



25 Years of Improved Stove Activities in Kenya

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Stove activities in Kenya

Women and Energy 1983–1996

Objective

To promote better infrastructure for self-sustaining dissemination of improved stoves in rural areas

Approach

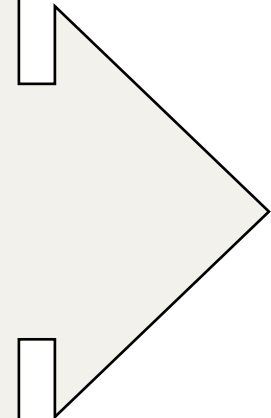
Semi-commercial approach

Coverage

Whole country, 10% of HH, approx. 180,000 stoves

Partners

Ministry of Energy
Maendeleo ya Wanawake Kenya
Later Ministry of Agriculture
No private sector participation





Stove activities in Kenya

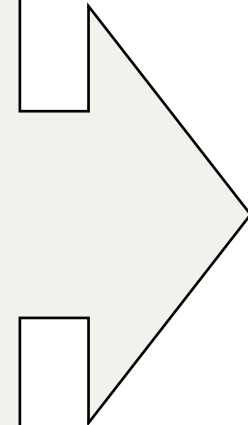
Transition Period

No major funding for stove activities between 1996–2005

1994: 40,000 stoves/a

1999: 15,000 stoves/a

Technical & financial problems, lack of market





Stove activities in Kenya

Private Sector Development in Agriculture 2006–2008

Objective

To provide households, businesses and social institutions with access to modern clean energy by provision of fuel efficient cooking stoves in a sustainable manner.

Approach

Fully commercial approach

Coverage

12 districts in 3 regions

Partners

Private sector

Duration

Phase I 2006–2008

Phase II 2009–2011



Types of Stoves

Women and Energy

Jiko kisasa, fixed or portable

- Made of fired clay soil
- Fixed or mobile unit
- Uses firewood
- No chimney but good combustion
- Less smoke
- Firewood saving potential of 30–40 %
- Improved cleanness, working condition
- Needs installation in the kitchen

PSDA

Rocket Stove Technology

July 2006 adapted from Uganda

- Made of fired clay soil/fired clay bricks
- Fixed unit
- Uses firewood
- No chimney but good combustion
- Less smoke
- Firewood saving potential of 50–70 %
- Improved cleanness, working condition



Jiko Kisasa Liner



Fixed Jiko Kisasa



Rocket Stove



Impacts

Women and Energy

- Semi-commercial approach
- Development of efficient technology
- Reduction of indoor air pollution by 30 %
- Cooperation with other countries
- > 500,000 stoves disseminated (1989 – 1996)
- Job creation
- Production capacity of 35,000 stoves/a
- Tree nurseries (Women groups)

PSDA

- Fully commercial approach
- Financing System
- Reduction of IAP by up to 70 %
- Introduction of activities to other NGOs
- 190,000 stoves disseminated (3 years)
- Job creation (production, marketing)
- Income generation (50 % HH income)
- Involvement of HIV/Aids victims
- Stove Association as lobby forum



Lessons Learnt

Women and Energy

- More attention for marketing aspect
- Subsidies as constraints for market development and sustainability
- Income generation is motivation for continued stove activities
- More careful selection of stove producers
- Disability to take off after training by small women pottery groups
- Choice of dissemination approach is critical

PSDA

- Benefited significantly from former project
- Commercial approach provides basis for sustainability of activities
- Income opportunities remain major motivation
- Involvement of further stakeholders for a broad mainstreaming of stove activities carries a great chance for sustainability
- Other priorities at household level
- Firewood shortage not seen as problem
- Lack of infrastructure – transport



Way Forward

Private Sector Development in Agriculture (Phase II)

- The project is in preparation for a second phase from 2009–2011
- Concentration in the current focal areas to increase coverage
- Expansion to new areas
- The project will increasingly work with local NGOs and Community Based Organization to strengthen their capacity to continue stove work inside and outside the focal areas.



Thank you for your attention.



Additional information

1. Tonnes of wood saved per year

- Each household has one stove which saves 1.095 t per year, (1.5 kg/p/d * 5 people = 7.5 kg/family/day * 365 = 2730 * 40% = (at 40% savings compared to the traditional 3 stones cooking place
- 190,000 HH * 1.095 = **208,050 t of wood saved per year**

2. Acreage of wood saved per year

- Average wood harvested per hectare is 18.2 t/a (MOE, 2002)
- 208,050 t wood saved per year/18.2 = **11,431 ha of wood saved per year**



Types of stoves (II)

Energy Savings of Jiko Kisasa and Rocket Stove

