

D.E. 40%

2. Famille Bozo pecheurs (Dei et Oumar Djane) 14 pers.

400 F/j bois, amené journalièrement par les pirogues au passage	12000
pas de charbon, on utilise les braises	
100 F/j pétrole de lampe (1 l/j)	3000
TOTAL	15000

pour la fumure de poisson (en saison sèche à partir de décembre au lac Débo)

5000 F/j bois, le bois est stocké en grande quantité et amené par les Songhrai derrière Youvarou est. 4 mois

150,000 F

bois de cuisine 5,000 F

pétrole de lampe 3,000

carburant pour pinasse de 10 t 400 l essence par voyage = 400\*400 F = 160,000 F

TOTAL 318,000 F

si elle amène 10 t de poisson, ceci se vend à 1500 F le kg, alors 1,500,000 la tonne ou 15,000,000 F

hypothèse 2,5 t par mois où 3,750,000 F

DE 10%

3. Famille de Gardien à Sévaré

### *Sikasso*

Famille de Forgeron

200 F/j bois	6000 F
50 F/j charbon	1500 F
500/m gaz	500 F
600 F/m pétrole	600 F
2000 F/m électricité sous-compteur	2000 F
TOTAL	10,600 F
Revenu appr.	60,000 F
Dépense énergétique 20%	

## **9. Health and Environment**

### **10. Outlook**

## **Table 1**

### **6. Supply and Consumption of Fuel**

**Wood**

**Charcoal**

**Electricity**

**Gas**

**Hydrocarbonates**

### **7. Strategies and Projects in the Household Energy Sector**

**Policies and Funding**

**Ownership in the Supply Chain**

**Community Participation in Energy Production**

### **8. The Household Economics of Energy Consumption: Cases**

**Bamako**

1. Madou , chauffeur à Sikoroni

300 F/j bois 9000

25 F/j pétrole à lampe 750

25 F/j charbon pour thé, 125 F/j charbon pour tout 3750

400 F/j 1 litre melange + 2 l huile à 2 temps 12000

4500

TOTAL 30000

Revenue appr. 70000

Dépense énergétique 35 %

2. Sidiki chauffeur à Kati

1500 F 1 sac charbon 1 mois 1500

2250 F 1 bouteille de gaz 6 kg pour 1,5 mois 1750

150 F 1 fagot de bois par jour emmené de la brousse 4500

50 F/j pétrole de lampe 1500

3500 F 2 L huile 2 temps 1 mois 3500

740 F/j 2 l essence pour moto 22200

TOTAL 34950

Revenue appr. 100000

D.E. 30 %

il amène tout le combustible de ses missions et paye donc le bois et charbon moins cher qu'en ville

**Mopti**

1. Famille Bella

300 F/j bois 9000

50 F/j charbon 1500

100 F pétrole pour 2 jours 1500

gaz non

electricité non

bouze de vache, collection en saison chaude

pas de transformation de nourriture

rarement igname, riz en sauce pour le marché

TOTAL 12000

Revenue appr. 30000

# *Access to Energy for the Urban Poor in Mali*

## *1. Terms of Reference*

## *2. Summary*

## *3. Urbanization*

*Of the total estimated population of Mali of 8 million it is estimated that about 2 million live in towns of over 30,000 inhabitants, about 1.2 million in the capital of Bamako and surrounding agglomerations (e.g. Kati) alone. Most of the other urban settlements - see map - do not exceed 100,000 inhabitants. That means that Mali's degree of urbanization approaches 25% and therefore the country is essentially rural but the urban settlements exert pressure on the fuel resources of the surrounding rural areas which are largely self-sufficient. However, historically through their role as market towns and intercontinental trade centers some settlements have achieved early urbanization, Djenne and Tombouctou and Gao perhaps as early as 1100 AD, with literacy, cultural diversity, professional specialization and socio-economic stratification which are so characteristic of urban areas everywhere.*

*Historical settlement is from a center toward the periphery with urban land use plans coming in after World War II. The land rights to the settlements are held by a few family groups, those which have founded the town. It seems that most of the urban poor in the towns outside Bamako are immigrants from the surrounding countryside or abroad, and settle on the fringes while the local population holds the oldest and most central quarters made*

## *4. Urban Poverty*

*We have defined here as urban poor those whose income does not exceed 50,000 FCFA per month and therefore prevents them from permanent access to electricity. Outside Bamako, there are only six towns which have regular electricity supply from the grid: Koulikoro, Fana, Dioila, Koutiala, Segou and Sikasso. The other towns and regional capitals (Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao, Kidal, Kayes) are dependent on the importation of diesel for generators. One can also define as poor in the Malian (and African) urban context those with lack of ownership or access to land in the inner town, as the land owners have mostly been able to capitalize on their ownership from urban growth and the acquisition of land by the administration or other traders. The traditional land holders of Bamako, the Traore, Niare and a few others must have accumulated wealth from the sale of plots necessary for the expansion of the town.*

## *5. Demand for Fuel*

*It was estimated that over 90 per cent of the Malian households rely on wood as their main cooking fuel, with charcoal and electricity coming in with 4 per cent each and the remainder split up among gas and kerosene.*

*Demand can be estimated with the help of the following table.*

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# *Access to Energy for the Urban Poor*

## *The Malian Case*

*Case Study prepared by Andreas Massing,*

*Bamako, october 1998*