

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

DfID Knowledge and Research (KaR) Project

Uganda National Stakeholders Meeting

Fairway Hotel - Kampala, 25 Jan 2002

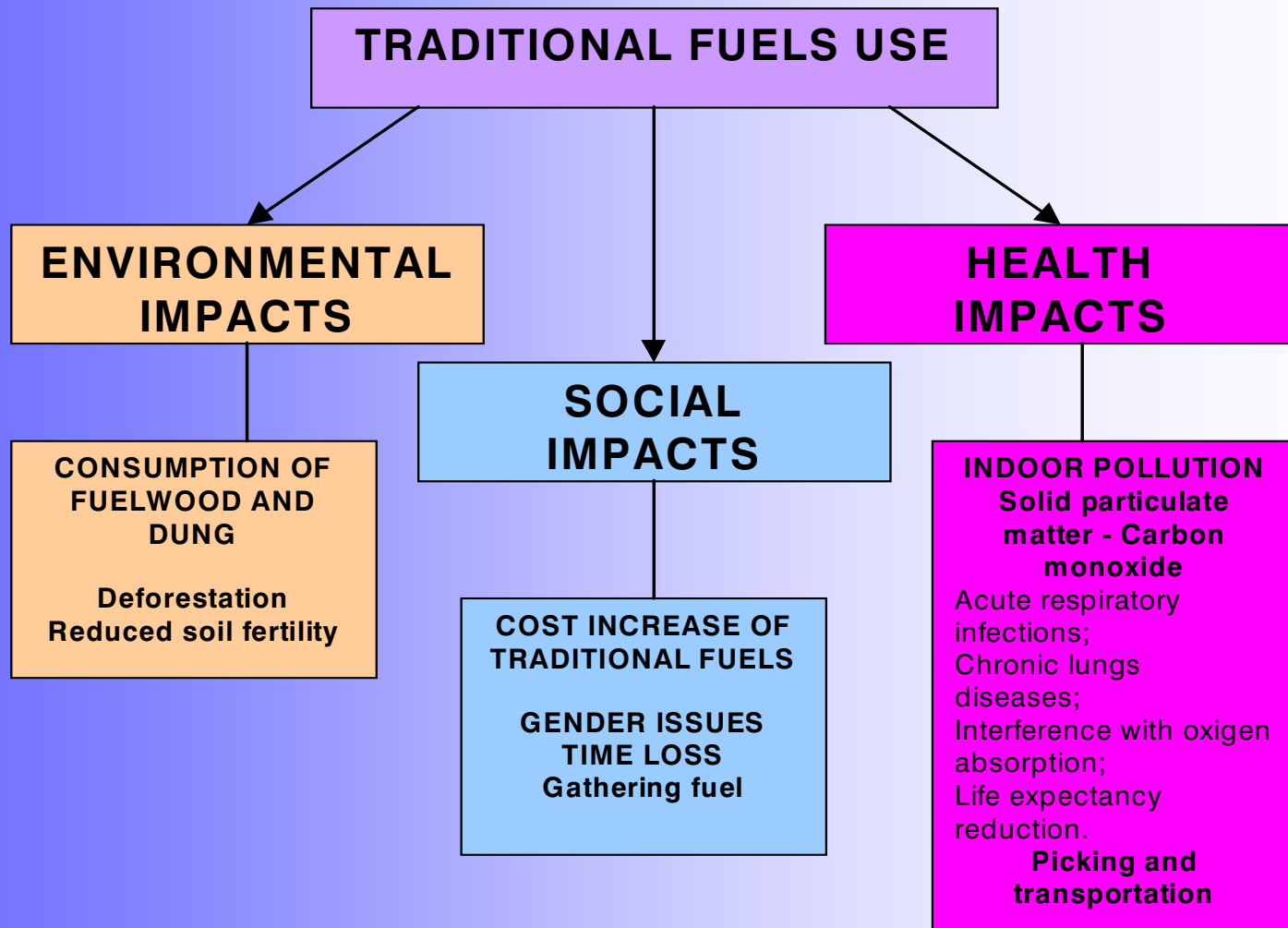
Ottavia Mazzoni

Project's objectives

- Determine/quantify 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.

