

**Wuppertal Institute**  
for Climate, Environment  
and Energy

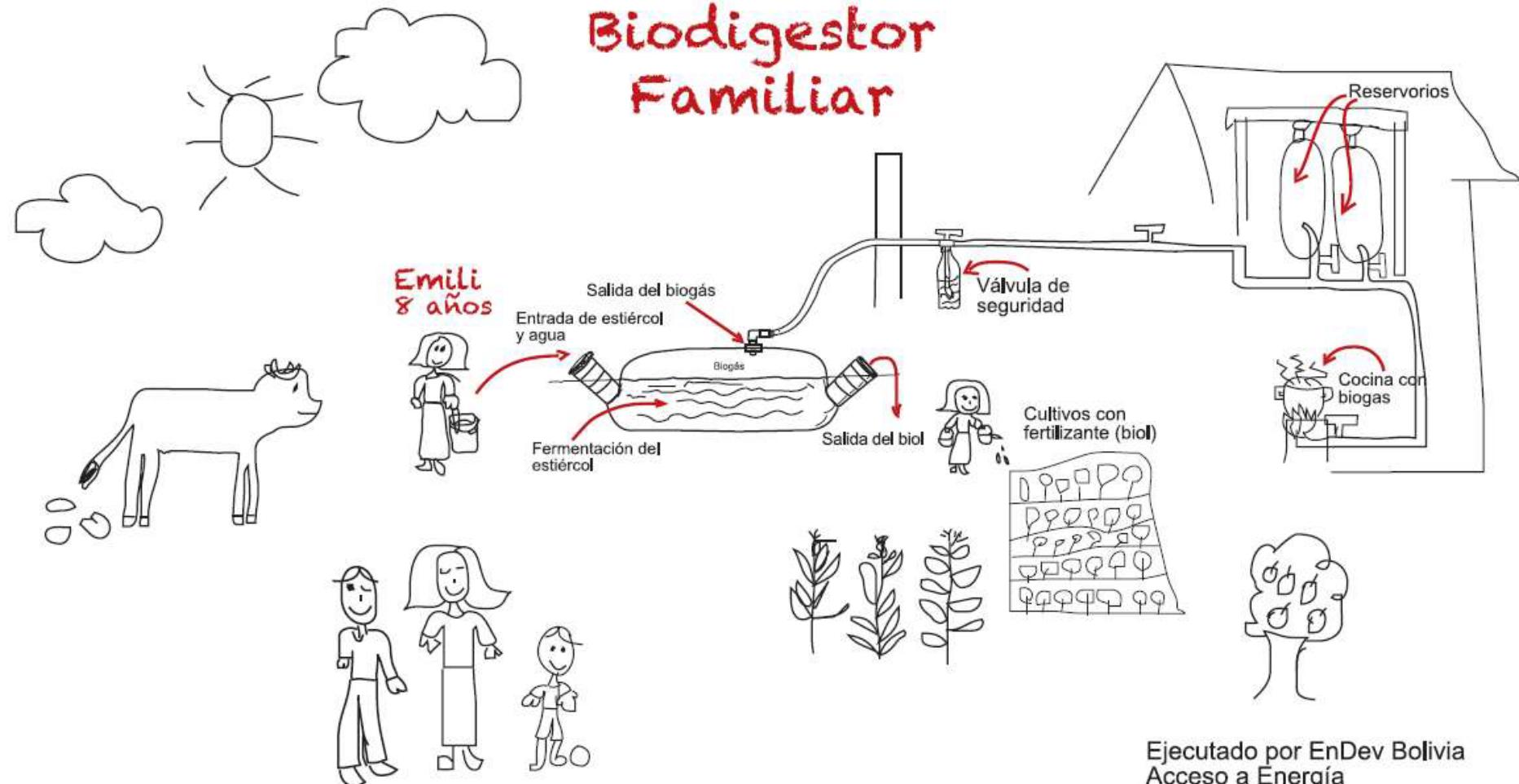
# **The influence of the end user's context on the dissemination of domestic biogas systems in developing countries**

