## Cooking Fuels and Jatropha in Northern TZ

The Whole Village Project

University of Minnesota

INSTITUTE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

University of Minnesota

Driven to Discover™



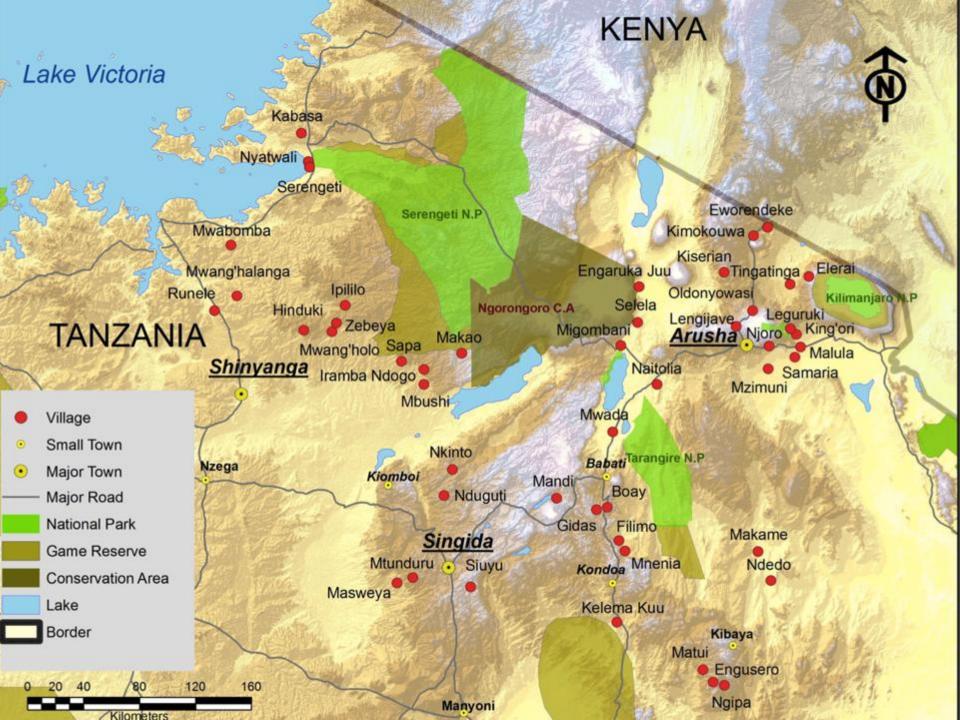












## Cooking fuels

|                            | Minimum | Median | Maximum |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Charcoal                   | 0       | 1.69   | 33.33   |
| Wood                       | 63.33   | 96.67  | 100     |
| Crop/straw/dung            | 0       | 0      | 4.0     |
| <b>Kerosene/Coal/Elect</b> | 0       | 0      | 5.2     |

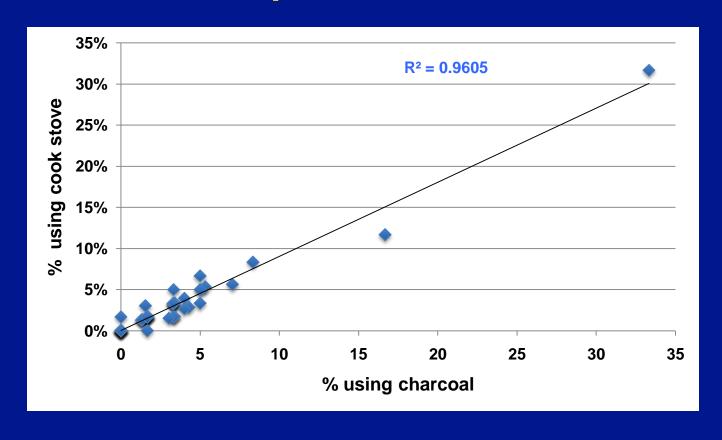
Village averages (n=48 villages)