Background (1)

- Traditional use of biomass fuels is recognised to have health, environmental and social impacts



Background (2)



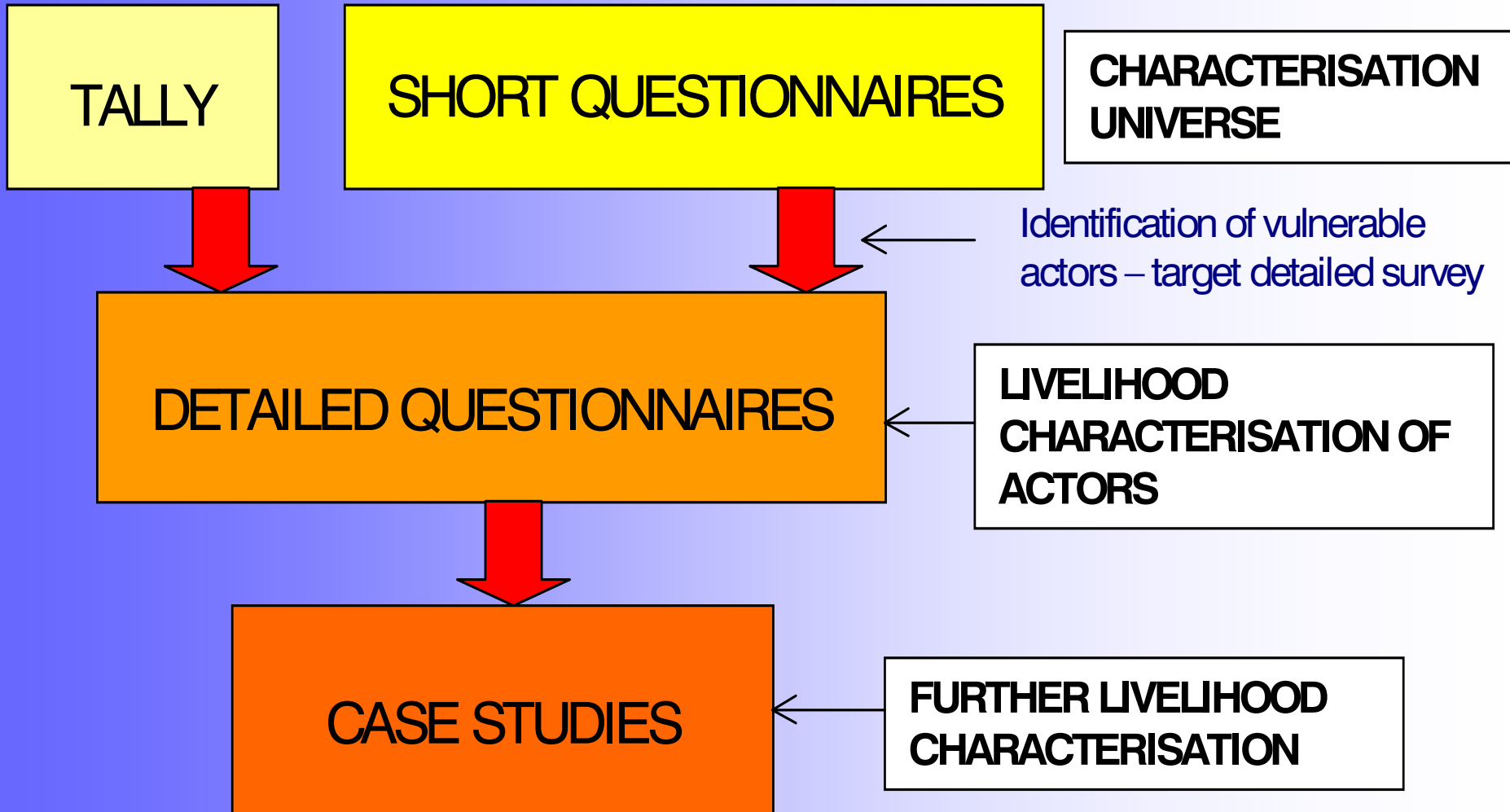
- Government promotion of modern fuels (LPG, kerosene, natural gas, electricity, more efficient end-use technologies...) in urban areas, as well as donor funded programmes and other interventions can have an impact on the livelihood of those engaged in the production, supply and marketing of traditional fuels (informal sector);
- These are often the urban poor and include high proportion of women, with few or no alternatives for employment.

Project's boundaries



- Target groups:
 - traditional biomass fuel suppliers i.e. collectors, carriers and vendors of charcoal, fuelwood, BLT etc.
 - household fuel consumers (indoor pollution)
- Charcoal and other biomass fuels producers are not within the project boundaries
- Geographical boundaries: urban areas in Ethiopia, Kenya & Uganda (Addis Ababa, Nairobi & Kampala)
- Methodology: Survey studies to identify the universe and poverty/livelihood analysis

Methodology



Questions



- What happens to biomass fuel suppliers when other fuels “take off”?
- Where do they go?
- What do they do next?
- Do governments, energy companies, NGOs, donors think about these things?
- Should they not consider the effects, & mitigation of effects when promoting new programmes?