

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

Agenda of the Meeting

09:00 - 09:30	Welcome to all participants, tea and coffee
09:30 - 09:45	Project introduction and background
	Ottavia Mazzoni (ESD) will briefly introduce the project and the rational for the research to be carried out. Brief outline of what the project team is aiming at identifying.
09:45 - 10:15	Project relevance in the Ugandan context
	Arthur Mugyenzi (REDC) will illustrate the Ugandan context. The historical background of fuel substitution trends in Uganda in the past 20 years will be given.
10:15 – 11:00	Project findings to date
	Mark Ejango (REDC) will report on the results of the surveys done so far and define the traditional fuel suppliers universe in Kampala.
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee and Tea
11:15 – 11:45	Open discussion
11:45 – 12:15	Potential poverty impacts of fuel substitution
	Ottavia Mazzoni (ESD) will illustrate the potential poverty impacts of fuel substitution. Comparative cost-benefit and poverty analysis and alternative mitigation options.
12:15 –12:50 options	Open discussion on poverty aspects and potential mitigation
12:50 –13:00 13:00	Workshop closureLunch



Project's objectives

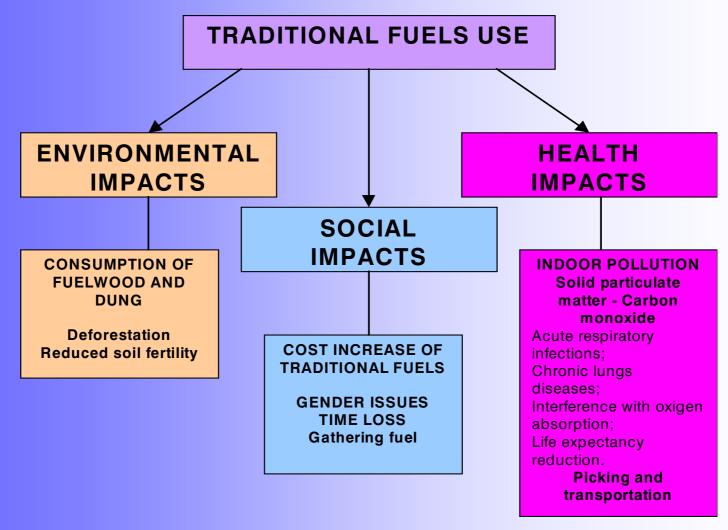
 Determine/quantify all poverty impacts on traditional urban household fuel suppliers arising from substitution of biomass fuels by more modern fuels;

 Inform policy makers of full livelihood and poverty impacts of fuel substitution.

Background (1)

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 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.

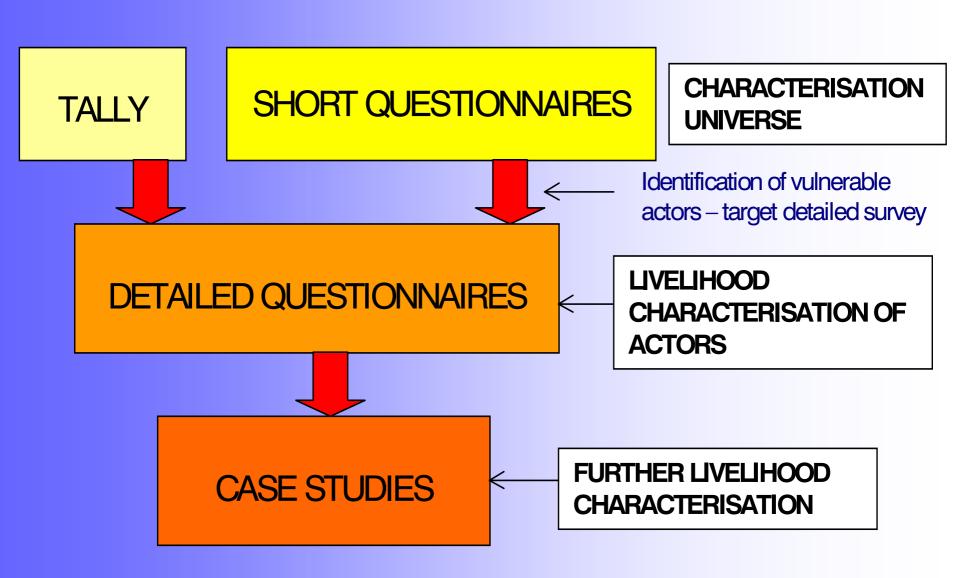
Project's boundaries



- 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 to 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?