

Fuel Substitution

Poverty Impacts on Biomass Fuel Suppliers

(Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia)

DfID Knowledge and Research (KaR) Project



Uganda 2nd National Stakeholders Workshop
Grand Imperial Hotel - Kampala

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 focussed 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.