



Adoption Dynamics and Outcomes of Biogas Digesters by Maize Farmers in Central Democratic Republic of Congo, 2009

Léopold Mutombo^{1,2}, Klésia Ndjolëwa^{1,2}

¹ Université Catholique du Congo

² National Pedagogical University (UPN)

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Correspondence: lmutombo@yahoo.com

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Author notes

Léopold Mutombo is affiliated with Université Catholique du Congo and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Klésia Ndjolëwa is affiliated with Université Catholique du Congo and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Abstract

Biogas digesters are increasingly adopted by farmers worldwide to reduce dependency on fossil fuels for cooking. In Central Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), maize farming is a significant livelihood, and biogas technology's adoption could enhance agricultural productivity and environmental sustainability. A qualitative ethnographic study was conducted in rural areas of DRC, involving semi-structured interviews with 30 maize farmers. Data were analysed using thematic content analysis to explore the adoption process and its effects over a two-year period. Biogas digesters were adopted by 45% (13 out of 29) of surveyed farmers, primarily due to perceived benefits in reducing cooking costs and improving health outcomes. Notably, 78% reported significant reductions in wood fuel consumption over the study period, indicating a positive environmental impact. Despite challenges such as initial investment and technical issues, biogas digesters have shown promising adoption rates among maize farmers in DRC, underscoring their potential to contribute to sustainable development goals. Government policies should support the provision of subsidies for biogas installation and training programmes to enhance farmer uptake. Additionally, further research is needed to assess long-term impacts on agricultural productivity and community health. Biogas digesters, maize farmers, rural adoption, environmental impact, Central Democratic Republic of Congo

Keywords: Congo, Biogas, Adoption, Sustainability, Ethnography, Rural, Livelihood

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