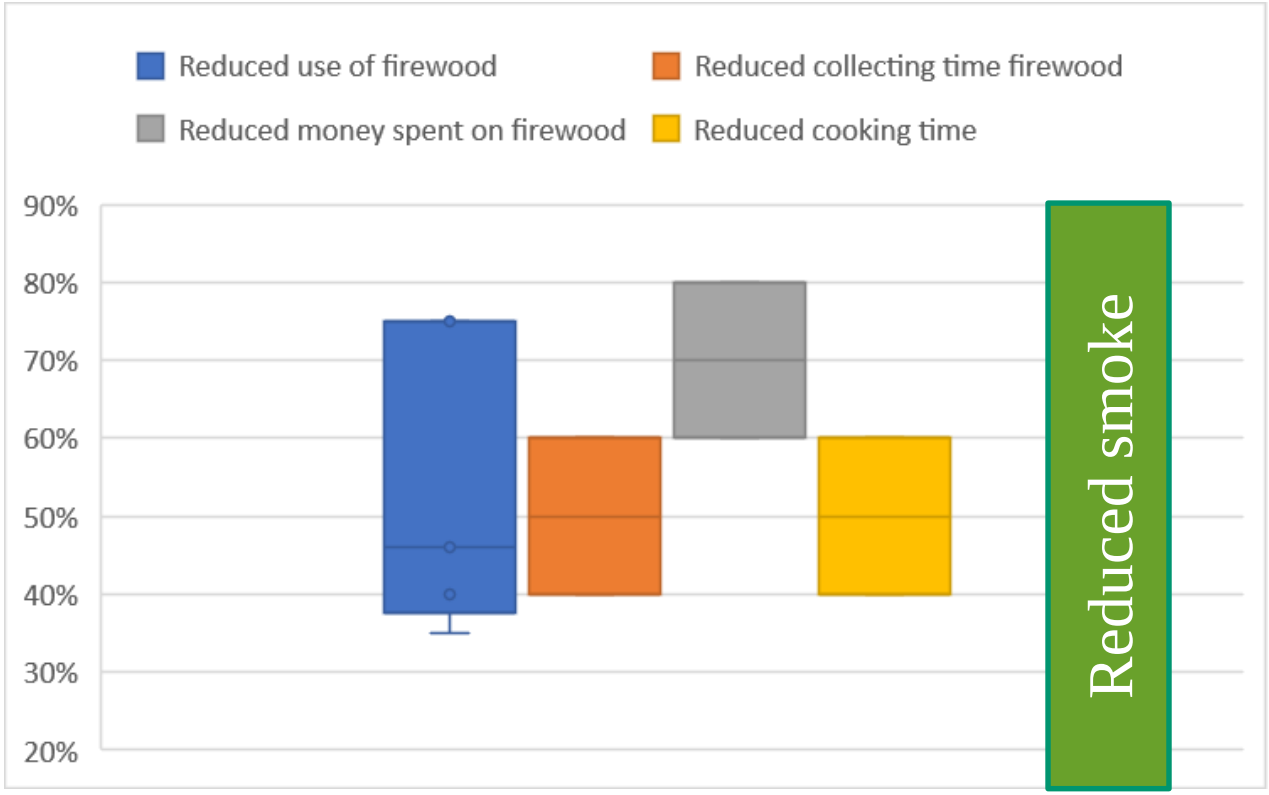
- Price per stove predominantly determined by the price of the materials
- Not calculated to make a buisness

What happened after the implementation?

Most partners (8/9) followed up after the implementation

- Instructions on repairs (5/9)
- Monitoring on impacts (8/9)

What were the impacts?



Challenges

Challenge	Reasons	Number mentioned
Affordability		6/9
	Lack of subsidizing	1/9
Reluctant uptake by communities		4/9
	Need of maintenance and handling appropriately	1/9
	Cultural tendencies	1/9
	Additional investments needed (eg adequate sauce pans)	1/9
Poor quality local building materials		1/9
Relying on external materials		1/9
Labor intensive for households		1/9
Lacking production capacities		1/9

Lessons learnt and recommendations

- Needs assessment prior to the intervention
- Awareness creation of the communities, including training on maintenance and handling of the stoves
- Capacity building of the implementing organization (training of the staff, knowledge sharing)
- Monitoring, impact assessments
- Considering other stoves as an alternative (eg solar)
- Subsidizing