

Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector (TTCS)

The 3rd National Biomass Energy Workshop 2017

Towards a National Forest Policy that Promotes Natural Forest Values and Sustainable Rural Livelihoods in Tanzania

3rd November 2017

Morena Hotel, Dodoma



Process and Findings Report



Summary of Recommendations

The workshop aimed to generate recommendations for the National Forest Policy review. Key recommendations to emerge from the workshop included the following:

- The process of revising the National Forest Policy should be expedited.
- An independent review team, including Professor Ishengoma, should prepare and present to the Minister a review of the draft policy.
- Sustainable charcoal production should be clearly supported in the National Forest Policy.
- The National Forest Policy should recognise the primacy of agriculture in driving deforestation; and should include deliberate measures to reduce deforestation caused by the conversion of forest lands to agricultural lands.
- The policy should include measures to safeguard the ecosystem services provided by forests, and should recognise the interests of the beneficiaries of those forest ecosystem services.
- The policy should support processes that allow forest-owners, including communities, to benefit from natural forests.
- The policy should support the scaling up of energy efficient charcoal production technologies.
- The policy should recognise that transitioning to other cooking fuels will take many years, and needs to be a phased process. It cannot happen overnight.
- The policy should promote coordination with other sectors especially agriculture and energy.

Other recommendations included:

- There is a need to promote agricultural intensification so that more food can be produced from less land, thereby reducing pressure on natural forests.
- Implementation plans are important, so that the policy can be realized.

Table of Content

1.0	Background and Objectives of the Workshop	5
2.0	Setting the Scene, Welcoming, Key Note Address and Official Opening.....	6
2.1	Setting the Scene	6
2.2	Welcoming Remarks.....	6
2.3	Key Note Address	7
2.4	Official Opening Session.....	8
2.4.1	Opening Remarks	8
2.4.2	Welcoming Note	8
2.4.3	Official Opening Speech.....	9
3.0	Technical Session – Towards NFP development - Sectoral Presentations.....	10
3.1	Presentation I: Revision of the National Forest Policy	10
3.2	Presentation II: Perspectives from Vice President’s Office – Division of Environment	11
3.3	Presentation III: Perspectives from Ministry of Agriculture	11
3.4	Presentation IV: Perspectives from the PO - RALG	12
4.0	Plenary Discussion	13
5.0	Market Places – Success Stories and Good Practices	15
6.0	Panel Discussion and Recommendations for National Forest Policy Development	16
7.0	Closing Remarks and Way Forward.....	17
7.1	Words from The Chairpersons of the District Councils	17
7.2	Words from Representative of the Switzerland Embassy.....	18
7.3	Closing Remarks from the Guest of Honour	18
6.4	Vote of Thanks and A Way Forward	19
Annexes		20

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACRP	Agricultural Climate Resiliency Plan
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
EMA	Environmental Management Act
FAO	United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations
FBD	Forestry and Beekeeping Division
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MCDI	Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MJUMITA	<i>Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania</i>
MLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCCS	National Climate Change Strategy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NFP	National Forest Policy
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PO – RALG	Presidents' Office – Regional Administration and Local Government
REA	Rural Energy Agency
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TaTEDO	Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organisation
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
TFS	Tanzania Forestry Services Agency
TTCS	Transforming Tanzania Charcoal Sector
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VPO	Vice President's Office

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1.0 Background and Objectives of the Workshop

The 3rd National Biomass Energy workshop was held on 3rd November 2017, focused on the theme '*Towards a National Forest Policy that Promotes Natural Forest Values and Sustainable Rural Livelihoods in Tanzania.*' This report describes the proceedings of the workshop. The workshop theme was selected to coincide with the final stages in the revision of the national forest policy.

The National Forest Policy of 1998 has been under review since at least 2008. A draft forest policy was circulated for stakeholder comments in 2014. At the time of the workshop, a consultative process was underway with a wide range of stakeholders, in order to finalize the new National Forest Policy. Consultation was led by the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) with support from FAO. Both the 1998, and the draft of 2014, National Forest Policies, supported Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) including productive village land forest reserves.

Since 2015, the Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector Project (TTCS) with funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), has been bringing together stakeholders from different sectors in a national forum on biomass energy. During these workshops stakeholders have had the opportunity to share and discuss issues related to biomass energy in Tanzania and to link policy and practice in a dynamic way. A key issue that was raised during the 1st workshop, in 2015, was the absence of a supportive policy environment for sustainable biomass energy. It was recommended that the workshop series focus on addressing key policy issues in the Forest, Land, Agriculture and Energy sectors and how policies can better support sustainable biomass energy value chains. In 2016, the 2nd National Workshop focused on '*Breaking the silence about charcoal and fuel wood: Reaching consensus on policy priorities to enhance environmental sustainability, good governance and energy security in relation to charcoal and fuel wood in Tanzania.*' In 2017, a third National Biomass energy forum was conducted on 3rd November 2017. It brought together 56 stakeholders from different sectors including the policy and decision makers, private sector, academia, Development Partners, media and Civil Society Organisations. The Workshop provided an opportunity to understand the status of the draft policy and to look at how effectively the draft NFP is: addressing the drivers of deforestation; promoting the value for natural forests; and supporting diversified rural livelihoods. Specifically, the workshop objectives were:

- i) to contribute positively to the ongoing National Forest Policy development by collectively analysing the key issues, and strategically setting an agenda for promoting sustainable natural forest management.
- ii) to enhance key stakeholders' understanding of the relative impact of the major drivers of deforestation in the country with the aim of defining each sectors' role in addressing deforestation.
- iii) to share best practices on integrating sustainable, forest-based enterprises in Community Based Forest Management in Tanzania with a focus on how enterprise-oriented CBFM contributes to avoiding deforestation on village land.
- iv) to agree on priority, cross-sectoral policies needed to promote sustainable, well-governed forest-based enterprises that contribute to rural development, national energy security and reduced deforestation.

The workshop was composed of presentations, questions and answer sessions, market places, panel session, general discussion and reflection sessions.

2.0 Setting the Scene, Welcoming, Key Note Address and Official Opening

2.1 Setting the Scene

During the introduction as part of setting the scene, the facilitator highlighted the objectives of the workshop. The facilitator took the participants through the programme agenda. This was followed by participants' self-introduction and the official opening session.

2.2 Welcoming Remarks

by Mr. Charles Meshack – Executive Director of TFCG



Mr Meshack provided his welcoming remarks as a presentation. He started by thanking all the participants for having managed to attend the workshop as well as thanking and congratulating Hon. Dr. Hamis A. Kigwangalla for being appointed the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism. He wished him the best and pledged to provide support in working for the betterment of the Ministry and the Nation at large. As part of the welcoming remarks, Mr. Charles Meshack provided an overview of the Tanzania Transforming Charcoal Sector (TTCS) project which is running in two phases from 2012 to 2019. He took the participants through the project goal, project partners; the project theory of change including challenges that the model has realized. He underscored the objectives of the workshop which among others included the contribution of ideas and inputs to the ongoing policy development as well as enhancing stakeholder's understanding on the major drivers of deforestation. Among other issues of interest that the Executive Director urged participants to consider, is to look at the charcoal sector as an industry – by considering its value chain (from production to the market). He commented that, there are opportunities for the sector to grow sustainably while improving communities' livelihoods especially if investments are made in Community Based Forest Management (CBFM). For this to happen successfully however, Mr. Meshack called for greater political will, policy tools and focus that will support sustainable charcoal production that removes regulatory barriers.

In concluding his welcoming remarks, Mr. Meshack highlighted to the participants different policy recommendations that may be considered and included to the ongoing National Forest Policy review process. He finally, thanked the Swiss government for the generous financial support that has made this project a reality. He also thanked all the project implementing partners who have been cooperating with the project team in the implementation of the project since inception to date. He called for a continued spirit of cooperation for the betterment of the forest sector, community's poverty reduction and subsequently the national development.

The full presentation can be found at <http://www.tfcg.org/sustainablecharcoal.html>

2.3 Key Note Address

by Prof. Romanus Ishengoma, Biomass Expert, Sokoine University of Agriculture.



The Key Note address was done through an elaborate, in-depth, and informative presentation covered enormous issues related to the forestry sector as a whole in the country. Specifically, his presentation covered issues of forest resources of Tanzania by highlighting the nature of

biodiversity, population trends, economic status of Tanzania, products and services from forests including timber, non-wood forest products, ecosystem services and wood fuel (charcoal and fuel wood). In addition, the presentation stressed that deforestation is the biggest challenge for forest resources. He called for serious actions for the best way to address deforestation. Lastly, the presentation highlighted issues related to the current National Forest Policy review with some messages about key issues to be addressed in the forthcoming policy.

Regarding drivers of forest deforestation and degradation, the presentation identified agricultural practices as one of the major driver of deforestation. He highlighted to participants that, the rates of deforestation across the country due to agriculture are enormous leaving the country bare. Unfortunately, the agricultural policy aims at improving food security and this is done at the expense of forests. Forests are for environmental services, biomass energy and an incentive for rural livelihood. As such, it is important to see how deforestation can be addressed in the ongoing policy review.

Among other important issues, Prof. Ishengoma recommended several issues that need to be addressed by the policy under review. These are:-

- ✓ the current NFP has not been able to prevent deforestation. In this case, serious actions and mechanisms needs to put in place and stated categorically on how we can best reduce or address deforestation catastrophe for the well-being of the forestry sector and the communities living adjacent to.
- ✓ There are emerging trends where Tanzania is currently experiencing rapid expansion of small-scale plantation (exotic species) forestry resulting to significant shifts in land use. Although this is potential for poverty reduction, it poses challenges not only to biodiversity through conversion of natural ecosystems to monoculture plantations, but also to food security. It was suggested that, Tanzania will be better off, if it keeps its natural forests.
- ✓ As it stands currently, there are conflicting policy statements and weak coordination among sector Ministries in addressing the forestry sector. Inter-sectoral coordination is needed, between MNRT and several ministries (responsible for Agriculture, Lands, Energy, LGs etc). Roles and mandates of District Councils, Villages & Local Communities and NGOs to be clearly defined and properly followed. The Ministry of Lands needs to recognize sustainable natural forest management as a valid land use. For instance, most of the forest land is within the boundaries of village land together with agriculture. The new NFP need to put in place a mechanism to address deforestation

primarily driven by agriculture, especially the role of the Agricultural policy instruments promoting conversion of natural forests to cropland.

See Annex 4 for a summary of the presentation. The full presentation can be found at <http://www.tfcg.org/sustainablecharcoal.html>

2.4 Official Opening Session

2.4.1 Opening Remarks

by Her Excellency - Florence Tinguely Mattli - Ambassador of Switzerland in Tanzania



The opening remarks during the official opening of the workshop were provided by Her Excellency - Florence Tinguely Mattli - Ambassador of Switzerland in Tanzania who started by thanking the organisers to have invited her to participate in the workshop. She specifically thanked the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism for having come to officiate the workshop. As part of the continued development partnership, the Ambassador pledged Switzerland's support in contributing to Tanzania's development.

