



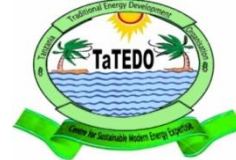
Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector

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Workshop Objectives

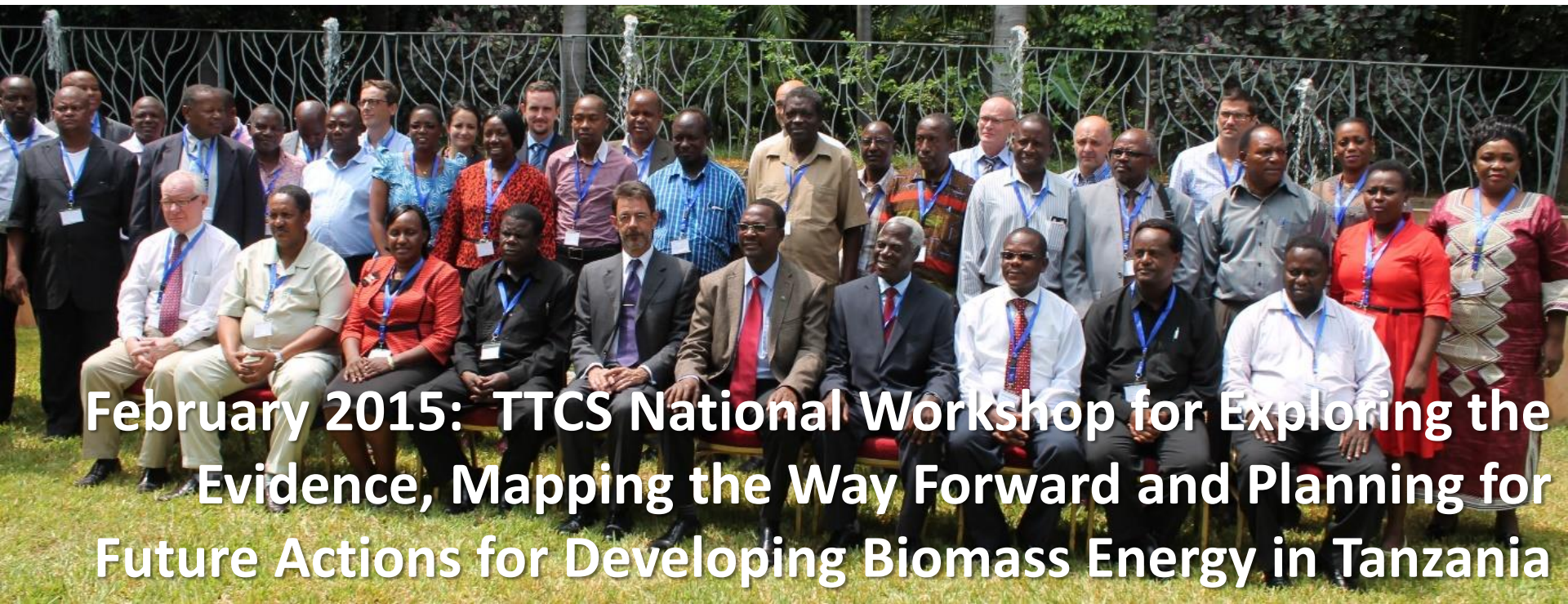
- To **enhance stakeholder understanding** of recent changes in policy and practice in local government and in the energy, forest, environment and land sector in relation to charcoal and fuelwood.
- To **promote stakeholder dialogue** on how to break the policy silence on measures to enhance the environmental sustainability, good governance and energy security for charcoal and fuelwood.
- To **share recent progress** and lessons learned from piloting sustainable charcoal production in Morogoro Region.
- To **agree on priority policy changes** needed to enhance the environmental sustainability, good governance and energy security the sectors in relation to charcoal and fuel wood.



Workshop Rationale

Key issues identified by stakeholders in 2015

1. **Absence of a supportive policy** environment;
2. **Low investment** in the sector;
3. **Misconceptions** and lack of awareness;
4. Expense and **complexity of the land use planning process**; and
5. **Informality** of the sector



February 2015: TTCS National Workshop for Exploring the Evidence, Mapping the Way Forward and Planning for Future Actions for Developing Biomass Energy in Tanzania

Why the focus on policy?

1. Top priority for stakeholders in 2015.
2. Time of important policy change in:
 - Forest
 - Environment
 - Energy
 - Climate change
3. New Government committed to improving governance.
4. Research highlighting relevant policy gaps and emerging trends.



Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector Project

Research + Communication + Advocacy



Practice

Project Goal

A pro-poor and climate resilient transformation of the economics and governance of charcoal and other forest product value chains



Policy

Implementation



Project Partners

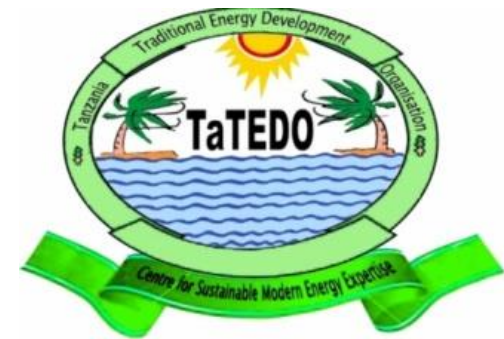


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Tanzania Forest
Conservation Group
Shirika la Kuhifadhi
Misitu ya Asili Tanzania

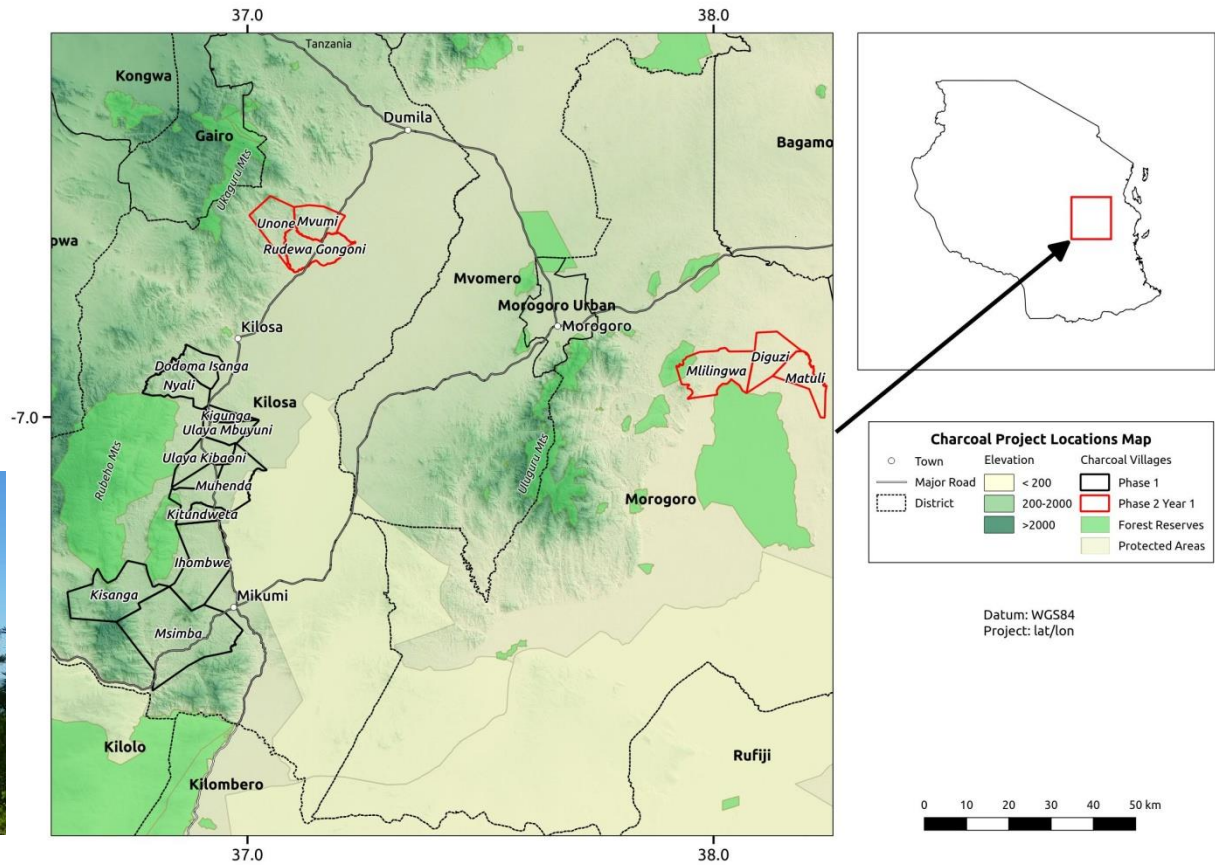


Location of piloting activities

Kilosa District

-20 villages (including 10 villages from Phase 1)

