

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

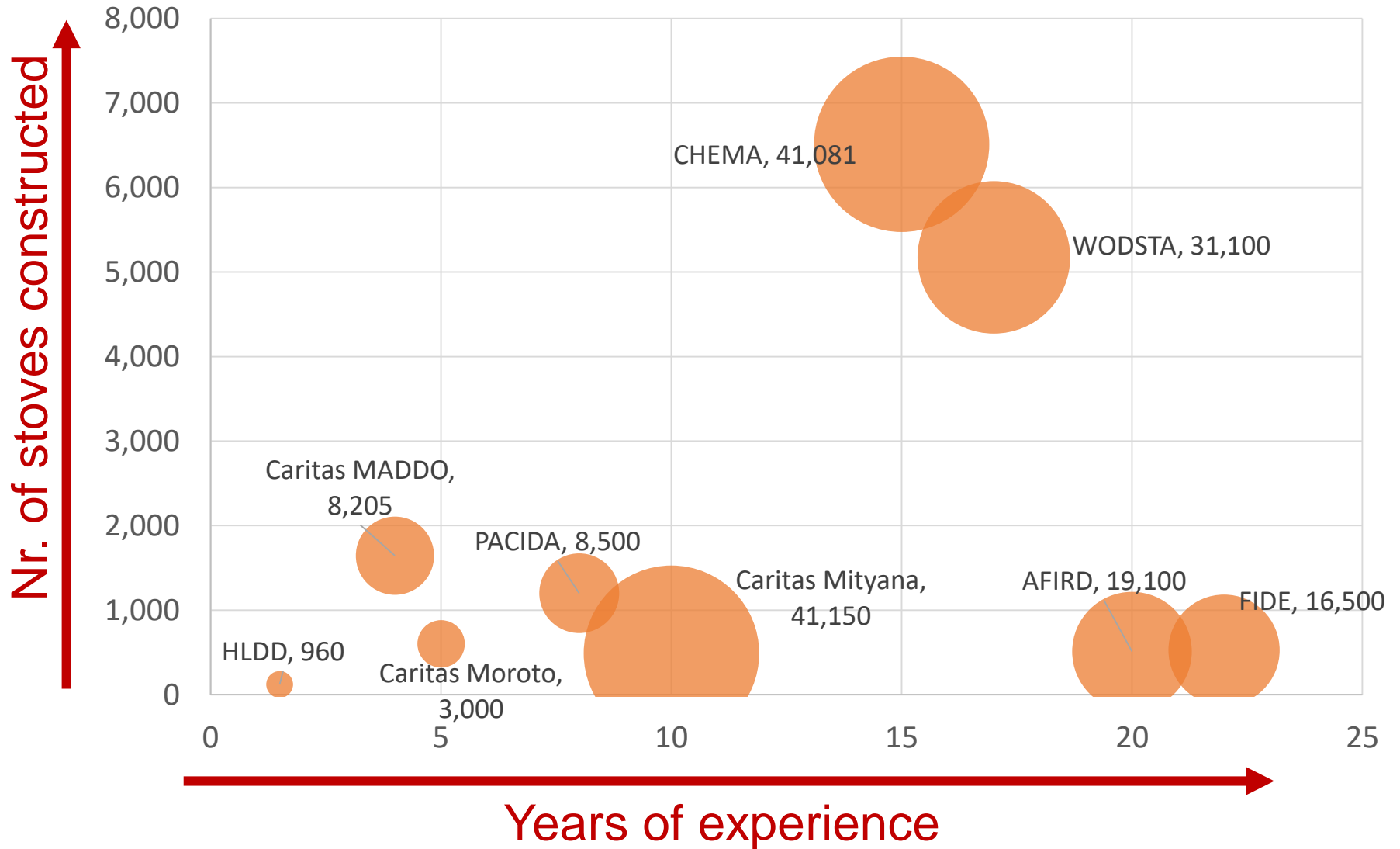
Challenges

- 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



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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheapest model • Locally made • Requires constant maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally produced • Affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheap • Locally made • Flexible design • Requires constant maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durable • Not affordable without subsidies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durable • Flexible design 	