In her remarks, the Ambassador highlighted that, Tanzania's forests are a vital part of the nation's natural resources. The Ambassador concluded her speech by noting that, as Tanzania revises its national forest policy, there is an opportunity to embark on a new direction in which the fundamental values of natural forests to the nation, will be properly reflected. There is therefore an opportunity to put in place measures that encourage communities, individuals and private sector to choose to retain natural forests, and measures that give government staff the motivation and means to manage natural forests sustainably. In this case, there is an opportunity to promote policies that improve the livelihoods of the over 300,000 people currently employed as producers, transporters and traders along the charcoal value chain. *For further details, see Annex 5.*



2.4.2 Welcoming Note

by Dr Ezekiel Mwakalukwa - the Director of Forestry and Beekeeping Division

A welcoming note was given by the Director of Forestry and Beekeeping Division who outlined the progress made in developing the National Forest Policy, and stated that stakeholder contributions made during the workshop will be considered in the review process. He extended his regards and appreciations to the Ministry

for having withdrawn earlier prepared forest policy drafts so that more stakeholders are engaged, to enrich the policy for informed actions. He then welcomed the Minister for the official opening speech.

2.4.3 Official Opening Speech

by Hon. Dr. Hamis A. Kigwangalla – Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism (MP)

The official opening speech of the workshop was made by Hon. Dr. Hamis A. Kigwangalla – Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism (MP). His official opening speech started by extending his appreciation to Professor Ishengoma (A Biomass Expert – SUA) for his knowledgeable presentation. He emphasised that Professor Ishengoma’s presentation had been informative and a valuable summary of the pertinent issues surrounding the sector and had highlighted the need for prompt decision and actions for the well-being of the country.



After words of appreciation, the Minister proceeded by highlighting the enormous challenges that the forest sector is facing including deforestation due to the conversion of forests to agricultural land. The Minister identified two schools of thought which have emerged in Tanzania regarding wood fuels and their sustainability, especially charcoal production. These are anti-biomass energy and pro-poor biomass energy schools of thoughts. He explained that, the anti-biomass energy school is contemplating immediate fuel substitution to electricity and LPG. The anti-biomass energy schools of thoughts propose that biomass energy sources should only be used for electricity generation and charcoal for them is an energy carrier which should be banned and replaced by other cooking fuels such as LPG and electricity. On the other hand, the pro-poor biomass energy school of thoughts are striving to see and practice sustainable biomass energy production and their aim is to address the biomass energy challenges by ensuring that wood fuels such as charcoal and firewood are harvested using environmentally sustainable and ecologically sound approaches and contribute to improving livelihoods, poverty reduction and sustainable development in the country. On these matters, the Guest of Honour asserted that, his Ministry is putting in place strategies that support forest-based enterprises and that will ensure provision of livelihoods for rural communities including sustainable charcoal production are well anchored in the new policy and subsequently addressing deforestation in many areas. In this case, the Guest of honour called for collective - concerted efforts among stakeholders ranging from the government officials, CSOs, Development Partners, research and academia, private sector and media for the well-being of the forest sector in the country.

In realising these efforts, the government is currently undertaking the National Forest Policy review. Drafts were prepared in 2014 and 2016. In 2017, further consultation has been ongoing to provide space for different stakeholders to provide their inputs for an informed and inclusive policy. The Minister stated that the process should be completed as soon as possible, and directed the Director of the Forestry and Beekeeping Division: that:

“Sera ni muhimu sana. Nafikri kuna haja ya kuwa na uharaka katika mchakato wa kukamilisha sera hii, na kutunga sheria na mikakati ya utekelezaji. Naagiza mchakato huu ukamilike ndani ya mwezi wa Novemba (11), baada ya hapo nikabidhiwe draft (rasimu) tarehe 1 na baada ya hapo kati ya tarehe 1-3 Desemba 2017; nataka iletwe timu ya wataalam watakao nishauri katika maeneo mbalimbali juu ya sera hii. Watu wengine tofauti na timu inayoshughulika na uandaaji wa sera hii kwa sasa, ili kunishauri katika maeneo yanayohitaji kuboreshwa zaidi, kuongezewa ubunifu na kuwekewa mkazo zaidi akiwemo Professor Ishengoma katika timu hiyo”.

He finally thanked the government of Switzerland for its continued support to the government of Tanzania and called for the same spirit to continue so that the intended objectives of the assistance are realized. On the part of the government, the Minister pledged to continue working together with different Development Partners including partner countries, private sector and other practitioners in enhancing development in the country. Most importantly, is ensuring that the local communities especially the rural dwellers sustainably make use of the natural resources including the forestry resources while managing them for the current and future use. He finally, declared the workshop officially opened and wished the participants fruitful workshop deliberations. *For further details, see Annex 6.*



2.4.4 Vote of Thanks to the Guest of Honour

By Eng. Estomih Sawe – The TaTEDO Executive Director

The TaTEDO Executive Director extended the vote of thanks on behalf of the participants and organisers to the Guest of Honour for having officiated the opening of the 3rd TTCS National Workshop on Biomass Energy. He also congratulated the Minister for having been appointed to take the new position. As part of the CSOs (one of the major development partner), he pledged to continue extending CSO's efforts and contribution to the National development drive. He thanked the Guest of Honour for having spared his time and attending the workshop despite his tight schedule. He particularly thanked the Minister for having shown his commitment in seeing that the finalization of the National Forest Policy is fast-tracked and completed as soon as possible. He pointed out that, it is the participants' hope that, there will be a link between the forest policy with biomass energy strategy, for the biomass energy strategy spelt out clearly a national vision aiming at seeing Tanzania and its people-benefiting from sustainable utilization of forest resources. He requested the Minister to stay linked with the Ministry of Energy to ensure the biomass energy is efficiently utilized and ensure that the two documents are operational and instrumental for the well-being of the energy sector and the nation as a whole. Finally, Eng. Sawe called for the Minister to ensure that the policy under review upon completion, is financed to ensure its effective implementation and realization of this noble intent in the country.

3.0 Technical Session – Towards NFP development - Sectoral Presentations

3.1 Presentation I: Revision of the National Forest Policy



By Professor Mwakalukwa - Director, Forestry and Beekeeping Division

This presentation provided an overview of forest resources in Tanzania; instruments used for managing forest resources in Tanzania; and the National Forest Policy review process including its status and future plans. The presenter informed participants that, the National Forest Policy review taking place in the country at the moment followed a step-wise series of events involving rigorous consultative meetings and engagements with various groups of stakeholders in the country. Stakeholder who have been consulted, include: farmers, pastoralists, NGOs, CBOs, Private business persons and companies, industrialists, village leaders, local governments, district leadership, regional leadership, central government (TFS); representatives of academic and research institutions and Tanzania's

Development Partners. In addition to this, three key studies were undertaken to inform the policy review. The studies included, the Land/forest tenure issues, the Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and the roles of forests in food security.

Among other issues of importance to note is that, the ongoing review has proposed several policy statements that will be included in the forth-coming National Forest Policy and that are extremely relevant to this workshop. The statements are:

- ✓ *Ensure efficiency in the production and use of wood fuel and formalize the associated business.*
- ✓ *Promote establishment of wood fuel plantations especially to meet energy demand in rural and peri-urban populations.*
- ✓ *Promote and support migration to alternative sources of energy.*

Regarding the future plans, the presenter informed participants that, a new draft of the National Forest Policy of 2017 will be prepared. There will be a final nationwide workshop for validation exercise before the policy is submitted to various decision and approval-making bodies including the Cabinet Secretariat.

The full presentation can be found at <http://www.tfcg.org/sustainablecharcoal.html>

3.2 Presentation II: Perspectives from Vice President's Office – Division of Environment



By Timothy Mande, Vice-President's Office, Division of Environment

This presentation covered issues related to the policy environment, legislative instruments, laws and regulations governing forestry resources in the country. This presentation provided a general picture of how the policy arrangement/ architect is situated for sustainable management of forest resources in the country given the fact that the VPO – DoE is the country's custodian of the environment (where forests are also included) and climate change issues. He explained that, among the

laws and policies that govern the management of forest resources in the country, are the Environmental Management Act, Environmental Policy, National Climate Change Strategy and the Biodiversity Act. All these pieces of policy and legislative instruments are translated into action through the Vision 2025, and the Country's 5-year Development Plans, Development programmes, plans and strategies executed at different levels and scales. As such, the presenter asserted that it is important to recognise the role played by forest resources for environmental conservation and climate change adaptation and mitigation which contributes to poverty alleviation and promotion of economic empowerment and the country's development. To this end, the presenter called for a collective action in the promotion of forest resources and the management of environment.

The full presentation can be found at <http://www.tfcg.org/sustainablecharcoal.html>

3.3 Presentation III: Perspectives from Ministry of Agriculture

By Theresia Massoy, Ministry of Agriculture

This presentation covered issues related to the nature of agriculture sector in Tanzania which is rainfed and dominated by small holder farmers with farm sizes of 0.5 to 2 ha. The sector is largely



dominated by practices of shifting cultivation which is detrimental to the forest resources. The presentation further provided that efforts of converting forestland to crop-land poses a risk to forest ecosystems as the expansion to large-scale agriculture increases a big demand for agricultural land and forest biomass. On the same note, the increase of population increases the demand for food, fuel and fiber

associated which continues to drive deforestation. In this case, the presenter called for an integration of agriculture forest systems with processing industries which will increase opportunities for positive feedback loops that reuse and recycle mass and energy flows and improve ecosystem system performance. To achieve a sustainable forest sector development in the country, it was suggested that there is need to harmonise forestry, Land and agriculture policies as fundamental for the implementation of integrated approaches. In addition, it was suggested to enforce Laws/ By-laws as well as implementing the Internationally negotiated and ratified instruments that systematically address integrated forestry/agriculture interactions such as the CBD, UNCCD, and UNFCCC. At a country level however, it was suggested to strengthen practices and technologies that favor sustainable agriculture and Natural resources for instance enhancing tree planting, agroforestry, soil water conservation, and use of biogas. Policy issues and concerns that emerged during the discussion on the presentation are detailed under part 5.0 of this report.

The full presentation can be found at <http://www.tfcg.org/sustainablecharcoal.html>



3.4 Presentation IV: Perspectives from the PO - RALG

By Rogasiam Lukoa – President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government

The presentation provided an overview of and up-date on Policy developments in PO-RALG in relation to Forest sustainability, measures taken to support and encourage LGAs to invest in forest management, collaboration mechanism with sector ministries in facilitating forest conservation in LGAs and plans to support LGAs to address deforestation.

The presentation informed participants that, the decentralization by devolution initiatives is thought to be key to success if well implemented as it empowers communities to decide and plan for resource uses, enables tradition knowledge on resource conservation and enhances community sense of ownership on forest resource. It was further pointed out that, the rural development policy emphasizes on environmental conservation as a response towards great loss in soil fertility that has led to low production. The overutilization of the natural resources has resulted into desertification to some of the areas of the country. As such, there is need to rectify the situation for sustainable use of the resources in order to conserve and manage the environment.