**Willington Ortiz, Julia Terrapon-  
Pfaff and Carmen Dienst**

Innovating Energy Access for Remote Areas:  
Discovering Untapped Resources

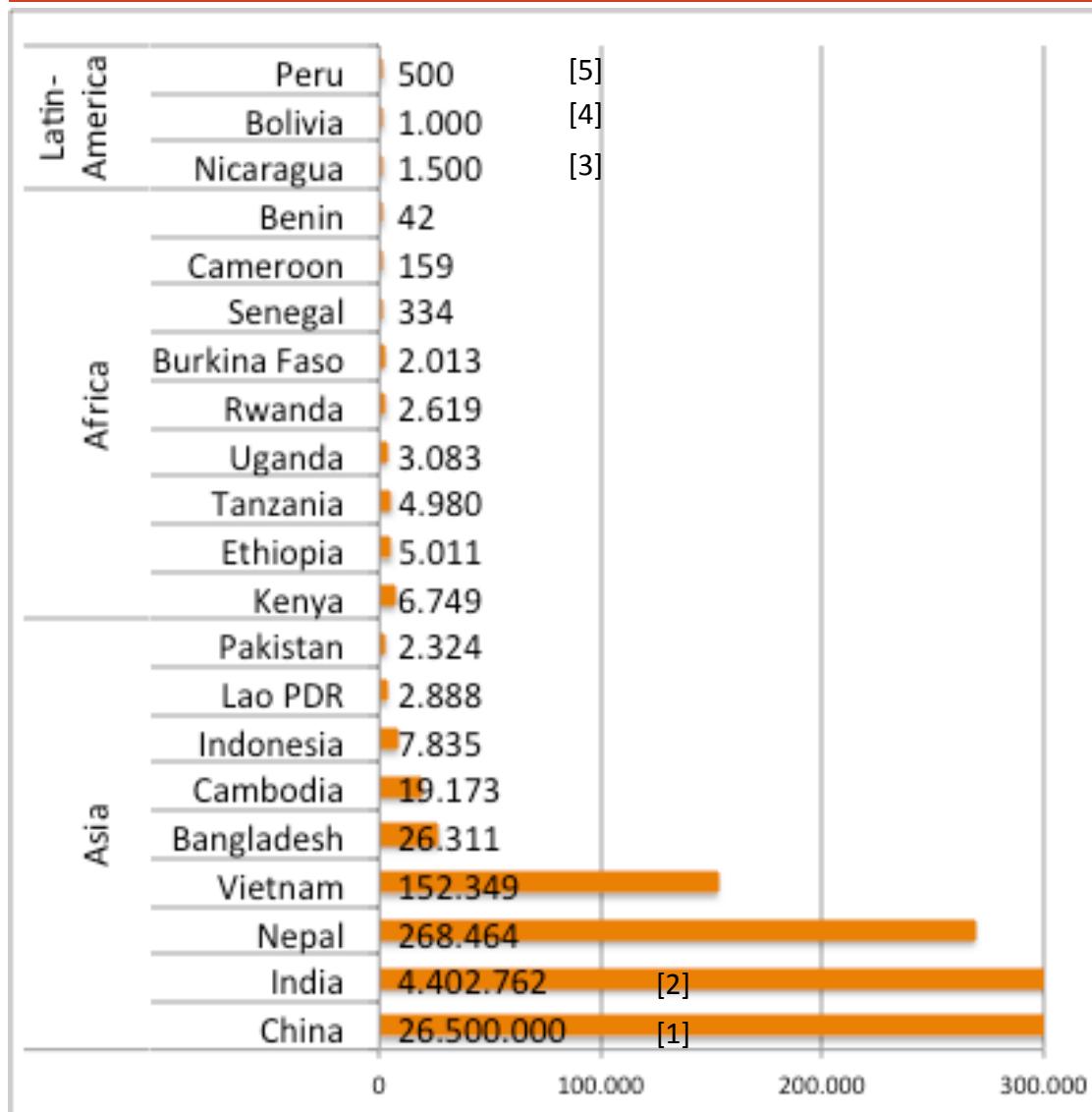
UC Berkeley, April 10 – 11, 2014

# Domestic Biogas: Promising alternative for rural households (?)



Schematic view of a domestic biogas system from the EnDev-Bolivia program, drafted by Emili Serrano, 2009:  
Young adopter of biogas in Tiquipaya, Bolivia. Courtesy of Jaime Martí Herrero (<http://tallerbiogas.blogspot.com>)