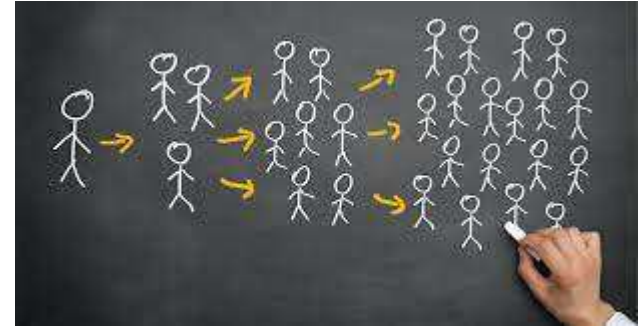
Disadvantages: require designated space, difficult for tenants

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 to Requires a
Maintain heat for long	Restrict certain change of habits! food preparation (roasting, grilling, etc)
	Investment required

What approaches were used?

Several different approaches 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?

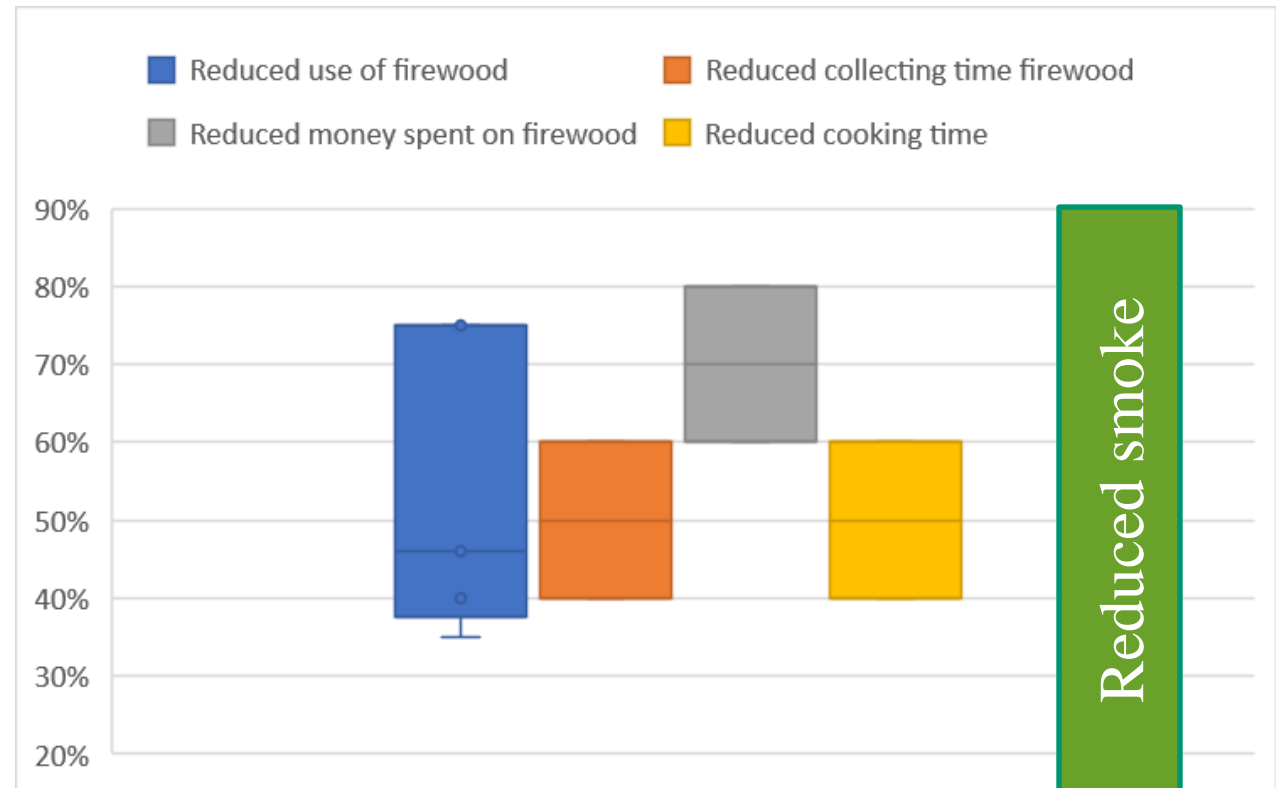
- Price per stove predominantly determined by the price of the materials
- Not calculated to make a buisness

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