Finally, the presenter pledged that PO-RALG as custodian of all LGAs has been and will continue to direct the LGAs to allocate funds through their own sources revenue for CBFM activities. PO-RALG will not end on directing them but will make follow up to ensure they comply on the implementation of the proposed activities for proper environmental conservation.

The full presentation can be found at <http://www.tfcg.org/sustainablecharcoal.html>

3.5 Presentation V: Perspectives from Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements development



By Praygod Shao, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements development

This presentation provided a snap shot of how land resource is important in facilitating the growth and development of other sectors such as fisheries, agriculture, water, infrastructure, industry, livestock keeping, forestry, and mining among others. The presentation indicated that, there are challenges posed by human interactions in the sustainable management of land resource in the country. This has resulted in land use conflicts among land users notably the livestock keepers and farmers. As it stands now,

the presentation provided that, there are continuous efforts to enhance sustainable land management by formulation of different legislations (policies, laws, regulations, directives and circulars); institutional development and enhancing land ownerships while ensuring environmental conservation by complying to EMA, 2004. Further to these efforts, the Ministry has been advocating and participating fully in boundary conflict resolution and ensuring land ownership which is free from any encumbrance, involving the private sector in LUPs, ensuring good governance in land administration by adhering to Decentralisation by Devolution policy, undertaking public awareness and education programmes and engaging in environmental conservation by ensuring the undertaking of the *Strategic Environmental Assessment* (SEA). Policy issues and concerns that emerged during the discussion on the presentation are detailed under part 5.0 of this report.

The full presentation can be found at <http://www.tfcg.org/sustainablecharcoal.html>

4.0 Plenary Discussion



The facilitator welcomed comments and questions in response to the presentations. Comments and questions that were raised include the following:

Natural forests are not valued. For example, if a natural forest-

owner's forest is to be cleared for road expansion, no compensation would be paid. Similarly, people can freely clear forests for agriculture. How will the policy encourage forest owners to value their natural forests, more?

80% of the population are employed in agriculture. This is unsustainable. There needs to be intensification of agricultural production, and less dependence on agriculture.

TFS have their revenue targets. In order to meet their targets, they need to collect revenue from the natural forests on village land, including from charcoal. By collecting these revenues, TFS are actually encouraging more charcoal.

Land use planning: the process is too long and too costly. How is this going to be addressed?

How do we ensure that policies are implemented, and how do we consider that ecological values are considered in the application of the 'Highest and Best Use of Land' approach, as promoted by the Ministry of Lands?

In the draft policy, why is charcoal considered a forest product rather than a wood-based industry?

The Facilitator then welcomed the presenters to respond to the comments and questions that were raised. Responses included the following:

PO RALG - we are responsible for ensuring implementation using the normal government procedures. Harmonisation of policies between sectors, including energy, agriculture and forests, is very important and PO RALG has a key role to play in this.

Ministry of Agriculture - The Ministry of Agriculture has just reviewed the agricultural policy involving a wide range of stakeholders. The Ministry is now in a position to move on smoothly, including through implementation strategies. The Ministry of Agriculture has a climate smart agriculture programme that will help farmers with climate change adaptation as well as encouraging farmers to practice ecologically sustainable practices. Guidelines are in place to promote climate smart agriculture. The Ministry is promoting practices that allow us to produce more, using less land.

Ministry of Lands - In the draft National Land Policy, it is stated that, where there is a contradiction between sectoral policies, the land policy should prevail.

Highest and best use (HABU) of land is an approach that promotes uses which bring in the maximum returns, after considering environmental and legal acceptability, to ensure that land is effectively utilized. The land is for the people and the President is the custodian of the land, all other users are given the right to use land. That's why people are given customary rights of occupancy.

FBD - In terms of the implementation of the national forest policy, alongside the national forest policy there will be an action plan including objectives, responsible persons and costs. FBD is a coordination unit bringing together different stakeholders including TFS, Central Government and Local Government to implement the policy. Once the policy is passed, we will go to all stakeholders to seek agreement on the implementation of the action plan. We are well prepared with a plan for implementation.

The purpose of the stakeholder consultation is to ensure that there are no contradictions between sectoral policies. Before the policy is passed, it needs to be reviewed by the inter-ministerial technical committee, to further ensure no contradictions. The task force includes the permanent secretaries from the Ministry of Lands, Energy and other relevant ministries. The policy will also be reviewed by the Cabinet before it is passed. In terms of implementation, a new approach is being proposed that aims to promote more coordination, including NGOs and development partners. This will help to avoid duplication of efforts by government, NGOs and donor projects.

In terms of why charcoal is considered a forest product rather than a wood-based industry, this reflects the way that charcoal has been treated in the past. In light, of what has been discussed here, clearly this should be re-considered.

TFS have been given the mandate to manage the forest and bee resources in the country; their second mandate is to collect revenues from all forest and bee products. They are not promoting charcoal. However, charcoal is a livelihood strategy for many people and this is a challenge to TFS because 45 % of the forests are under the management of the village governments. TFS should not be blamed for the deforestation on the village land.

5.0 Market Places – Success Stories and Good Practices

There was a session that enabled participants to witness and get experiences of four different success stories (good practices/ initiatives) by practitioners on the ground in the form of market place presentations. The market places presented different initiatives that promotes sustainable natural forest management and improving rural livelihoods. The four market places included; showcasing a project titled “Sustainable charcoal and its role in incentivising community-based forest management in Morogoro region” by Mr. Charles Leonard, TFCG; “Sustainable timber harvesting and its role in community-based forest management in Lindi region” by Mr. Jasper Makala, MCDI; “Linking Sustainable forest management and improved agricultural practices” by Laurence Kileo, Farm Africa; and the “TFS experience and strategies to reduce deforestation and promote sustainable natural forest management” by Mr. Julius Nkwilima of TFS. The market place provided a space for participants to listen to short but informative presentations from the officers in-charge and had a space for questions and answers as well as space for reflections and clarifications. Based on what transpired during the market places sessions, participants shared their perspectives during the plenary session after the panel discussion.



6.0 Panel Discussion and Recommendations for National Forest Policy Development



The workshop provided space for a panel discussion session followed by a plenary session. The panel was comprised of five panelists drawn from government Ministries and Agencies; NGOs and Academia. These panelists were given an opportunity and requested to provide key policy messages that will be

important to be included in the forthcoming National Forest Policy through Prof. Temu, the consultant leading the policy review process. The recommendations proposed by the panel

Zawadi Mbwambo, Tanzania Forest Services Agency

- Consolidate management of the forests so that we deal with the management of the forests rather than the institutions.
- Need a place in the policy that addresses shifting agriculture in driving deforestation.
- Energy - promote alternatives to charcoal, and promote the use of wood residues from other wood-based industries.

Charles Meshack, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group

- Need to look at the big picture and to understand why people are converting forests to agriculture. Given competing land uses on village land, there is a need to promote incentives for communities to maintain forests on village land instead of converting the forests to agriculture.
- Need to put value on natural forests including recognizing the economic value of the ecosystem services generated by natural forests.
- There is an assumption that plantations of exotics can provide energy but in reality, plantations are primarily for the supply timber. Planting exotics will not automatically reduce deforestation.

Praygod Shao, Ministry of Lands

- Implementation strategy should be developed to ensure that the policy is realized.
- Forest Policy should recognize the issue of land use planning, demarcation and registration.
- Recognise the existence of land conflict and to have a policy statement on how to resolve conflicts.
- The Government should benefit from forest resources.

Professor Ishengoma, Sokoine University of Agriculture

- We need a policy that, in a practical sense, addresses deforestation as deforestation is the most serious threat.
- It should be recommended that charcoal is a secondary driver of deforestation. Agriculture is the main driver.
- There is a need to improve agricultural productivity in order to meet the nation's food demand, without causing deforestation.

- We need to see a transition plan away from charcoal. We need to recognize that 90 % of households depend on biomass energy and abandoning charcoal cannot happen overnight. There is a need for a phased transition plan. There is a need for a plan that embraces sustainable charcoal production. We need to recognize that plans promoting LPG are costly as Liquid Petroleum Gas is an import. Multiple solutions are needed.



Estomih Sawe, TaTEDO

- Need to scale up positive models such as the model piloted by the Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector project. This requires the Government to get behind these models.
- The policy should promote large-scale use of efficient charcoal production.
- The policy should promote the use of fuel-efficient stoves.
- The policy should promote more collaboration between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and the Ministry of Energy, including reviving the concepts that were promoted in the Biomass Energy Strategy of Tanzania.

The Facilitator then invited other participants to state their recommendations. The following recommendations were made by other participants:

- The policy should recognise ecological services, and the beneficiaries of those ecological services should be considered.
- Ecologically-friendly income generating activities for forest adjacent communities should be considered.
- Climate smart agriculture is one way to reduce deforestation driven by agriculture, particularly agroforestry. The policy should support climate-smart agriculture.

7.0 Closing Remarks and Way Forward



7.1 Words from The Chairpersons of the District Councils

Two District Council Chairpersons (Morogoro District and Kilosa District Councils) provided words and reflections with regard to the importance of the TTCS project in their Councils as well as reflections toward the forest policy under review. Generally, the Chairpersons of Morogoro District Council Md. Hon. Kibena Kingo and Hon. Hassan Mkopi -Chairperson of Kilosa District Council appreciated the role and significance of the project in their Districts and called for further interventions in the area as they have seen a significant behavioural change on the use and management of the forests through CBFM.



Regarding the policy under review, they provided that, it is important to make sure that all beneficiaries of ecosystem services are incorporated in the forthcoming National Forest Policy. They urged that, the policy should recognize the ecosystem services and the people who benefit from the services provided by forests; and come up with clear policy statements on how best to engage the beneficiaries. They further pointed out that, a policy should consider the alternative

livelihood options, tree nurseries, mushroom growing, beekeeping and promotion of alternative sources of incomes which will help to reduce dependence on forest resources.



7.2 Words from Representative of the Switzerland Embassy

By Clara Melchior – Representative, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

A representative from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Md. Clara Melchior, extended her closing remarks by thanking the workshop participants on behalf of the Swiss Embassy for attending the meeting; and that she recognizes the participation of the senior government officials including the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, representatives from FBD, representatives from the Ministry of Lands, Members of Parliament, Ward Councilors and other invited stakeholders. She further provided that, the Swiss

Government has been cooperating with the Tanzania government for about fifty (50) years, in different areas of development and Switzerland will continue extending its support to Tanzania for furthering its development pathways. Regarding the TTCS project, Md. Clara pointed out that, the project that is currently operating in three districts in Morogoro region (Morogoro, Mvomero and Kilosa) has demonstrated significant benefits to the communities in the project area. The project provides an ideal opportunity for other stakeholders to learn and replicate the model in other areas of the country. She underscored the fact that, charcoal is one of the energy sources highly depended on by the majority of Tanzanians. However, charcoal cannot be a solution to the energy needs; we need to explore other alternative sources of energy such as renewables to meet the energy needs in the country. Forests are disappearing in the country at the moment. We need to come up with ways of ensuring that charcoal is sustainably sourced. Supportive policies are key to achieving this intent. Strengthening partnerships among the two parties (Government of Tanzania and Swiss Embassy) is a continuation of the historical intents of furthering development of Tanzanians across sectors and scales. She pledged that, SDC will continue extending its support to achieving this noble intent.