# Domestic Biogas: Promising alternative for rural households (?)



**Cumulative installations of domestic biogas in selected countries by the end of 2012, according to SNV, 2013**

Exceptions:

[1] Chen et al., 2010 (data for 2007)

[2] MNRE, 2014 (data for 2011)

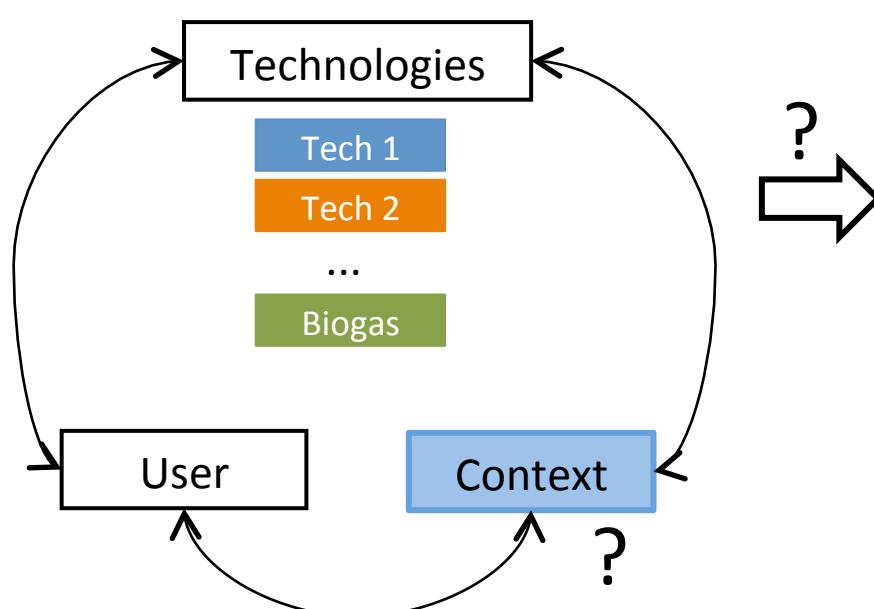
[3] SNV, 2010

[4] SNV, 2012a

[5] SNV, 2012b

# Research objective

Which contextual factors influence the adoption and diffusion process of domestic biogas systems?

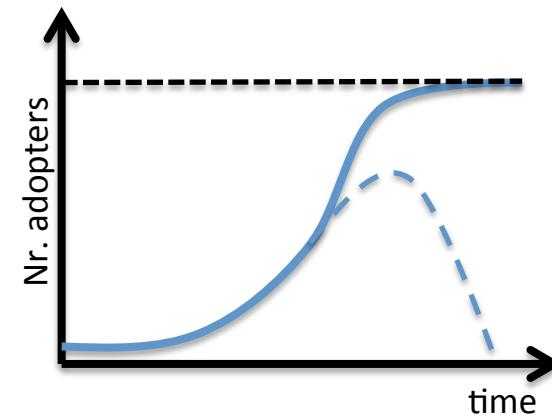


Schematic view of a system perspective to adoption and diffusion of domestic biogas. Based on Ruiz-Mercado et al. (2011)

