Fuel Substitution
Poverty Impacts on Biomass Fuel Suppliers
(Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia)

DfID Knowledge and Research (KaR) Project

Kenya 2\textsuperscript{nd} National Stakeholders Workshop
Fairview Hotel - Nairobi, 08 Nov 2002
Why are we here today?

1. Inform stakeholders of the projects findings;
2. Invite discussion on the results of the project;
3. Gain country specific feedback and inputs into the project’s recommendations to policy makers and DFID.
Today’s workshop agenda

- Introduction and project background
- Characterisation of the TF supply business
  - Who are the key actors?
  - Livelihood circumstances
  - Vulnerability context
  - Gender issues
  - Livelihood strategies
- The impacts of fuel substitution: from health to economy
- Vulnerability within the TF supply business
- Open discussions and feedback session after each main presentation
- Lunch
Background – Why?

- Traditional biomass fuel trade is a source of employment for a large number of people in urban areas in the developing world, these usually belong to groups of people with limited livelihood options;
- Wide concerns related to the **negative impacts** of traditional biomass fuel use for households energy; ranging from environmental degradation to health effects;
- Fuel substitution (e.g. introduction of kerosene, LPG, electricity etc. as alternative fuels) and other measures (e.g. improved stoves, hoods etc) have been promoted as a solution to these problems;
- The wider effects of fuel substitution measures have so far been given little attention, especially in relation to the impacts on the livelihood of the biomass fuel suppliers.
Project’s objectives – What?

- Determine all poverty impacts on traditional urban household fuel suppliers arising from substitution of biomass fuels by more modern fuels;
- Inform policy makers of full livelihood and poverty impacts of fuel substitution;
- Recommend measures to reduce impacts on the livelihood of those in the traditional fuel business.
Project’s methodology - How?

• Background research of fuel substitution issues in each country (the “when” of modern fuels introduction, subsidies, charcoal banning etc.);

• Identification of key actors in the TF business through tally and field surveys in different areas of each city;

• Determination of livelihood impacts of fuel switching using a questionnaire that focused on the vulnerability context in which actors operate, the structures and processes that affect people’s ability to secure their livelihood, the strategies to cope with the nature of the business and the vulnerability context etc;

• Case studies to explore prominent themes in greater detail.