7.3 Closing Remarks from the Guest of Honour

by the Honourable Sebastian Simon Kapufi (MP), Chairperson of the Parliamentary Committee for Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism.

In his closing remarks, the Hon Simom Kapufi (MP) provided that the workshop has been successful and informative. The workshop has been a source of knowledge and information especially on the forestry policy and forestry resources. He specifically pointed out that, the keynote speech delivered by Prof. Ishengoma and other presenters was quite a learning experience as it covered issues that were pertinent to the communities in most rural areas in which the majority of Tanzanians live. He pointed out an example on the tourism sector that, the sector can't perform if we do not take efforts to protect and conserve our ecosystems. In this case, sustainable utilization of our forests is key to the successful development of the tourism sector. As part of efforts in achieving all these, the Guest of Honour called for strategic planning and political will among policy and decision makers in the realization of this noble intent. In addition, raising awareness amongst policy makers, practitioners and

communities for collective actions in the protection and management of forests and forest resources. It is important to note that, the majority of our people are poor and in most cases they are destroying the environment through various livelihood activities for their survival – which is mainly subsistence. As such, building knowledge base amongst communities across levels and scales is paramount and will certainly yield positive results in the protection, management and sustainable utilization of forests and forestry resources. In relation to the policy review, he called for involvement of different stakeholders in the development of the new forest policy to ensure that we come up with a good and inclusive policy providing space for the improvement of farming practices, management of forests and forestry resources and different sources of livelihood activities.

6.4 Vote of Thanks and A Way Forward

By Advocate Rahima Njaidi - MJUMITA Executive Director

The MJUMITA Executive Director thanked all participants for their active participation and useful contributions aiming at improving the National Forest Policy under review. She specifically thanked the Guest of Honour for officiating the closing ceremony and attending the workshop from the start to the end. She particularly, thanked government for recognizing the contribution of MJUMITA that subsequently decided to include them in the policy review task force. She also thanked all presenters including those who showcased their products in the market places; thanked all honourable members of the parliament in attendance, the ward councilors and other stakeholders who participated in the workshop. She finally called for a collective action in making this attempt and a strong move toward sustainable utilization of forests and forestry resources as well as providing their inputs in the Forest policy under review. Lastly, she wished all the participants safe travel back home and adjourned the Workshop at 17:47.

Annexes

Annex 1. List of Participants

No	Name	Gender	Organisation
1	Dr. Hamis A. Kigwangalla	Male	Minister for the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
2	Florence Tinguey Mattli	Female	Ambassador, Embassy of Switzerland
3	Charles Meshack	Male	Executive Director, TFCG
4	Abdala Seushi	Male	ARTI Energy Ltd.
5	Abdallah Henku	Male	Facilitator
6	Ahadi Kibaroti	Male	TFS – Kibaha
7	Allen Silvery	Male	Azam TV
8	Ambrose Laswai	Male	ARTI Energy - Dodoma
9	Anna A. Mmasi	Female	ARTI Energy Ltd.
10	Athuman Massanga	Male	SUA-Morogoro
11	August Temu	Male	CDR/ FAO TZ
12	Benadetha Kadala	Female	TFS-E-Zone
13	Bettie Luwuge	Female	TFCG
14	Bruno Mgaiwa	Male	MNRT (FBD) DSM
15	Catherine Joseph Laswai	Female	Mvomero District Council
16	Charles Leonard	Male	TFCG
17	Clara Melchior	Female	Embassy of Switzerland
18	Dr. Ezekiel Mwakalukwa	Male	MNRT, Director FBD
19	Elias Msuya	Male	Mwananchi
20	Elias Muhinga	Male	Driver Regional-Morogoro
21	Elias Nkwilima	Male	TFS – PFO – Dar
22	Elida Fundi	Female	TFCG
23	Emily Gervas	Male	TFCG
24	Eng. Estomih Sawe	Male	Executive Director - TaTEDO
25	Ephraim Mwangu	Male	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
26	Gerald Kitabu	Male	The Guardian
27	Gerald Magili	Male	Bunge
28	Hamza Temba	Male	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
29	Hassan Mkopi	Male	Kilosa District Council Chairman
30	Hon. Doto Biteko	Male	Parliament of Tanzania
31	Hon. Sebastian S. Kapufi	Male	Bunge
32	Jakaria Manga	Male	MDC-Driver
33	Jensen Shuma	Male	TaTEDO
34	John S.Domi	Male	TFS – Kilosa
35	Joseph Chuwa	Male	Regional Secretariat - Morogoro
36	Juma H. Swalehe	Male	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
37	Kibena Kingo	Female	M/kiti H/w Morogoro
38	Lawrence Kileo	Male	Farm Africa-Project Officer
39	Lilian Ferdinand	Female	TFCG
40	Makala Jasper	Male	Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative
41	Mary M.Nagu	Female	M/Kiti Kilimo, Mifugo Na Maji
42	Mussa Twangilo	Male	TBC

No	Name	Gender	Organisation
43	Nike Doggart	Female	TFCG
44	Paul Kwiranga	Male	MCDI Kilwa
45	Praygod Shao	Male	Ministry of Lands
46	Prof. Romanus C. Ishengoma	Male	SUA, Morogoro
47	Rachel Nyega	Female	Bunge
48	Rahima Njaidi	Female	Executive Director - MJUMITA
49	Rajabu Mokiwa	Male	Abood Media
50	Robert Majungu	Male	Azam TV- Journalist
51	Rogasiam Lukoa	Male	PO - RALG - SFU
52	Sammy David	Male	ITV
53	Sebastian Malisa	Male	Kilosa – DC
54	Seif Salema	Male	TFS – Dar
55	Shija Kubeja	Male	Bunge
56	Sunford Msenga	Male	TFS – Dar
57	Theresia Massoy	Female	Ministry of Agriculture
58	Timoth Mande	Male	VPO – DOE
59	Vedasto Msungu	Male	ITV & Radio One
60	Wahida Beleko	Female	District Natural Resource Officer-Morogoro DC
61	Zawadi Mbwambo	Male	Director, Resource Management TFS

Annex 2. Annotated Workshop Agenda/ Programme



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

TRANSFORMING TANZANIA'S CHARCOAL SECTOR (TTCS)

Workshop Programme for the 3rd TTCS National Workshop on Biomass Energy

Towards a National Forest Policy that promotes natural forest values and sustainable rural livelihoods, in Tanzania

Date: 3rd November 2017
Venue: Morena Hotel Dodoma

Workshop Timetable

Time	Activity	Responsible
08:30	Registration of participants	TTCS Secretariat
08:30 - 09:00	Setting the scene: introductions, pre-evaluation, objectives and structure of the workshop.	Abdallah Henku, Facilitator
09:00 - 09:20	Welcoming remarks and workshop overview	Charles Meshack, Executive Director, TFCG
09:20 – 9:50	Keynote Speech	Professor Romanus Ishengoma, Biomass Expert- Sokoine University of Agriculture
9:50 - 10:10	Remarks from Her Excellency the Ambassador of Switzerland	Her Excellency, Ambassador Florence Tinguely Mattli, Ambassador of Switzerland
10:10 – 10:40	Official Opening Remarks	Honorable Dr Hamisi Kigwangalla (MP), Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism
	Vote of Thanks note	Eng Estomih Sawe, Executive Director, TaTEDO
10:40 – 11:20	Group Photo and Health break	All
11:20 – 11:40	The revision of the National Forest Policy and its relevance to policies promoting natural forest values and sustainable rural livelihoods.	Director, Forestry and Beekeeping Division
11:40 – 13:15 15 minutes per presentation	How other sectors are contributing to sustainable natural forest management: a review of relevant policy developments and implementation in other sectors.	Representative, Ministry of Agriculture
		Representative, Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlement Development
		Representative, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government
		Representative, Ministry of Energy
		Representative, Vice President's Office
13:15 - 13:40	Plenary Discussions	Abdallah Henku, Facilitator
13:40 - 14:30	Lunch break	All
Market place presentations from practitioners showcasing initiatives promoting sustainable natural forest management and improved rural livelihoods:		
14:30 - 15:20 10 minutes per market-place presentation	Sustainable charcoal and its role in incentivizing community-based forest management in Morogoro Region.	Charles Leonard, Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector, TFCG
	Sustainable timber harvesting and its role in community-based forest management in Lindi Region.	Jasper Makala, Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative

Time	Activity	Responsible
	TFS experience and strategies to reduce deforestation and promote sustainable natural forest management. Linking sustainable forest management and improved agriculture practices	Representative, Tanzania Forest Services Agency Laurence Kileo, Representative, Farm Africa
10 mins	Plenary discussions	Abdallah Henku, Facilitator
15:30 - 16:30 10 minutes	Panelists recommend priority policy changes needed to achieve sustainable natural forest management, improved rural livelihoods and reduced deforestation in natural forests.	Eng. Estomih Sawe, Executive Director, TaTEDO Representative, Tanzania Forest Services Agency Prof Romanus Ishengoma, Biomass Expert, SUA Shakwaanande Natai, Ministry of Agriculture, Representative, Ministry of Lands Dr E. Mwakalukwa, Director of Forestry and Beekeeping Charles Meshack, Executive Director, TFCG
	Plenary, Way forward, Evaluation	Abdallah Henku, Facilitator
16:50 - 17:30	Closing remarks	Hon Dotto Biteko, Chair, Parliamentary Committee on Energy and Minerals Hon. Chair, Mary Nagu Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, Water and Livestock Hon, Chair, Parliamentary Committee on Land Natural Resources & Tourism, Representative, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
17:05 - 17:10	Vote of Thanks	Advocate Rahima Njaidi, Executive Director, MJUMITA
	Tea and End of Day	

Annex 3. Photo Gallery





Annex 4. Presentation on NFP Development by Professor Ishengoma

“TOWARDS AN EFFECTIVE NATIONAL FOREST POLICY DEVELOPMENT: PROMOTING VALUES OF NATURAL FORESTS AND DIVERSIFIED SUSTAINABLE RURAL LIVELIHOODS IN TANZANIA”.

R.C. Ishengoma, Sokoine University of Agriculture, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism

Content

Background

- Forest resources of Tanzania

- Biodiversity

- Population trends

- Economic status of Tanzania

Products and services from natural forests

- Timber

- Non – Wood forest products

- Ecosystem services

- Wood fuel (charcoal and fuel wood)

Deforestation: The biggest challenge

What can we do? Forest plantations Vs natural regeneration

National forest policy review

- Preamble

- Messages

BACKGROUND

Forest resources

NAFORMA established the forested area to be 48.2 million hectares, (equivalent to 54.6% of the land area)

Tanzania is one of the countries in the world with a huge forest resource, wood estimated at about 3.3 billion m³ of wood volume out of which 97% is from natural forests and the rest is from planted trees.