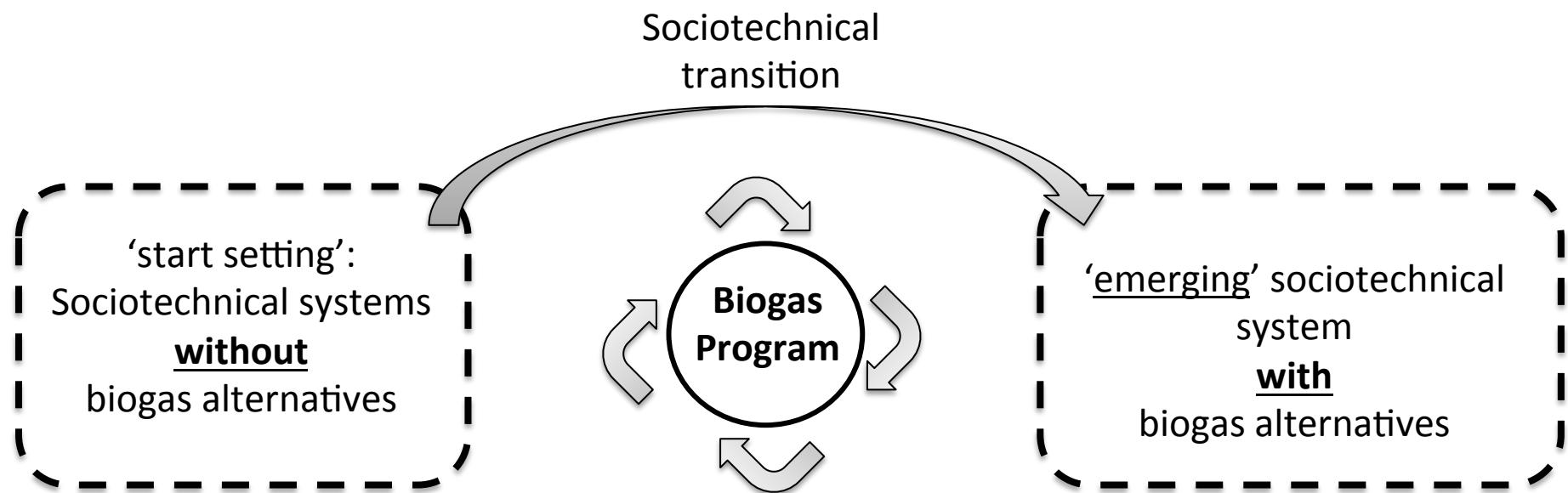
## Adoption



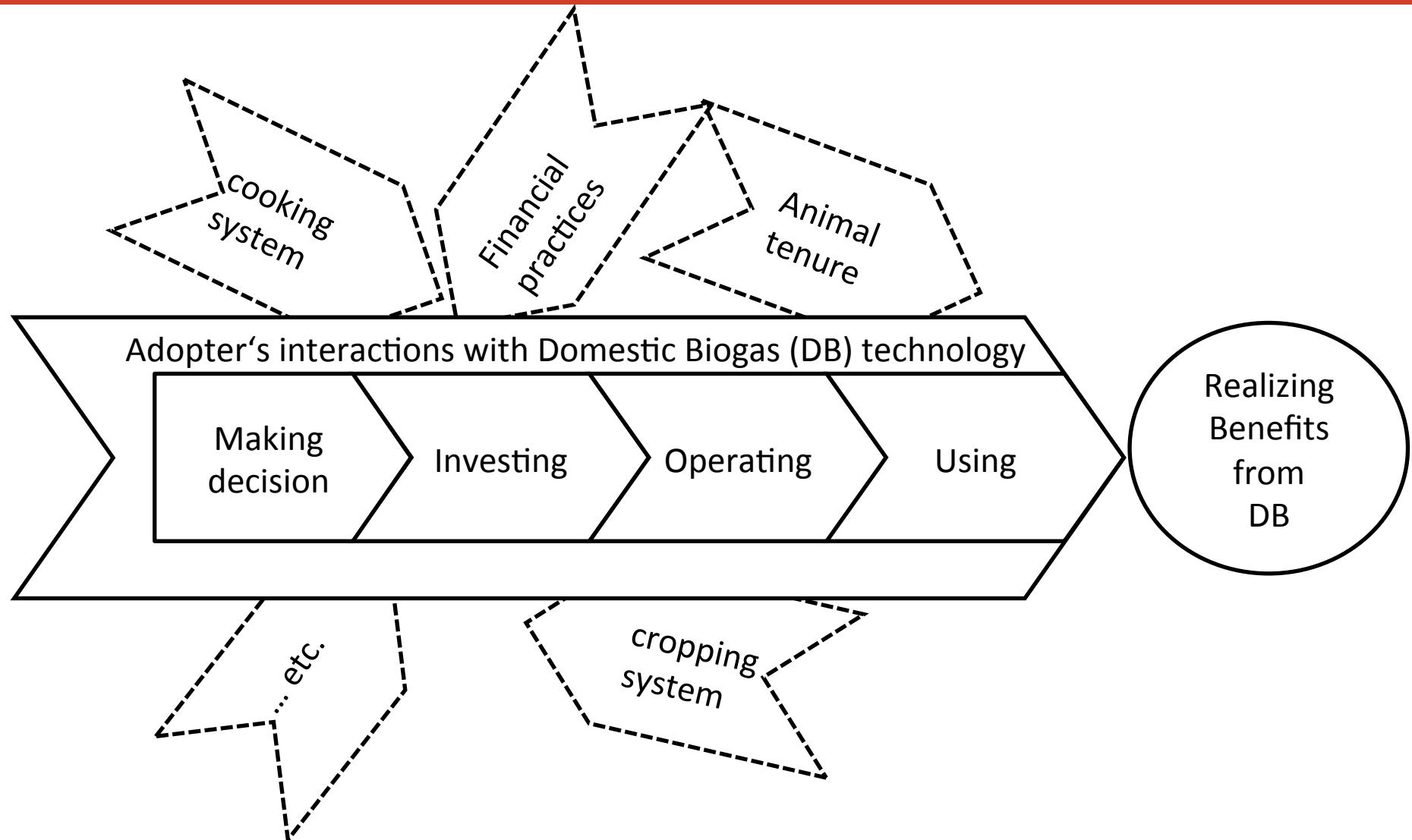
## Diffusion



# Analytical Approach

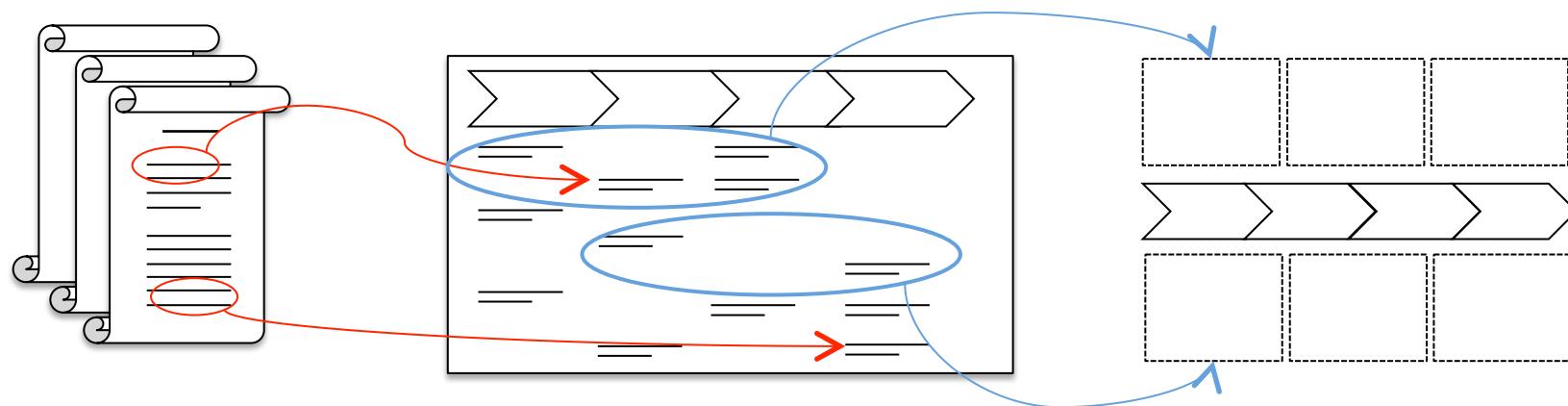


# Analytical Approach



# Methodology

- Content analysis of (14) peer reviewed Articles:
  - Diverse analytical approaches
  - But all analyzing real examples of dissemination initiatives/programs

