

Picture 1 is the picture of improved stove.

Khuwa making by the use of Improved stove (尼泊尔)

Khuwa utpadan ma sudhariyeko chulo (in nepali)

描

The technology used is improved stove. An improved stove is a device that is designed to consume less fuel and save cooking time, convenient in cooking process and creates smokeless environment or reduction in volume of smoke against the traditional stove.

Technology used is improved stove. Improved stove is more efficient to use than traditional stove. Efficient in the sense that it consumes less fire wood (half than that consumed by traditional stove). It consists of one input hole to feed the wood and the heat is transferred throughout the stove which saves the firewood consumption. There is a hole for the passage of smoke.

Purpose of the Technology: The main purposes of this technology are: •Increased thermal efficiency •Conservation of forests by cutback in firewood conservation •Reduction in indoor air pollution and hence smoke released health disorders •Prevention of fire hazards

- Reduction of cooking time

Establishment / maintenance activities and inputs: The factory for khuwa production was established in 2050 BS. It is continued from their ancestors. In ancient time, for the production large amount of firewood was needed and from this large amount of smoke was released which gave rise to health problems and environmental pollution.

Now, the technology has changed but the process is still the same. Improved stove is used instead of traditional stove. For the improved stove materials required are soil, iron rod & tin. Other tools and utensils are dabilo,khurpi, karai & bowl. Monthly maintenance is required.

Natural / human environment: This technology is environment friendly. This technology has direct effect on the agro forestry sector, rural economy and health.



地点: Kavrepalanchowk,Chyamrangbesi VDC, Nepal, 尼泊尔

分析的技术场所数量:

选定地点的地理参考 85.55, 27.616

技术传播: 🛛 🔹 于□ 定场肿在□ 小区域

在永久保护区?:

实施日期: 10-50年前

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土地退化相关的目的

□ 止土地□ 化 |減少土地□ 化 |修复/恢复严□ □ 化□ 土地 |□ 应土地□ 化 | 不□ □

SLM组

I 技术

解决的退化问题



生物性退化 - Bq1 数加 1 1 减少

SLM措施

结构措施 - S110 其它
 管理措施 - M70 其它

技术图

技术规范

Fig(1) shows the orthographic and isometric view of improved stove.

Location: Chyamrangbesi. Kavre

Date: 15th Jan 2012

Technical knowledge required for field staff / advisors: high (labour is needed for utilizing the technology)

Technical knowledge required for land users: high

Main technical functions: increase in organic matter

Secondary technical functions: increase in nutrient availability (supply, recycling,...)

Structural measure: hole for smoke passage

Structural measure: 1 m iron rod to support stove

Construction material (earth): The improved soil is made up of soil or mud.

Construction material (other): Iron rod is used to support the stove and tin is used to build chimneys.

Layout change according to natural and human environment

技术建 与 护 动、投入和

投入和成本的计算

• I I 成本为 每个拨斜 如元 mproved stove)

- 成本 1 使 1 美元币
- 汇 1 换 为 1 元 元 元 1.0
- 『 『 劳工』 每日平均工』 成本』 不』 『

技术建立活动

- 1. Labour (时0 /0 0 Monthly)
- 3. Instrument/cost of the tools (时 / 1 0 0 once)

技术建立的投入和成本 (per improved stove)

4. construction of hole for passage of smoke (时 / 0 0 once)

Milk fat determines the cost of the milk.Transportation fee, labor cost & distribution of khuwa(milk products) affect the cost.

单位成本 (美元)

68.98

284.09

对投入进行具体说明	单位	数量	j
劳动力			
Labour	unit	1.0	
设备			

Stove and tools 技术建立所需总成本 技术建¹ 总成本¹ 元



1.0

unit

土地使用者承

担的成本%

100.0

100.0

每项投入的总

成本 (美元)

68.98

284.09

353.07 -353.07

影响成本的最重要因素

技术维护活动

1. Stove (时 / 『monthly》

2. Labour for repairing stove (时 / 1 I monthly)



Wocat SLM Technologies

2-5公1
5-15公1
15-50公日
50-100公日
100-500公
500-1,000公日
1,000-10,000公[
> 10,000公



✓ 个人 用水权 一 个人

进入服务和基础设施的通道

影响

社会经济影响

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社会文化影响

livelihoods and human well-being

reduced improved

By improved stove the consumption of wood and production of smoke has been decreased to a great extent which decreases the chance of getting negative impact from the smoke in human health and environment.

在所有采用这种技术的人当中,有多少人在没有获得物质奖励的情况下

生态影响

场外影响

成本效□	分析										
与技术建立的	成本相比的效益										
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与技术维护成本相比的效益

气候受化			
渐变气候 年1 <u>)</u> 广加	0	常不如 2 常好	
气候有关的极端情况(灾害) 局地暴 局地 显暴 干旱 比 如 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		常不如	
其他气候相关的后果 □ □ □ 期 seasonal changes	0	常不好 『 常好	

seasonal changes

采用该技术的地区内土地使用者的百分比

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	1	-	1	0	%	b

11-50% > 50%

11-50% 51-90% 91-100%

采用了这种技术? 0-10%

最近是否对该技术进行了修改以适应不断变化的条件?

什么样的变化条件?

是否

■ 气候变化/极□ 气候
 ■ 不断变化□ 市场
 ■ 劳动力可□ 性□ 例如□ □ 于□ □ □

□ □ 和吸取□ 教□

长处: 土地使用者的观点

less consumption of wood

How can they be sustained / enhanced? they can be enhanced by using modern machine which operates by electricity. By this there would be no pollution.

- pollution reduction
- ashes after burning firewood can be used as organic matter for soil

长处:编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

- low cost, local availability and easy to manufacture
- reduced concentrations of smoke and indoor air pollution
- saves time and money in acquiring fuel
- less pressure on forest and energy resources

参□ 文□

Editors

实施日期: Jan. 16, 2014

资源人

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WOCAT数据库中的完整描述

https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1233/

链接的SLM数据

Approaches: Khuwa Production and Marketing in Chyamrangbesi https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2482/ Approaches: Chyamrangbesi - A smoke free zone by using improved cooling stove https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2592/

文件编制者

机构

- Kathmandu University (KU) 尼泊尔
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弱点/缺点/风险:土地使用者的观点如何克服

弱点/缺点/风险:编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点如何克服

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• monthly repairing is required Implement new technology i.e. use machine that runs by electricty

上次更新: June 5, 2019

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