About 27 million hectares of forests falls under conservation (i.e. wildlife reserves and water catchment protection forests) that are legally inaccessible for wood extraction.

It is therefore estimated that production forests where harvesting can be conducted legally cover an area of approximately only 21 million hectares,

Most of the forest area (about 90%) is occupied by woodland. Also most of the growing stock is in woodlands

However, woodlands are of low productivity, having mean annual increments ranging from 0.58 m³ per ha for open woodlands to 2 m³ per ha for closed woodlands.

Forest ownership

Almost half of total forested lands, are on village land, with limited or no properly defined management regime; and this is where deforestation and degradation is the most severe (URT, 2012a).

Biodiversity

The forests have high biodiversity ranking. Tanzania is among top 12 countries with high biodiversity. The country hosts six out of the 25 globally known biodiversity hotspots (Rogers 1994).

These are: the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests, the Coastal forests, the Great Lake for Cichlid fishes, the Marine coral reef ecosystems; the ecosystem of alkaline Rift valley Lakes; and the grassland savanna for large mammals.

The country has extensive diversity of species with at least 14,500 known and confirmed species and is among 15 countries globally with the highest number of endemic as well as threatened species.

Tanzania accounts for more than one-third of total plant species in Africa.

Declining trends and loss of biodiversity is an issue of profound concern and utmost priority (URT, 2014).

Tourism which is an important revenue source for the country depends heavily on the biodiversity resources available in the globally recognized hot spots.

These are protected in 16 National Parks, 3 Biosphere Reserves(East Usambara, Lake Manyara, and the Ngorongoro – Serengeti), 4 World Heritage Sites(Selous Game Reserve, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Serengeti National Park, Kilimanjaro National Park), 28 Game Reserves, 42 Game Controlled Areas, 38 Wildlife Management Areas, 109 Forest Reserves, 4 Marine Parks, 17 Marine reserves and 4 Ramsar Sites

Every 22nd of May is [International Day for Biological Diversity](#) whose motto in 2017 was Biodiversity and Sustainable Tourism

Tanzania is among 15 countries globally registering the highest number of threatened species, with at least 900 threatened species under the IUCN Red List of 2013 including tree species such as *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Mninga), *Dalbergia melanoxylon* (Mpingo)

It is estimated that Tanzania has lost at least one-third of its important ecosystems and biodiversity hosted within, over the past few decades due to agriculture expansion and urban growth

Tanzania is a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) of 1992 having ratified it in 1996, expected to adhere to its international obligation to protect and conserve our biodiversity as a global resource.

National Biodiversity Strategy (2015)

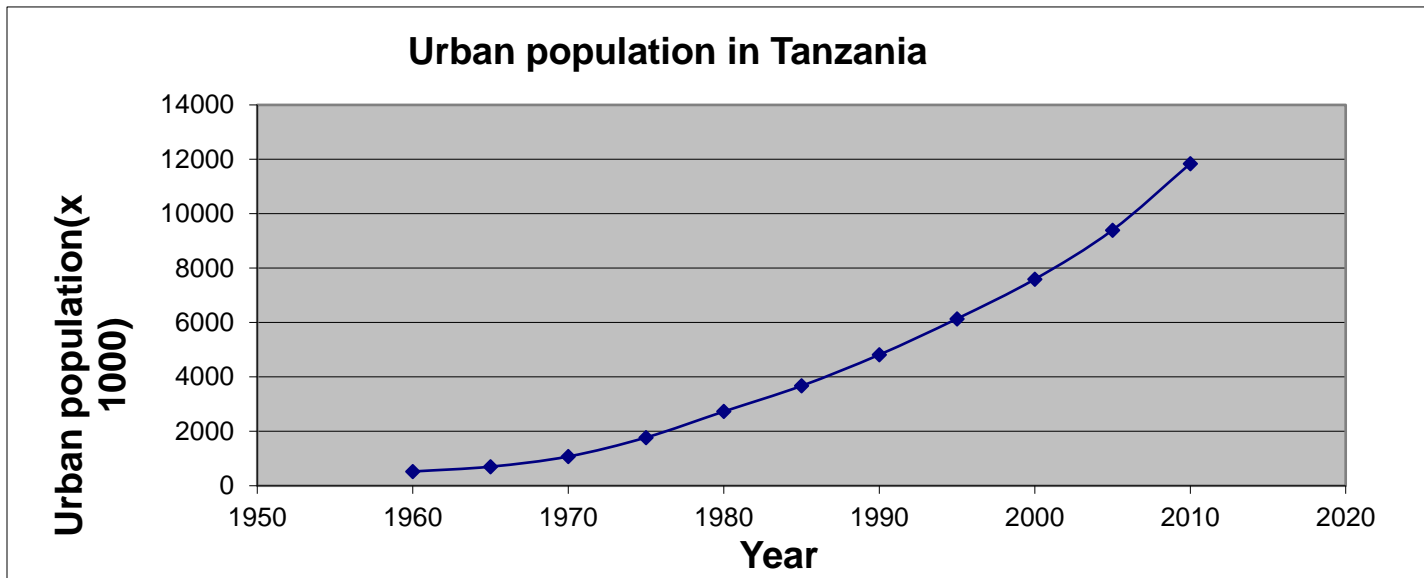
TARGET 7: By 2020, biodiversity and agriculture related policies, laws and strategies promote sustainable management of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems are reviewed and implemented

TARGET 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded,.....

TARGET 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks enhanced, through conservation and restoration, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification

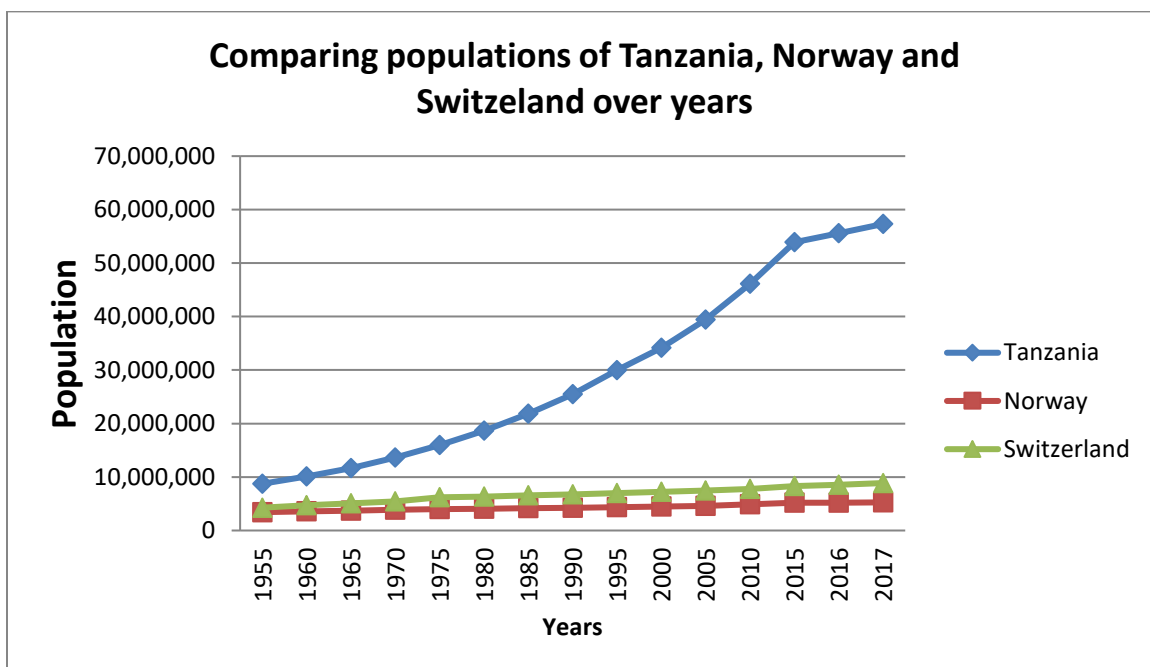
Population trends

The demand for forest products and services is increasing with increasing population

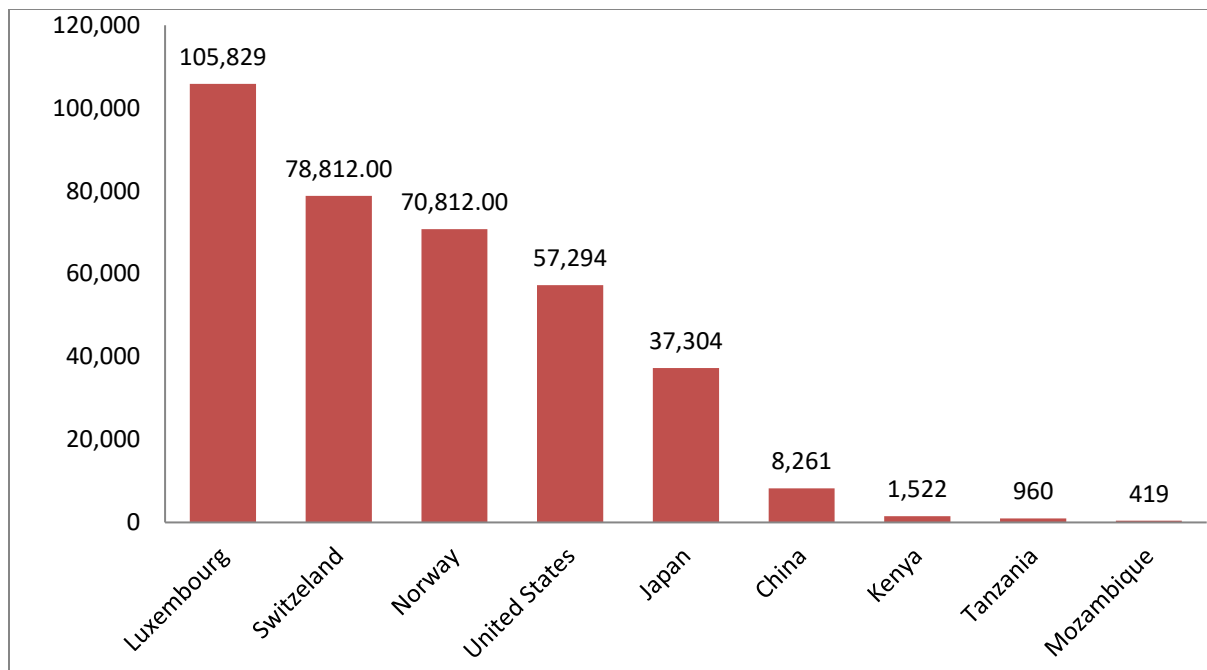


For example charcoal is the main source of energy in urban areas. The urban population and therefore demand for charcoal is increasing annually

Total population trend



Economic status



PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Timber

In natural forests, various tree species are used for the purpose of producing timber, planks, poles for sales or building of local structures.

Raw material for carpentry and furniture industry

Potential to replace expensive imported furniture timber as we move towards industrialization

Outdated technology (pit sawing) used in natural forests

The recovery rate for pit sawing is very low (25% to 45%)

Small trees are usually cut at each pit sawing site to support the operation e.g. to make a platforms.