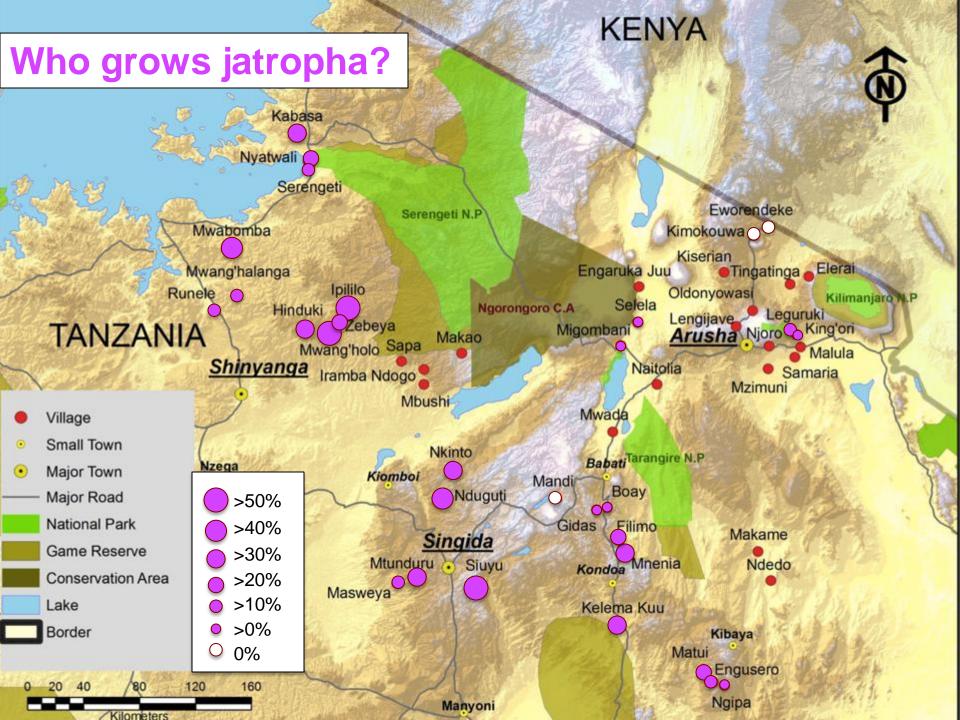
## Cooking stoves

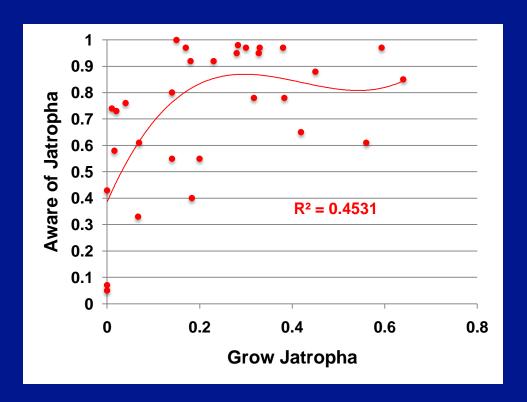
|                     | Minimum | Median | Maximum |
|---------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Open fire           | 66.67   | 96.67  | 100     |
| Open stove          | 0       | 1.67   | 31.67   |
| <b>Closed stove</b> | 0       | 0      | 4.00    |

Village averages (n=48 villages)

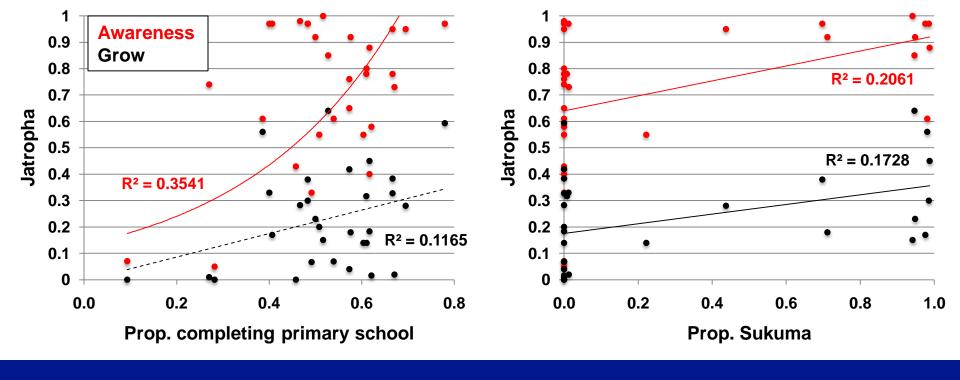
## Correlation between charcoal & open stoves



