

Modeling the Dynamics of the Energy, Environment & Poverty Nexus: A Study of Biogas Unit Diffusion in Andhra Pradesh, India

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Background

- Households in rural India depend on traditional fuels – primarily fuelwood – for meeting their daily energy needs.
- Fuelwood combustion creates emissions that pose a significant threat to human health and ecological wellbeing.
- In times of scarcity, fuelwood dependence can cause inefficiencies in household economy.
- Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), a rural development NGO in India, disseminates biogas units as a more efficient, emission-reducing cooking technology.

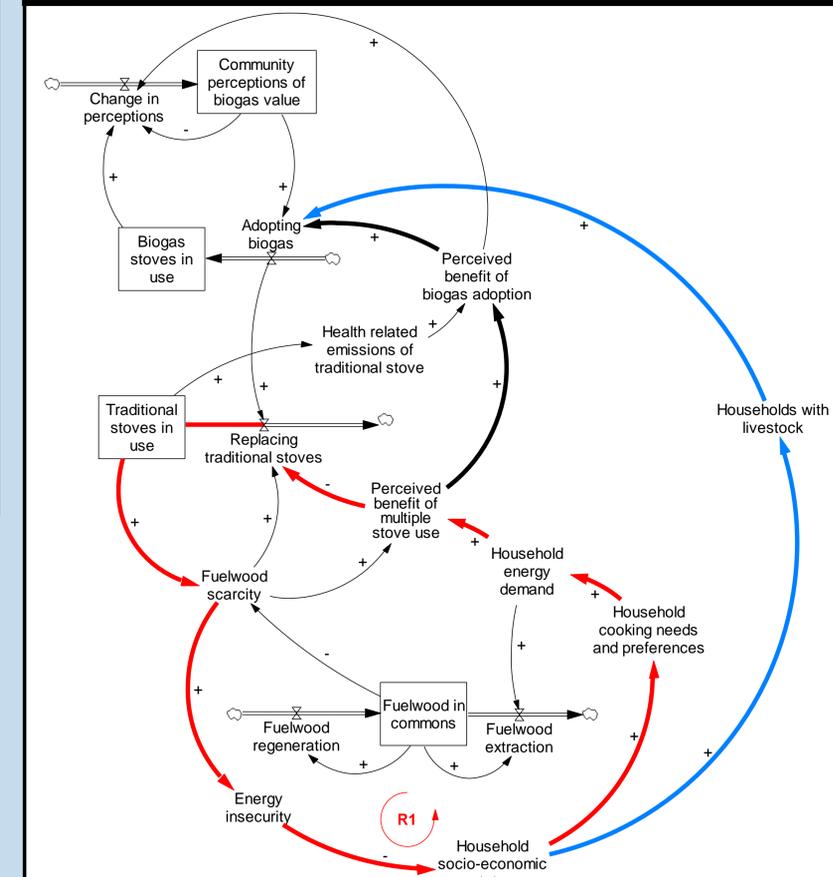
Figure 1: Transition from Traditional Cooking Stoves and Fuelwood to Biogas Stoves



Dynamic Hypothesis

- The adoption of biogas units with low implementation stems from perceived benefits of multiple use (black)
- Scarcity of fuelwood contributes to low socio-economic status, which drives household cooking needs and preferences. This increases household energy demand and perceived benefit of multiple stove use. (red)
- Additional adoption of biogas units constrained by low socio-economic status and not enough livestock to support biogas units (blue)

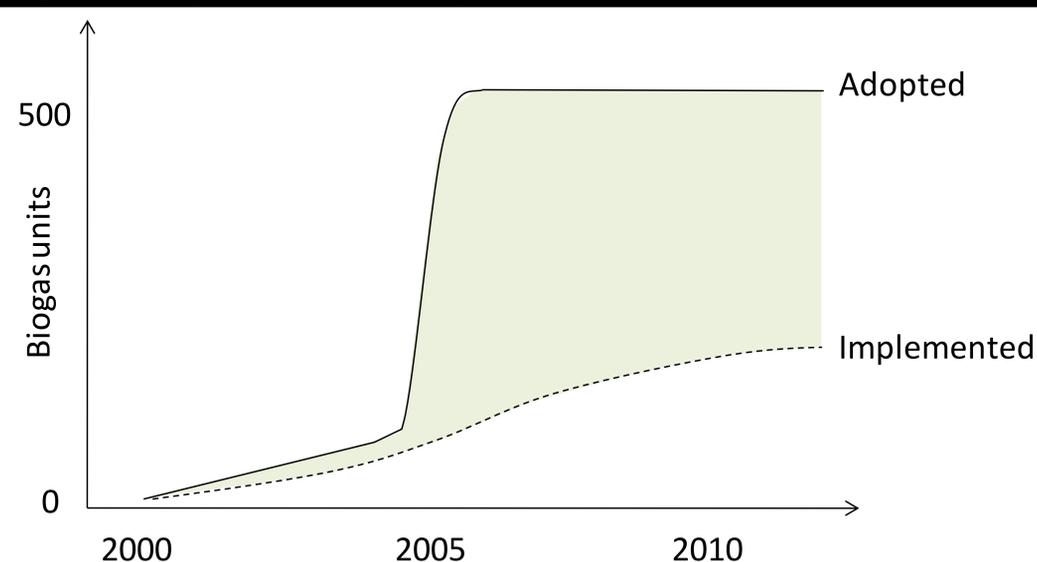
Figure 3: Biogas Unit Diffusion, Adoption and Implementation



Data Sources

- A household survey was administered in 113 households across 30 hamlets.
- Survey data and field experience were used to inform model construction.

Figure 2: Implementation Gap



Adoption refers to the household decision to acquire and use a biogas unit.

Implementation refers to the household using the biogas unit as intended, i.e., as the only stove used for cooking.

Next Steps