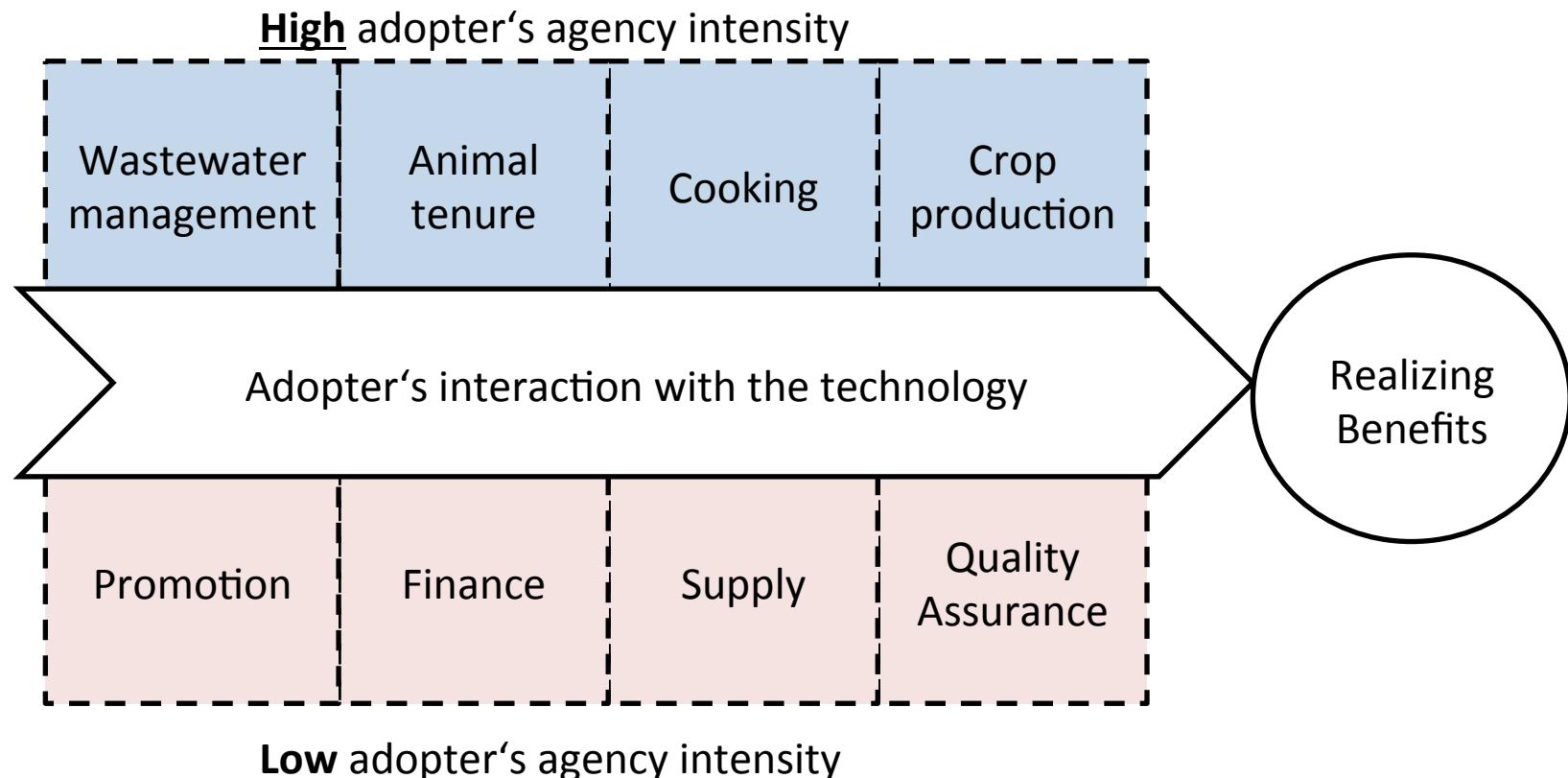


Extracting and mapping  
influencing factors

Clustering factors in suitable  
sociotechnical structures  
(specific functions)

