

DISSEMINATION

Historical Background

Mass scale distribution of ICS commenced in Nepal when RECAST was commissioned to carry out R&D on ICS with support from HMG/UNDP/FAO/CFDP. A field testing programme was implemented in 1982, and following a positive evaluation the CFDP and other non-governmental organisations began distribution of Insert Stoves and Double Wall Stoves. In 1982, UNICEF also developed a ceramic ICS, the New Nepali *Chulo*. This ICS was popular with UNICEF-assisted projects such as SFDP and the Production Credit for Rural Women (PCRW).

Distributing Organisations

There are a number of organisations involved in cooking-stove distribution. These organisations have different administrative affiliations (e.g. government, private, non-government, etc), and include:

- o the Community Forestry Afforestation Division (CFAD)
Hattisar, Kathmandu,
- o the *Terai* Community Forestry Division Project (TCFDP)
Hetauda,
- o the Agricultural Development Bank (ADB)
Ram Shah Path, Kathmandu,
- o Women's Development Division (WDD)
Jawalakhel, Lalitpur,
- o Save the Children Fund/USA (SCF-USA)
Lazimpat, Kathmandu,
- o Nepal-Australia Forestry Project (NAFP)
Baneswar, Kathmandu,
- o Earthquake Affected Areas' Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project, Ministry
of Housing and Physical Planning, Lalitpur,
- o Lutheran World Services (LWS)
Bhatbhateni, Kathmandu,
- o Family Planning Association and Parasite Control,
Lainchaur, Kathmandu, and
- o A number of Watershed Management Projects.

Some organisations, such as the Community Forestry Development Project (CFDP), the Resource Conservation Utilisation Project (RCUP), Integrated Hill Development Project (IHDP), CARE/NEPAL, the Tinau Watershed Management Project, and the Red Cross have discontinued distribution of ICS.

ICS Models Selected for Distribution

Different models of the ICS are currently available, for example, Insert Stoves, Double-Wall Stoves, New Nepali *Chulo*, Tamang Stoves, Mud Brick Stoves, One-ring and Two-ring Mud Stoves, and Two-ring Metal Stoves with top rings. Distribution is carried out through various organisations supported by FAO, USAID, UNICEF, the European Economic Commission (EEC) the Australian Government, and a number of other donor agencies. RECAST distributed a number of stoves in its project areas, but the largest distributor is the CFDP; it distributed stoves in 12 out of its 29 districts. More than 60 thousand ICS are distributed throughout the country.

According to the Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS), by 1986/87 the total number of ICS installed was 44,946 (Table 4). However, lack of proper coordination among distributing agencies renders it difficult to assess the number of ICS. According to the TCFDP, more than 18,000 ICS have been distributed - 2,000 of which have been distributed by SCF/USA.

Table 4: ICS Distributing Agencies: Performance Indicators

Organisations	Stoves Installed Up to 1986/87	Target Up To 1989/90 Cumulative	ICS Models	Concentrated Area (Geographical Distribution)	User Input
CFDP (UNDP/FAO)	22,136	30,000	Insert Stove, <i>Tamang</i> Stove	Mid-hills and Mountains	Minimal
RCUP (USAID)	1,001	2,000	Double wall New Nepali <i>Chulo</i>	Mid-hills	"
TCFDP (EEC)	9,610	20,000	Insert Stove	<i>Terai</i>	"
N/AFP (Australian Govt.)	2,400	4,500	Insert Stove Mud-n-brick stove	Mid-hills Mountains	"
ADB/N (UNICEF)	4,100	10,000	New Nepali <i>Chulo</i> <i>Tamang</i> Stove	Mid-hills <i>Terai</i>	"
CWSP	1,699	3,500	Insert Stove	NA	"
Others	4,000	-	-	NA	"
Total	44,946	70,000			"

Source: WECS Report 1988.

Note: NA - Not Available

The distribution was not planned properly, taking geographical regions into account. From 1982/83 to 1986/87, the same ceramic Insert Stoves and the New Nepali *Chulo* were distributed widely from the *Terai* to the mid-hills and mountains. Later *Tamang* Stoves were installed by the CFDP, Family Planning and Parasite Control Project, Action Aid, the SFDP, and the PCRW Project in the mid-hills, and distribution is continuing while SCF-USA and NAFP are distributing simple mud-n-brick or mud-n-stone stoves with chimneys in the mid-hills. In Rautahat, the TCFDP is launching a pilot stove programme with non-chimney stoves, single-ring mud stoves, and two-ring mud stoves with metallic grates.

Distribution: Approach and Strategies

The Seventh Five Year Plan targetted the distribution of 160,000 ICS under the alternative energy development programme. Various organisations were involved in meeting the target, through different extension strategies. The strategies involved varied from free distribution, subsidised distribution, and sale.

Depending upon the types of organisation involved, training programmes were arranged for installers and promoters before distribution in the target areas. Under the Forest Department, Community Forestry Development Projects (Hills and *Terai*) organised regular training programmes for installers. Two promoters per district have been engaged to promote, monitor, and plan for distribution. Recruitment is usually local. Ceramic ICS are produced in different areas by the districts and transported to the local headquarters of their respective organisations. Transportation from the project area to the user's house is paid for by the user. Promoters then arrange with the installers for installation.

Under the Forestry Department, the distribution of ICS is free. Within any one organisation, there are different approaches to distribution (Sulpya 1989). For instance, in Chitwan District (during the 1988 survey) it was found that the former *Panchayat* was responsible for stove distribution. Each *Panchayat* received 18 to 27 stoves, at the rate of 2 to 3 stoves per ward and stoves were distributed by lottery. Many people were disappointed because they did not receive one. In Dhanusa District, on the other hand, stoves were distributed on a first come first served basis, and in Rupandehi District, the responsibility for stove distribution was placed with the District Forestry Office, and applications were received for a period of up to 3 months only.

SCF-USA installs the ICS, charging a minimum of Rs 10/- to Rs 40/- for women who are taking informal literacy classes.

The Nepal-Australia Forestry Project discontinued the free distribution of ceramic Insert/New Nepali *Chulo* cooking-stoves for a period of time and later, with the help of RECAST, distributed mud-n-brick/stone stoves, with mud-block chimneys constructed on site. The cost of this stove is negligible as it is made out of locally available materials.

Deficiencies in the Approach to Distribution

Over the past few years, the ICS were widely distributed by a number of organisations involved in development activities. Distribution was target-oriented and failed to examine the approach in a holistic perspective thereby becoming trapped in artificially defined disciplinary boundaries (Sarin 1989). Although promotion of ICS is one of the most important components of fuelwood management programmes, in most cases the programmes were run without properly assessing

needs or surveying geographical regions. Defects in distribution are also because of the lack of proper monitoring, lack of feed-back and lack of technical back-up units. There was also a lack of proper coordination among the R&D and distributing organisations who failed to tap the technical know-how of R&D. Most projects distributed one or two types of ceramic ICS only to the mountains, hills, and the Terai. Some projects still continue to distribute ceramic and other types of ICS in their project areas.