Mvomero and Morogoro Rural Districts
- 10 villages



The MJUMITA Sustainable Charcoal Model Theory of Change

**Formalise village
forest and land
management and
tenure**

**Apply sustainable
harvesting principles**

**Organise producers
and improve
production
efficiency**

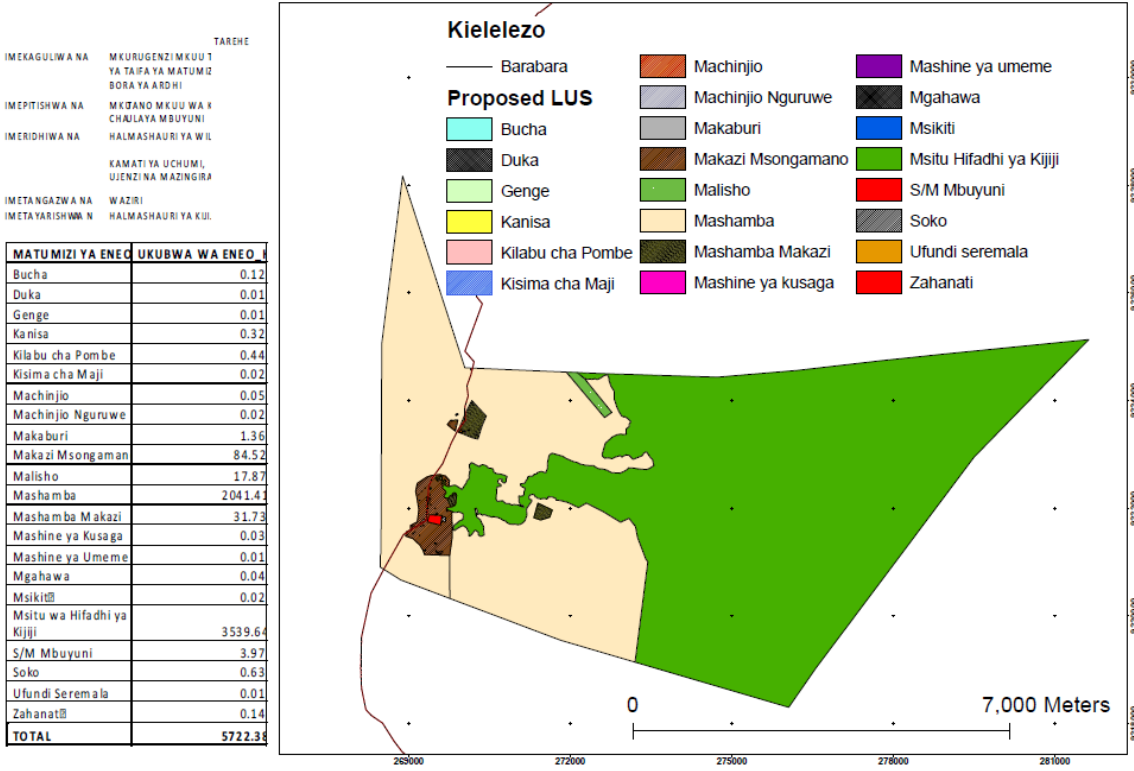
**Sustainable
charcoal
production
embedded in
community
based forest
management**

- **Improved livelihoods for forest-owning communities**
- **Better governance**
- **Less deforestation**
- **CC adaptation and mitigation**



The MJUMITA Sustainable Charcoal Model

Ramani ya Kijiji cha Ulaya Mbuyuni Kuonyesha Mpango wa Matumizi Bora ya Ardhi 2012-2032