Makonde carvings

Traditionally created wood carvings in Southern Tanzania and Mozambique

Mainly produced from the African blackwood (mpingo) trees, found all over East Africa and Mozambique.

Mpingo can be carved to an incredible level of details, polished, eventually producing a wonderful shining sculpture.

Linked to tourism

Mpingo is a threatened species

Policy?

Non-wood forest products

Natural habitats such as forests have long been providing local people with the means for survival.

Including non-wood forest products that are harvested or collected, consumed and in some cases traded include thatch, fruits, mushrooms, meat, nuts, vegetables, fodder, construction materials, medicinal plants and wild genes for domestic plants and animals.

Considering that about 74% of Tanzanians populations are found in rural areas it is obvious that dependence on natural forests resources is immense.

Research on climate change adaptation indicated the importance of forest products as a safety net for rural communities during times of climate change-related stress

Trade in non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and timber is to a large extent informal and therefore it is difficult to estimate its real value.

The contribution of the forest sector to the national economy has been identified as an information gap for the National REDD+ Strategy (URT, 2012a).

Forest ecosystem services

Forests provide important ecological services such as maintaining hydrological cycle, springs, streams, contributing to the processes of soil formation and maturation, storing and cycling essential nutrients, absorbing and breaking down pollutants and providing sites for tourism, recreation and research. It also provides for aesthetic and cultural values – worshipping, burial sites, shelters for youths initiation, etc.

The role of forests for biodiversity protection, carbon sequestration (carbon sinks), water catchment areas that provides water for irrigation , domestic use, and for electricity production must be recognized

However, estimated contribution to the national economy is low (about 4.6% of the nation’s GDP NBS, 2014). Its contribution in other sectors through earnings from water, electricity, and other services is yet to be captured

Forest ecosystem services currently not fully reflected in GDP

Natural forests must be managed for sustained multiple products and services.

Woodfuel

Energy and development

- Energy is needed to fuel economic growth and development.
- Many sources (wind, hydro, nuclear, fossil, etc) but need to be developed before use (therefore need investments (financial, technological, time, etc)
- Poverty has a bearing to the type(s) and quantities of energy consumed.
- Developed economies consume more energy per capita and have capacity to develop new sources or secure imports.
- Poor countries have limited capacity.

Energy Situation In Tanzania

Charcoal

Over 2.3 million tonnes of charcoal were consumed annually predicted to double by 2030 (URT, 2015b).

Charcoal is taken for granted because there are so many producers, can be purchased everywhere in urban areas, it is always there (unlike kerosene, LPG and electricity), because everyone has the appliances to use it

Used by majority (households, policy makers, from local restaurants to expatriate development partners)

Is a massive industry, providing livelihoods for thousands of people eg charcoal producers, transporters, traders along the supply chain (generates at least US\$ 1 billion per annum)

Over 300,000 rural families (over 1 million rural people) depend on charcoal production.

Charcoal production

Rural earnings from charcoal are greater than those from coffee, tea, cotton, sugar, cashews, etc

To produce one ton of charcoal in the traditional kiln, 10 - 12 tons of wood are used

Unfortunately charcoal producers are not organized

Also, charcoal is inefficiently produced & used but also unsustainably managed

Wholesaling and retailing ...

- Produced in rural areas and consumed in cities & towns.
- There are many charcoal wholesalers and retailers in urban Tanzania (including home delivery)
- Zanzibar relies on Tanzania mainland for charcoal and fuelwood
- Charcoal is also imported into Tanzania priced at 5 times per kg when compared to locally produced charcoal
- Many end users
- Charcoal is mainly used in urban areas, primarily by urban households, restaurants, hotels.
- The urban population and demand is increasing annually
- Fuelwood
- Major source of domestic energy in rural areas (more than 70% of the Tanzanians)
- Also used in peri-urban areas
- Respiratory diseases
- Low thermal efficiency of 10% (3 stones)
- Efficiency can be improved to 20% or more

Fuelwood

Also is important source of energy for, fish drying, brick burning, tobacco curing, tea drying local brewing, schools, bakeries, hospitals, prisons, etc. This situation will not change abruptly

Tobacco production in Tanzania steadily expanded annually from 2,701 tons in 1961 to 130,000 tons of tobacco produced in 2012.

To cure one tonne of tobacco 42 m³ of solid fuel-wood is used(MEM, 2005).

Wood fuel challenges

Characterized by very weak governance and weak law enforcement. It is almost a free access to wood resources. Rules for harvesting of firewood, poles, timber and charcoal, are only being enforced to a very limited extent

- Generally, illegally and unsustainably harvested mainly from miombo woodlands without payments being made for the raw material (wood), and licenses and levies largely evaded
- Inefficient production & utilization technologies
- A perception that it is a poor man's business, considered 'dirty' and economically unattractive

- The sector is informal, almost totally unregulated, and open to any and all who wish to participate in it.
- Significant changes need to be introduced to regularize and legalize this sector
- It is wrongly viewed as a “traditional”, “inferior”, as retrogressive and environmentally destructive, tolerated rather than encouraged energy source that will grow less important, as economic development occurs and “modern” energy sources become more widely available
- There is a view of Tanzania transitioning from woodfuels to “modern fuels”.
- However, nothing that will change that quickly.
- At current prices, most Tanzanians cannot afford fuel-switching since the modern sources of energy are expensive and the prices are always increasing.
- On the other hand, Tanzania has a unique opportunity to convert its large forest resource base potential into a sustainable and renewable energy asset

The sector is characterized by;

- a multitude of commercial players,
- a large number of institutional and policy players
- no comprehensive, unified national, regional or local vision, policy for the sector.
- various laws, regulations and administrative policies touch on wood fuels.
- hardly feature in national or local policy and planning

Wood fuel not considered a “commercial energy source” like petroleum, electricity, gas and coal.

Probably because of these challenges, natural forests are threatened by deforestation

DEFORESTATION: THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE

Deforestation

- Deforestation involves a permanent decrease in the area covered by forests. There is a permanent change of forest area to another land use
- Between 1990 and 2005 an estimated 412,000 ha per annum were cleared, (about 1.1% of the total forest area) mainly for agricultural expansion
- Other factors contributing to deforestation include overgrazing, wildfires, charcoal making, reliance on wood fuel for energy, over-exploitation of wood resources, lack of land use planning, new settlements and impacts of refugees.
- NAFORMA reports deforestation of about 372,000 ha annually.
- On a different forest definition, (Forest Reference Emission Level for Tanzania 2016) estimated deforestation at 580,000 ha annually
- Along the coast, 18% of the mangrove forest cover has been lost over a period of 25 years
- Fact: Deforestation rates in Tanzania are quite high
- Currently, agriculture contributes most of the ongoing deforestation in Tanzania.
- Also, due to the rapid increase in population, projections show that food demand will increase twice or thrice by 2050.
- Agriculture is the largest employer engaging approximately 70% of the total population contributing 24.5% of the GDP (NBS, 2014).
- At the current rate of deforestation, unprotected forests could disappear in about 50 years, if the GoT will not intervene strategically

Wood balance analysis for Tanzania mainland

Supply and losses	Unit	2013
Supply		
Gross increment of all trees in Tanzania mainland	million m ³ /yr	83.7
Legally available wood (AAC plus recoverable deadwood)	million m ³ / yr	42.8
Losses:		
Household wood demand (0.96 m ³ /capita) ie woodfuel	million m ³ / yr	-43.0
Industrial and household wood demand (0.05 m ³ /capita. FAOSTAT 2014)	million m ³ / yr	-2.3
LULUC change analysis on FW: (-372,816 ha/a * 40 m ³ /ha; 0.33 m ³ /capita) ie deforestation	million m ³ / yr	-14.9
Import-export balance (charcoal, lumber and logs; 0.00 m ³ /capita)	million m ³ / yr	-0.1
Illegal felling for charcoal/lumber mfg, trading (0.05 m ³ /capita)	million m ³ / yr	-2.0
Total losses	million m ³ / yr	-62.3
Wood Balance	million m ³ / yr	-19.5

Source: NAFORMA

What can we do?

FOREST PLANTATIONS VS NATURAL REGENERATION

Plantation forestry

- Plantation forestry in Tanzania started during the German rule in the early 1900s (about 80 ha). To date more than 700,000 ha
- The government efforts towards tree planting is commendable
- There is a strong focus on private led forestry plantations as a tool for poverty alleviation mainly in Southern Highland
- Various stakeholders including Tree Growers Associations (TGA), Green Resources Ltd (GRL), Forest Development Trust, New Forest Plantation, and many others are supporting / assisting farmers to establish Pine and Eucalyptus woodlots /plantations on their own land
- Consequently, there have been a rapid expansion of small-scale plantation forestry resulting to significant shifts in land use
- Recent study showed that tree growers on average dedicate about 51% in Mufindi and 49% in Kilolo of their land to plantation forestry.
- Although this is potential for poverty reduction, it poses challenges not only to biodiversity through conversion of natural ecosystems to monoculture plantations, but also to food security.
- On the other hand, the MAI of 15.0m³ per ha per year in forest plantations is very tempting, therefore a strategic balance is required
- Current national policies favor the cultivation of exotics over investing in the management of diverse woodlands and natural forests.

For example, forestry-related targets in the National 5 Year Development Plan do not include targets to reduce deforestation in natural forests or enhance forest-based ecosystem services. Instead the targets are about the number of trees / hectares planted.

Natural regeneration

Natural regeneration is mainly through seed or coppicing

Most tree species in miombo woodland are able to coppice.

Coppicing in miombo is a well known practice and extensively documented.

The Kilosa Sustainable Charcoal model has demonstrated that through natural regeneration mainly by coppicing approach, harvesting of trees for sustainable charcoal production is possible.

Policy to promote best practices from such projects

NATIONAL FOREST POLICY REVIEW

Preamble

The National Forest Policy of 1998 has been under review from 2006.

Currently, a consultative process (with stakeholders) is underway to finalize the new National Forest Policy. Both the 1998 and the draft policies support sustainable forest management (SFM) which is still most important.

The forest sector is key to the development and existence of other sectors and has a direct positive contribution to such sectors that depend on natural forests ecosystems.

It is important to enhance policy changes in the forest sector which will curb deforestation in natural forests and enhance the forestry sector's contribution to achieving Tanzania's development vision.

Key messages (not exhaustive) follows

Message1: The current NFP has not been able to prevent deforestation.

We need to reflect on why, as we develop the new policy. Reasons might include:

A weak analysis and interpretation of what is driving deforestation

Current policy (and her tools) is ineffective in preventing conversion of forests to agriculture.

Also policy tools have failed to provide sufficient incentives to communities and private land owners to retain their forests.

Message 2. Tanzania will be better off, if it keeps its natural forests

There are economic, social and ecological values of natural forests including the critical role of biomass energy in the national energy mix (wood energy dependence).

Unfortunately, economic value of natural forests has not been fully captured in national accounts, planning processes and therefore, minimal resources are invested in their management.