# Findings

## Sociotechnical structures influencing adoption and diffusion of domestic biogas technologies



## **Strong influencing structures at adopter's level: 'Animal tenure' and 'Crop production'**

- Adjustments of material and practical components -> need for R&D in technical issues. E.g.:
  - Design/Adjustment of stables, channels, tools for collecting/treating/mixing manure.
  - Tools and techniques for pumping/storing/transporting/distributing effluents.
- High need for empirical knowledge. E.g.:
  - Nutritional value of effluents for common crops; application techniques (dosage, schedule, etc.)

## **Strong influencing structures beyond adopter's control: 'Financing' and 'Supply'**

- Addressing affordability issue requires a 'financing system' comprising both components:
  - Subsidy for a fraction of capital costs
  - Adapted loan mechanisms.
- Development of 'supply system' central task of dissemination programs
  - several 'new components' has to be developed: Skilled personnel, institutions (e.g. regulations, standards, contracting practices), entrepreneurship, etc.
  - After-sale services should be part of its functions.

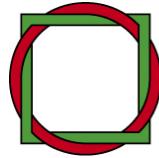
## Broadening understanding of domestic biogas

- Domestic biogas is not (only) a cooking alternative.
- It is rather a technology that (can) reshapes several livelihood dimensions of rural households. More prominently:
  - animal tenure, cooking, crop production, wastewater management
- Generalizing the applicability of ‘successful’ lessons is still not possible
- The proposed framework of influencing sociotechnical configurations can help in evaluating the applicability of single strategies in different contexts.

# Outlook

## Further research topics

- Interactions with ‘non-for-cooking’ systems:
  - Which factors are most relevant for and which strategies are applied by dissemination programs to support adopters in ‘aligning’ biogas system with animal tenure, crop production and eventually sewage systems?
- Integration of domestic biogas in existing supply-systems of rural services/products
  - To which extent do/can domestic biogas programs use existing supply-systems?



**Wuppertal Institute**  
for Climate, Environment  
and Energy

Many thanks for your attention



For further information please  
visit our websites:

**[www.wisions.net](http://www.wisions.net)**

**[www.wupperinst.org](http://www.wupperinst.org)**

## References

- Chen, Y., Yang, G., Sweeney, S., Feng, Y. (2010). Household biogas use in rural China: A study of opportunities and constraints. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 14, 545-549
- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy/Government of India (MNRE) (2014). <http://www.mnre.gov.in/schemes/decentralized-systems/schemes-2/> (last revised on 28th March 2014)
- Ruiz-Mercado, I., Masera, O., Zamora, H., Smith, K.R., 2011. Adoption and sustained use of improved cookstoves. *Energy Policy*, 39, 7557-7566
- SNV. (2010). Estudio de factibilidad para un programa de biogás en Nicaragua.
- SNV. (2012a). Estudio de factibilidad para un programa nacional de biogás doméstico en Bolivia.
- SNV. (2012b). Estudio de factibilidad para un programa nacional de biogás doméstico en Perú
- SNV. (2013). Africa witnesses 40% increase of biogas plants in 2012. *Domestic biogas newsletter*, 8.

## Geographic distribution of analysed studies

| <b>Country</b> | <b>Studies</b>  |
|----------------|---|
| Cambodia       | Buyssman et Mol, 2013   |
| China          | Qu et al., 2013; Chen et al., 2012; Chen et al., 2010; van Groenendaal et Gehua, 2010 |
| India          | Bhat et al., 2001   |
| Nepal          | Cheng et al., 2014; Katuwal et Bohara, 2009   |
| Peru           | Garfí et al., 2012  |
| Rwanda         | Landi et al., 2013  |
| Tanzania       | Laramée et Davis, 2013; Mwakaje, 2008   |
| Uganda         | Walekhwa et al., 2009   |
| Vietnam        | Thu et al., 2012  |