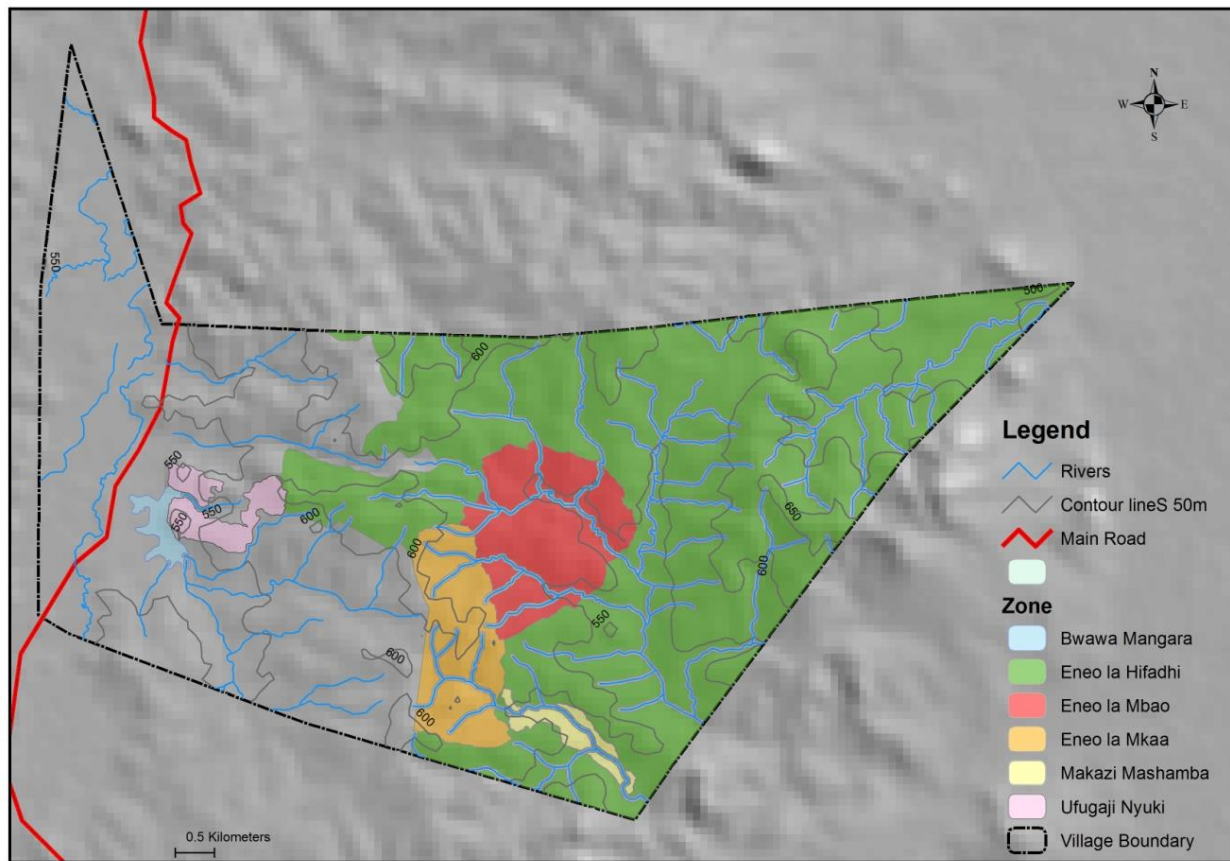


Step 1. Conduct village land use planning and establish village land forest reserves

TTCS results

10 villages with village land use plans and village land forest reserves covering 64,000 ha