Natural forest must be managed for sustained multiple products

Natural forests may be better than plantations because of all the additional benefits that they provide.

Most plantations are established for timber, not biomass energy, so plantations are not a solution to the demand for wood energy.

Have capacity for natural regeneration (miombo), if left undisturbed. It is much cheaper and lower risk to manage than plantations.

A strategic balance is required

Message 3: Tanzania is rapidly losing its forests, and the window of opportunity to do something is closing

Wood balance analysis for Tanzania mainland

NAFORMA reported a forest cover loss of 372,816 ha/year. A deficit of 19.5 million m³ / year between the supply and demand is also reported.

NAFORMA LULC change analysis shows a loss of 14.9 million m³ / yr. This figure indicates deforestation, a permanent loss resulting mainly from agricultural expansion

In the absence of deforestation

The available increment is 42.8 million m³/ year

Household, industrial demand etc is 47.4 m³ / yr.

The shortfall would be 4.6 million m³ / yr. and not 19.5 m³

Emphasis be put on stopping the conversion of forests to non-forest land uses, in addition to addressing the shortfall between demand and annual increment.

Message 4. Adequate coordination / harmonization of policies is needed .

Inter-sectoral coordination is needed, between MNRT and several ministries (responsible for Agriculture, Lands, Energy, LGs etc). For example, most of the forest land is within the boundaries of village land together with agriculture. The new NFP need to put in place a mechanism to address deforestation primarily driven by agriculture, especially the role of the Agricultural policy instruments promoting conversion of natural forests to cropland (Mashamba pori?). Hopefully, this could be achieved through coordination / harmonization with other ministries

Roles and mandates of District Councils, Villages & Local Communities and NGOs to be clearly defined and properly followed.

Need to support local government and communities to sustainably manage natural forests on village land.

The Ministry of Lands to recognize sustainable natural forest management as a valid land use

This presentation is intended to stimulate or provoke a discussion on the new National Forest Policy

**TOWARDS A NATIONAL FOREST POLICY THAT PROMOTES NATURAL FOREST
VALUES AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL LIVELIHOODS, IN TANZANIA” 3RD
NOVEMBER 2017, DODOMA**

MORENA HOTEL

3rd National Stakeholders Biomass Energy Workshop

OPENING SPEECH

By Hon. Dk. Hamisi Andrea Kigwangalla (MP)

Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism

Your Excellency Florence Tinguely Mattli, Ambassador of Switzerland

Hon Dotto Biteko, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Energy and Minerals,

Hon Mary Nagu Phd , Chairperson, Parliamentary Committee, Agriculture, Water and Livestock

Hon Chair, Parliamentary Committee, Land Natural Resources and Tourism

Heads of Government Institutions present

Representatives from Development Partners

Hon Chairs of District Councils from Kilosa and Morogoro

Representatives from Academia

Representatives from Media

Distinguished Guests

Ladies and Gentlemen,

HABARI YA ASUBUHI!

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of Tanzania, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, and on my behalf, I would like to take this opportunity to convey my gratitude to the organizers of this important workshop (TFCG, MJUMITA and TaTEDO) for availing me the opportunity to officiate this important workshop. I am told this is the 3rd National Stakeholders Biomass meeting. I would like to welcome all the participants to Dodoma. The decision of selecting Dodoma to be the venue of this workshop has been perceived as a way to support moving the country activities to designated national capital city.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The theme of this workshop is geared towards an **Effective National Forest Policy Development by Promoting Values of Natural Forests and Diversified Sustainable Rural Livelihoods in Tanzania”**.

The Forest sector is key to the development and existence of other sectors in the country. A well and sustainably managed forest sector will have a positive contribution to the sectors that depend on natural forests ecosystems such as Agriculture, water and energy, and the modern development that our government is aspiring.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Forests are vital to the national economy and for achieving the national development vision. Natural forests provide many valuable goods and services to rural communities and the urban communities too. Tanzania has a large number of species of flora and fauna in general and forest resources in particular with a significant rate of endemism. However, with a human population of around 50 million, there is a heavy pressure on the forest resources of the country for various reasons.

Deforestation in the United Republic of Tanzania is driven by the expansion of agricultural activities, including through shifting cultivation, wildfires, lack of clearly defined boundaries, illegal logging, livestock grazing, unsustainable charcoal production for domestic and industrial use, lack of systematic management, introduction of alien and invasive species, etc. These driving forces are depreciating the country's natural capital or stock of forest ecosystem assets, because, as forests disappear, so may the benefits that these provide in terms of regulating water run-off, reducing soil erosion, capturing and sequestering carbon, etc. Deforestation rates range from 130,000 to 500,000 ha per annum. This is alarming given the current impacts of climate change related events in Tanzania and around the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

A cost-benefit analysis revealed that the present value of net economic losses from deforestation to the Tanzanian economy over the next 20 years (2013– 2033) is TSh 273 billion (US\$ 171 million). This analysis only included those provisioning forest ecosystem services that are captured by the system of national accounts and which can therefore be reflected in the gross domestic product (GDP).

Additionally, studies have shown that the present value of net losses from deforestation to the Tanzanian economy in the period 2013–2033 amounts to TSh 5,588 billion (US\$ 3.5 billion). This shows that the present value of net losses are an order of magnitude higher when taking into account the effect of deforestation on the full range of forest ecosystem services.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Woodland is by far the most dominant vegetation type in Tanzania occupying 95% of the entire forest area. The woodlands offer many benefits when compared to plantations particularly in terms of biodiversity conservation and supply of non-timber forest products for local communities. Research on climate change adaptation indicates the importance of forest products as a safety net for rural communities during the climate change-related stress. Deforestation in Tanzania, which is estimated at between 300,000 to 500 000 hectares per annum occurs mostly in the miombo woodlands. The high rate of deforestation and degradation to be impacted on the woodlands because of its wide distribution in the country.

A number of factors, however, play important role in influencing the trend of woodland development in the current and previous charcoal and timber production areas. Woodland cut for charcoal and timber production would normally regenerate by coppicing and recruitment from stunted saplings. Because of regeneration in areas previously cut, and if there is no further disturbance, such areas may revert to woodland, thus increasing the potential of the area to supply charcoal over a much longer time period.

Forest fire is one of the most important danger faced by the citizens especially in Miombo Woodlands. As a danger it differs from other threats in that it appears every year, and that it not only affects the safety of the citizens but also has significant consequences to the environment. It is our belief that the exchange of knowledge, experiences, and ideas with people around forest areas will enable to reduce incidences of forest fires occurring every year burning flora and fauna in several community forest in the country

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Ministry is currently reviewing and updating the National Forest Policy, the first one was from 1998. A period of 18 years is a long time because many changes have happened in the forest sector. The population has doubled, new techniques for managing forest have been practiced and some have emerged through evident behaviours. This is an opportune time for all the important aspects in the sector to be included gathering the fact that our changing environment has to have a policy modern enough to guide and safeguard all our resources and how they are managed, transformed and decisions are made around them. “ I am informed that we are at a good stage now and am happy that you will be given a briefing on the status of its development during this meeting”. I am sure that clear objectives to maintain natural forest on village land will be included in the revised national forest policy.

Therefore, we are not making a policy which will be imposed to the people but a national forest policy which will be a negotiated agreement between government and stakeholders which mean all those who depend on forests and those who decide on, control or regulate access to forest resources.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The main driver of deforestation is opening of lands for new farms. Most of the forest land is within the boundaries of village land where agricultural land is also located. Different studies have indicated that Agriculture contributes a lot of the on-going deforestation in the Tanzania. Due to the rapid increase in population, projections show that food demand will increase twice or thrice more by 2050. Tanzania is said to have about 44 million ha of arable land and about 48 million ha of forest land. It is better also to think on how will the new National Forest Policy should address deforestation primarily driven by agriculture especially the role of the Agricultural policy instruments in promoting the expansion of agricultural land inevitably resulting in conversion of forests to cropland.

Ladies and gentlemen;

It is clear that we will need to understand what exactly is driving deforestation in the country, why and where is the deforestation happening in order for stakeholders to understand the magnitude of the issue and have a gradual change in attitude in the role the different sectors plays in deforestation in the country. My Ministry will continue working with other sectors like Ministry of Agriculture to enhance coordination to reduce deforestation in the country. The coordination should also encourage local government and bring attention to leaders in order to invest in Community Based Forest Management (CBFM), sustainable charcoal and timber production and uses.

Ladies and Gentlemen

I am informed that there will be show case of different best practices in community based forest management from Lindi and Morogoro and Mbulu among others. These are key to the development of the forest sector and transformation of forest products value chains.

Ladies and Gentlemen

There are two schools of thoughts which have emerged in Tanzania regarding woodfuels and their sustainability especially charcoal production. These are **anti-biomass energy** and **pro-poor biomass energy** schools of thoughts.

The anti-biomass energy school is contemplating immediate fuel substitution to electricity and LPG. The anti-biomass energy schools of thoughts have hope that biomass energy sources should only be used for electricity generation and charcoal for them is an energy carrier which should be banned and replaced by other cooking fuels such as LPG and electricity.

The pro-poor biomass energy school of thoughts are striving to see and practice sustainable biomass energy production and their aim is to address the biomass energy challenges by ensuring that woodfuels such as charcoal and firewood are harvested using environmentally sustainable and ecologically sound approaches and contribute to improving livelihoods, poverty reduction and sustainable development in the country.

Ladies and Gentlemen

My ministry has strategies to support forest-based enterprises and will ensure that provide livelihoods for rural communities including sustainable charcoal production are well anchored in the new policy. This will contribute to addressing deforestation in many areas.

I am glad to see that nowadays there is recognition of importance of both men and women in the forest sector. Women are now gradually being recognized as key contributors in forest management at community and local levels. This is implication that the need to mainstream gender in forest policies is important. It is my anticipation that the deliberations of the workshop will help to show on how the gender equity and social issues will be included in the forest policy.

Ladies and Gentlemen

These two antagonistic thoughts have also been pragmatically experienced through recent forest development process. As a result, the implementation of what was planned in the national forest policy will significantly benefit from efforts of different stakeholders including resolutions of this workshop.

Since 2015, the Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector Project (TTCS) with funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), has been bringing together stakeholders from multi sector levels in a national forum on biomass energy to share and discuss and link policy and practice in a dynamic way on key issues related to promoting sustainable biomass energy in the country.

I believe this workshop would contribute a lot towards achieving a solution to the problem of deforestation and forest degradation. This requires, among others, increased awareness about the relevant issues which would be augmented through knowledge of country experiences, proper identification of the problems, and identification of research gaps relevant for policy.

I have been informed that there is a very good mix of workshop participants that includes policy makers and implementers, practitioners, researchers and experts. This makes me quite confident that the outcomes of the workshop will lead to important ideas that could be used for improvements in policy formulation and implementation and for policy relevant research.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I want to finish with a resounding urge for co-operation. I am of the view that we need greater cooperation rather than competition, between stakeholders and the ministry. There is a need for cooperation between different parts of the government and non-state actors including private sector and CSOs. The ways and means of doing that is, of course, through discussions of emerging forest management issues whenever deemed necessary in order to attain to a common interest. I am sure that this workshop will provide an ideal forum for the emergence of a new solidarity among forest stakeholders that we can build now but will hold us in good stead for the future.

