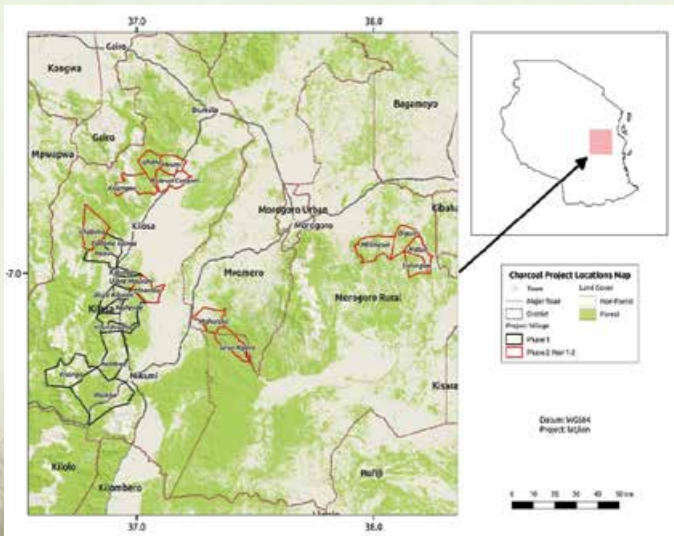


Project Duration

The project began in 2012. Funding has been committed by SDC until November 2019.

Project Location

The project aims to establish sustainable and well governed value chains for charcoal and other forest products in 30 villages in Kilosa, Mvomero and Morogoro Districts. Advocacy, communication and capacity building work is implemented nationally. The project focuses on woodland adjacent to the high biodiversity forests of the Rubeho, Nguu, Nguru and Uluguru Mountains.



About the project partners

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

SDC is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). The project is financed by SDC.

daressalaam@eda.admin.ch

www.eda.admin.ch/daressalaam

Implementing Partners:

Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG)

TFCG is a national non-governmental organization whose mission is to conserve and restore the biodiversity of globally important forests in Tanzania. TFCG is the lead partner in the implementation of the project.

tfcg@tfcg.or.tz

www.tfcg.org

Tanzania Community Forest Conservation Network (MJUMITA)

MJUMITA is a national network of community groups involved in participatory forest management. The network provides a forum for capacity building, advocacy and communication for these groups. MJUMITA is responsible for advocating for policies that incentivize community-based forest management by integrating sustainable charcoal production.

mjumitaorg@mjumita.org

www.mjumita.org

Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO)

TaTEDO is a sustainable energy development organization with 20 years experience of working on rural energy issues. TaTEDO is responsible for contributing to national advocacy and communication on sustainable biomass energy.

energy@tatedo.org

www.tatedo.org

The project works closely with the District Councils of Kilosa, Morogoro and Mvomero and the Tanzania Forest Services Agency.



Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
Shirika la Kuhifadhi Misitu ya Asili Tanzania



Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Why transformation is needed in Tanzania's charcoal sector

Charcoal can be produced sustainably from well-managed natural woodlands. Sustainable charcoal production incentivises communities to retain woodland on village land, rather than converting their forests to farms.

By generating direct benefits for rural communities from natural forests, sustainable charcoal production can reduce deforestation. Sustainable charcoal production can also: improve rural livelihoods; finance community development projects; and generate revenue for local government.

Over 2.3 million tons of charcoal was consumed in Tanzania in 2012.

76.5% of households in Dar es Salaam use charcoal as their main cooking fuel.

Charcoal and commercial fuel wood generated US\$1 billion in revenue for producers, transporters and sellers in 2012.

Natural forests provide Tanzania with economically valuable ecosystem services including protection of water sources, soil conservation, pollinators and biodiversity. However, every year 1.8% of Tanzania's forests are cleared. Most deforestation is driven by demand for farm land.

Despite the importance of charcoal to the livelihoods of millions of Tanzanian households, there is no national policy on how demand can be met in an ecologically and economically sustainable way. As a result, most charcoal is produced unsustainably with little benefit accruing to the forest-owning communities or local government.

By generating direct benefits for rural communities, well-governed sustainable charcoal production gives communities the rationale and the resources to conserve and manage their natural woodlands.

The Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector project aims to scale-up well-governed, ecologically sustainable charcoal production that generates multiple benefits including reduced deforestation; improved rural governance; community development projects; and a more secure and sustainable energy supply chain for urban consumers.

Value our Forests. Give Forests Value.

About the Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector (TTCS) Project Phase II

Overall project goal: A pro-poor and climate resilient transformation of the economics and governance of charcoal and other forest product value chains.

The TTCS project intends to achieve its goal through two interlinked outcomes:

Outcome 1: Sustainable and well governed value chains for charcoal and other forest products improve rural livelihoods, climate change resilience and social services in three districts.

Outcome 2: An enabling and supportive policy and institutional framework exists for well-governed, environmentally sustainable and pro-poor charcoal and other forest product value chains.

What is sustainably produced charcoal?

Sustainably produced charcoal is charcoal produced from woodlands under participatory forest management that integrates ecologically sound harvesting principles.

By combining our understanding of miombo woodland ecology and standard forestry methods, the project has developed a 24 year harvesting rotation model that aims to be robustly sustainable and easy-to-use. After an area is harvested, natural regeneration is encouraged through careful fire management and exclusion of other disturbances such as livestock and agriculture. The model aims to sustain the biodiversity and other ecosystem values offered by natural woodland.

Charcoal is produced using efficient kiln technology and is produced and transported legally.



TTCS Achievements

Sustainable charcoal production

By early 2018, 3,153 tons of sustainable charcoal had been produced in 13 villages in Morogoro Region. Within 3 years, forests that were harvested sustainably for charcoal have regenerated to ~ 2.5 m in height and are almost back to meeting the Tanzanian definition of forest.

Producers are using improved basic-earth kilns which increase the efficiency with which the wood is converted to charcoal.

Protecting woodlands

112,379 hectares of woodland have been conserved in 22 village land forest reserves, of which 12% is designated for sustainable charcoal production. The revenue generated from the 12% pays for the protection of the other 88% of the reserve.

The deforestation rate in project village land forest reserves from 2016 to 2017 was 0.82%, far below the district and national averages of 1.7% and 1.8% respectively. The project continues to work with villages to lower the rate even further.

Generating revenues for community development projects and local government

Communities charge a fee of ~ TZS 126 / kg of charcoal. Since 2013, 13 villages have cumulatively earned TZS 452 million in fees. This has financed the management of their forest reserves and > 30 community development projects including construction of classrooms, health facilities, roads and water supply infrastructure.

For each sack of charcoal produced, a fee is also paid to the District. The three districts have earned ~ TZS 45 million in fees from sustainable charcoal production.

Rural livelihoods

By 2017, 1,053 producers were earning an income from sustainable charcoal production including 148 women. Between 2013 - 17, producers cumulatively earned TZS 424 million.

Producers are organised into charcoal associations formally registered with the Tanzania Forest Services Agency.