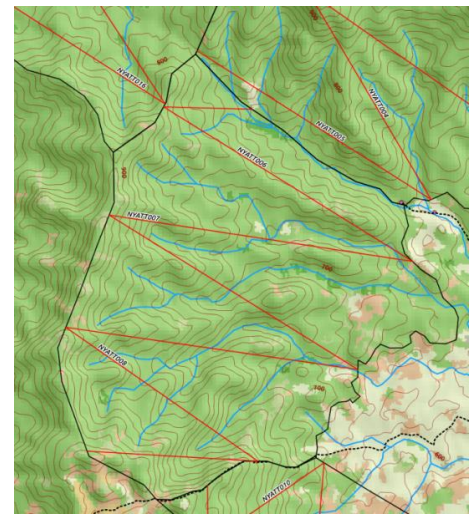
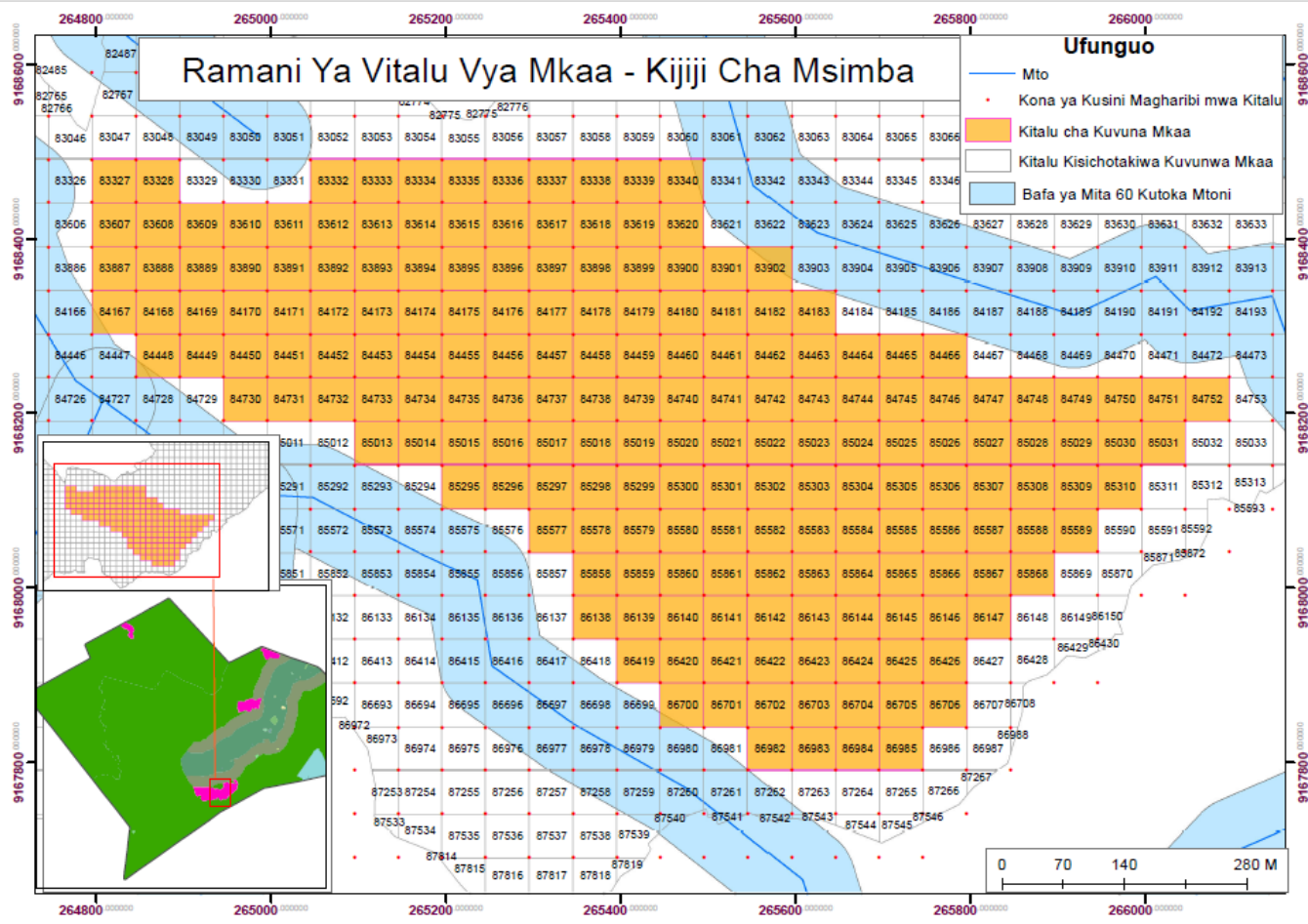


Step 2. Integrate charcoal forest management units in the Village Forest Reserves i.e. areas designated for sustainable charcoal production

TTCS Results

5,543 ha of woodland designated for sustainable charcoal production





Step 3. Map out coupes in each charcoal management unit and assess biomass





Step 4. Establish good governance for the reserves

Permits issued based on annual harvesting quota for that year

Transparent procedures for issuing permits and record-keeping

Fees retained by the villages

By-laws enforced rigorously



TTCS Results: 8 villages in Kilosa operating the permitting system successfully.
8 more villages in the set-up phase.





Step 6. Train producers in good governance and sustainable production. Groups are registered with TFS.

Step 7. Traders order charcoal from accredited producers, pay village and District fees and obtain transit permits.

Step 8. Transporters demonstrate that the charcoal has been sourced legally from a sustainably managed VFR for exemption from TFS royalties at natural resources check-points along the highway.