Finally, this is an opportune time for me to officiate the Workshop: **“Towards an Effective National Forest Policy Development”** and I wish all fruitful discussion and interesting and beneficial program and also that you have a pleasant stay in Dodoma

Ladies and Gentlemen,

With these remarks, I now declare the workshop open.

I thank you.

Annex 6. Opening Remarks by the Ambassador of Switzerland

Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector Project

3rd National Stakeholder Workshop on Biomass Energy

3rd November, 2017

Opening Remarks of H.E. Florence Tinguely Mattli, Ambassador of Switzerland

Honorable Dr Hamisi Kigwangalla, Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism

Honorable Chairs of the Parliamentary Committees for

Energy and Minerals

Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism

Agriculture, Water and Livestock

Distinguished representatives of

The President's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government

The Vice President's Office

The Ministry of Energy

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

The Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Lands

The Forestry and Beekeeping Division

The Tanzania Forest Services Agency

Other Central and Local Government Representatives

Representatives of the Academic World, Civil Society, Local Communities, and the media.

Mabibi na Mabwana

Habari za Asubuhi !

It gives me great pleasure to be with you today and to share with you a few thoughts on the occasion of the third national stakeholders' workshop on biomass energy in Tanzania!

We are gathered here today to discuss ways of achieving sustainable development that safeguards the nation's natural capital whilst providing opportunities for women, men and youth, living in rural areas, to enjoy better lives; and to be more resilient to the challenges posed by climate change.

Tanzania's forests are a vital part of the nation's natural resources. They provide multiple benefits including: protecting soils; reducing risks from catastrophic floods and droughts; providing habitat for pollinators that are vital for agriculture; and as reservoirs of biodiversity. Forests also provide many valuable products that contribute directly to people's livelihoods including food, building materials, energy and medicines.

Research by the Government of Tanzania shows that 4700 square kilometers of forest is lost every year. That is almost twice the area of Dodoma Urban! Much of the deforestation takes place on village land, and results from the conversion of forest land to agricultural land. Unmanaged harvesting of wood for charcoal and timber has also caused widespread forest degradation.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) found that the present value of net economic losses from deforestation to the Tanzanian economy between 2013 and 2033 is 5.6 trillion Tanzanian Shillings. This represents about 5% of Tanzania's current GDP! Natural forests are vital building blocks of the nation's economy, and play a critical role in achieving Tanzania's vision for 'a high quality livelihood for its people'.

With climate change posing the greatest challenge to today's society, research shows that protecting forests is one of the most effective ways to increase resilience to climate change, as well as reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Hon. Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As Tanzania revises its national forest policy, we have an opportunity to embark on a new direction in which the fundamental values of natural forests to the nation, are properly reflected. We have an opportunity to put in place measures that encourage communities, individuals and private sector to choose to retain natural forests, and measures that give government staff the motivation and means to manage natural forests sustainably. We have an opportunity to promote policies that improve the livelihoods of the 300,000 people currently employed as producers, transporters and traders along the charcoal value chain.

Switzerland is committed to the sustainable development of Tanzania and the well-being of its people. Switzerland makes great efforts to link poverty reduction with global challenges, as clearly elaborated in the Agenda 2030 with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Since 2012, the Government of Switzerland has supported the Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector project with the objective of modeling a way in which communities can be empowered to benefit directly from the use of their forest resources through well-managed community institutions and profitable forest-based enterprises. As we will hear today, the project has demonstrated that communities who benefit directly from well governed and sustainable management of their village forests, are more likely to choose to retain their forests, than those villages who are not benefiting from sustainable forest management. Indeed, in the communities generating revenues from sustainable charcoal, deforestation has declined, whilst elsewhere in the same District, the deforestation rate has significantly increased.

These dedicated communities in Morogoro Region, have shown that there is a solution to the deforestation crisis in Tanzania! This solution comes with multiple additional benefits for those communities, including employment, revenue for community development projects, like investment in health clinics and medical insurance for all community members, improved governance, as well as ensuring the protection of the forest safety net for times of pressure related to climate change.

Hon. Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The success that these villages have achieved and the benefits that they are enjoying, is within reach of many other rural communities. To help other communities to adopt sustainable forest management, including sustainable charcoal production, and to minimize further deforestation, we need strong commitment from all stakeholders.

We need a national forest policy that promotes incentives to communities to retain and protect their natural forests, a forest policy that removes the incentives that drive communities to destroy their natural forests. A national forest policy that provides explicit support for mechanisms to maximise benefits to communities, from sustainably managed natural forests on village land, would help to generate the multiple economic, ecological and social benefits that natural forests and woodlands provide.

We are gathered here today to put together our knowledge and to share perspectives on policy priorities that can enhance environmental sustainability, good governance and rural development in relation to community managed enterprises using forests resources, including those who sustainably produce charcoal.

The two previous national biomass energy workshops have highlighted the need for clear and more explicit policy support. Today, our mission is to open ways to find consensus on how to promote sustainable, community-based natural forest management as an important mechanism in achieving sustainable development.

Hon. Minister,

It is my hope that over the course of the day, we can align our understanding on the issues at stake in ways to enable us to identify and agree upon solutions that shall improve rural livelihoods, reduce the loss of natural forests and safeguard the nation's natural capital.

I wish you all a very productive and successful workshop.

Asanteni!

Annex 7. Workshop Evaluation

After the workshop, participants were requested to rank the workshop on a scale from 1 – 4 in terms of the following:

A. Content of the Workshop Activities

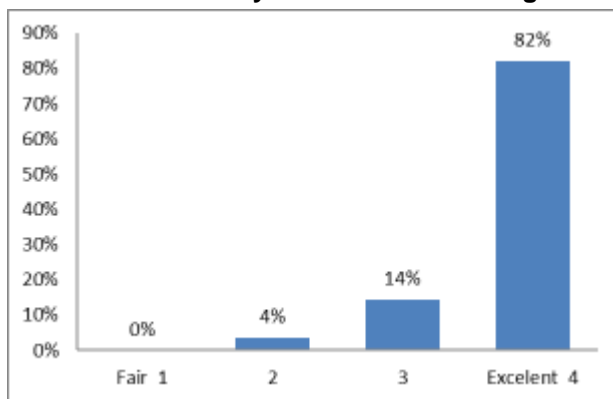
- Covered useful material/ presentations
- Coherence of the Workshop Agenda
- Workshop organization
- Management of the Discussions
- Relevance for Policy and decision making
- Relevance of the Market Places
- Relevance of the Sectoral Representation

B. Workshop Organisation/ Logistics

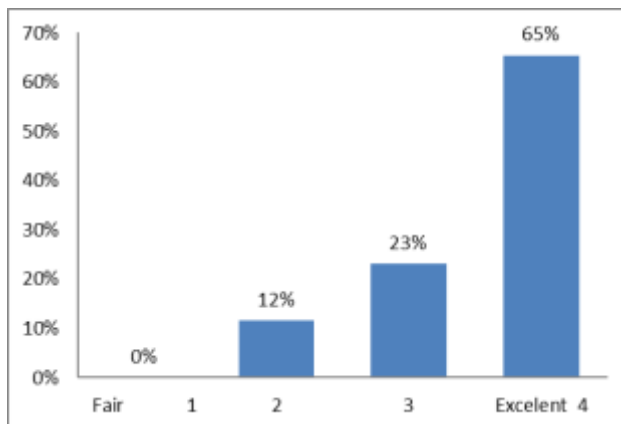
- Workshop information timely communicated
- Suitability of the Workshop venue
- Interactions (Discussions) among participants
- Time Management during the Workshop
- Style, Communication, flexibility and organisation of the facilitator
- Has the Workshop met your expectations?

Twenty eight (28) participants provided feedback. Key results are provided below:

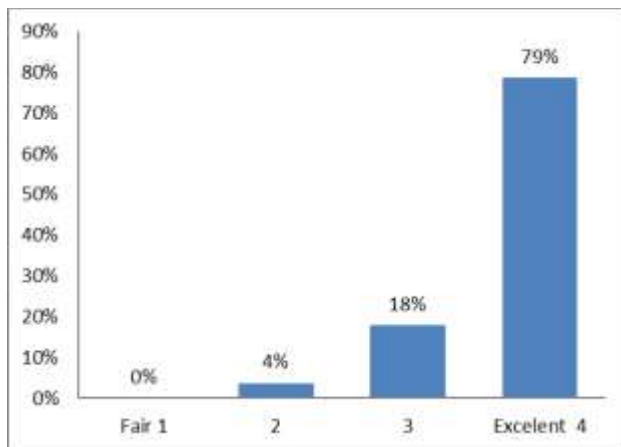
Relevance for Policy and decision making?



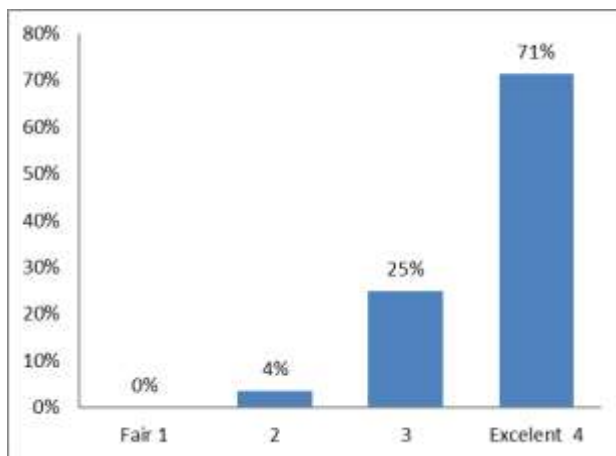
Covered useful material / presentations?



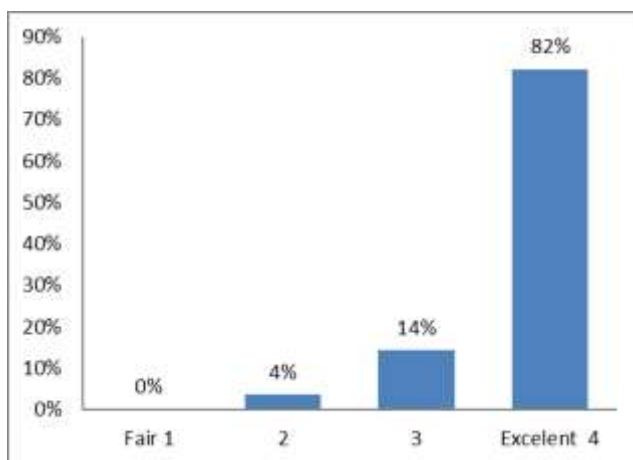
Workshop Organisation?



Has the workshop met your expectations?



Interactions / discussions among participants?



Recommendations included the following:

- Involvement of more stakeholders from the project villages
- Should have been a two days event
- Representation from MEM was important