



Ten basic rules that promise successful dissemination and use of solar cookers



Solar cooking is only likely to be viable if energy from biomass, such as wood, charcoal, or dung, is scarce or difficult to obtain for daily cooking.

Solar cookers are difficult to promote if subsidized energy sources such as gas or LPG are easily available.

Solar cooking without sunshine is not possible; there must be a place within the living area for capturing sunlight.

If the cooker has to be protected against theft, it should be easy to move to a safe place when not in use.

Handling, especially tracking the sun, must be simple, and the cooker must be stable in all positions.

It must be possible to prepare the most important local dishes easily on the cooker.

Solar cookers can fulfil important additional-functions, such as sterilising drinking water, preserving jams or fruits, heating clothes irons. These functions should be highlighted in promotion campaigns.

Affordable cookers that work well should be made available through local outlets.

Structures that guarantee follow-up support and after-sales service for users must be put in place.

Solar cookers should be offered as a package with other energy-saving household technologies, such as heat-retaining cookers and improved stoves.



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