TTCS Results: Over 500 producers trained and 1,480 tonnes of charcoal produced and sold





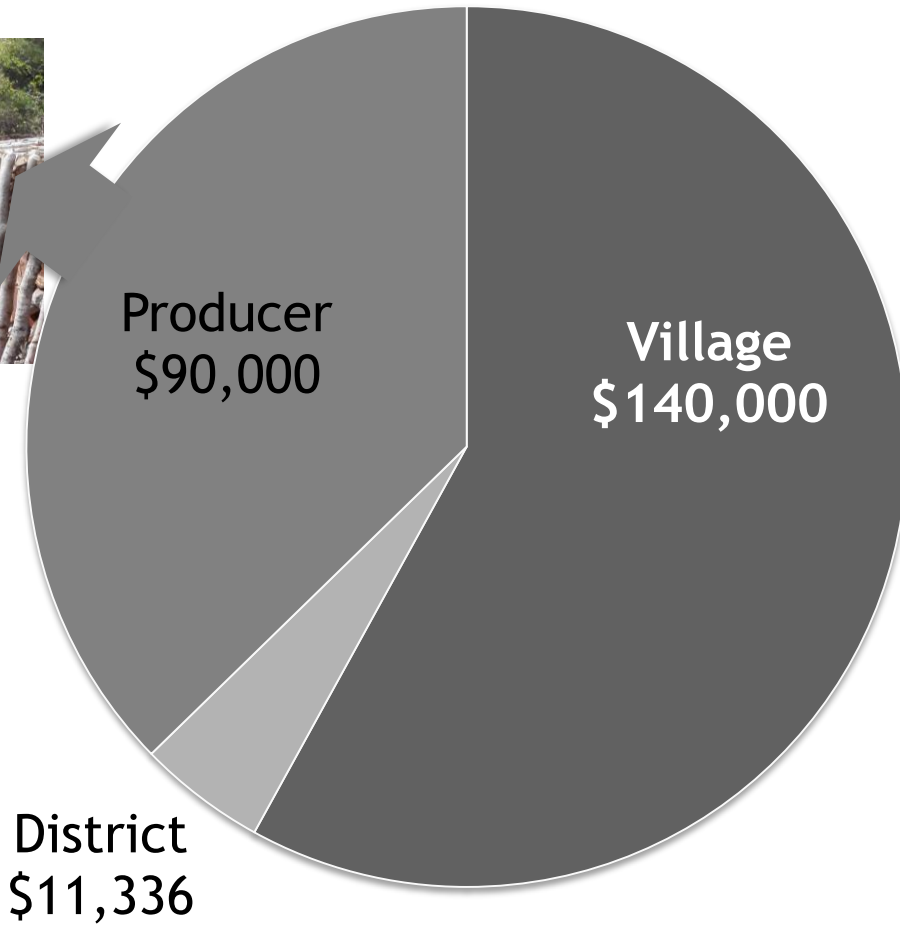
Step 9. Charcoal forest management units are managed to allow natural regeneration over a 24 yr harvesting cycle.

Regeneration is based on **coppicing**.

- 70 to 100 % of harvested stumps in wet miombo woodland will coppice;
- faster than growing from seed as root stock is already well-developed.



Revenue distribution in 8 productive villages 2014 - 16



Village fees pay for reserve management costs and community development projects



Challenges and barriers

Absence of a clear, consistent national policy on charcoal

Land and agricultural policies promoting conversion of natural woodland to agriculture

Structural challenges within the forestry sector that are contributing to deforestation on village land

Project villages are an island of legal, sustainable production in a sea of illegal / informal production.

- Production from the 8 villages is ~ 0.1 % of the ~ 1.3 million tonnes / yr of charcoal consumed in urban areas.

Producer incomes are still low.

Villages are rapidly selling off their forest land to private investors.



Opportunities for scaling up

There is significant potential for scaling up:

- Annual Charcoal Demand 2013 = ~ 2.3 million tonnes (according to BEST, 2014)
- BEST estimates that this required 350,000 ha of woodland
- 350,000 ha x 24 year rotation cycle = 8.4 million ha

i.e. at least 8.4 million ha of woodland under sustainable management is needed in order to meet supply for the next 24 years or so.

- Area of woodland on village land = 21.6 million ha (2.3 million ha already under CBFM)

A significant proportion of current charcoal demand could be met through sustainable production from the 21.6 million ha of woodland remaining on village land. It is not too late.



Way forward - TTCS Phase II

Scale up sustainable charcoal production by introducing the model in villages in Mvomero and Morogoro Districts;

Work closely with NFBKP III to scale up in other districts.

Broaden the forest-based enterprises integrated into CBFM to include sustainable timber.

Build stakeholder capacity to implement the model with a focus on local and central government.

Persuade other districts and initiatives to support additional communities to adopt the model.





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