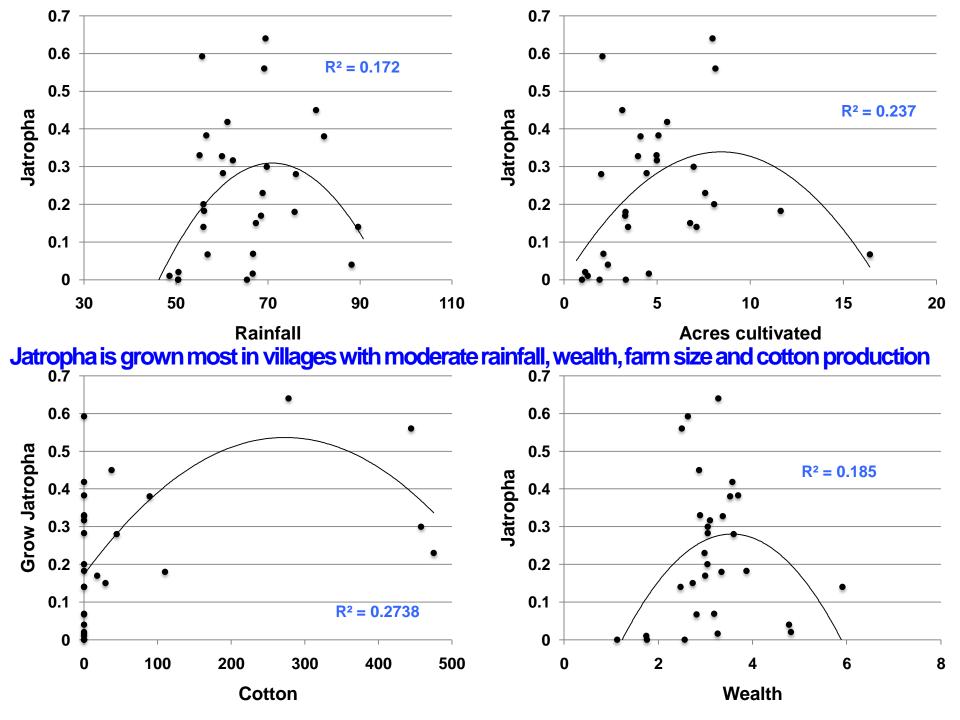


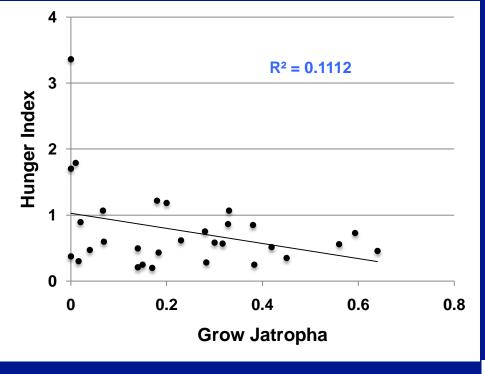


Awareness of jatropha reaches a peak in villages where at least 15% grow jatropha



- Awareness of jatropha is highest in bettereducated villages and in Sukuma villages
- Sukuma villages also grow more jatropha.





Widespread jatropha production does not increase household hunger

Villages with low awareness of jatropha and slightly lower levels of jatropha production have lost the most vegetation over the past 10 yrs

