

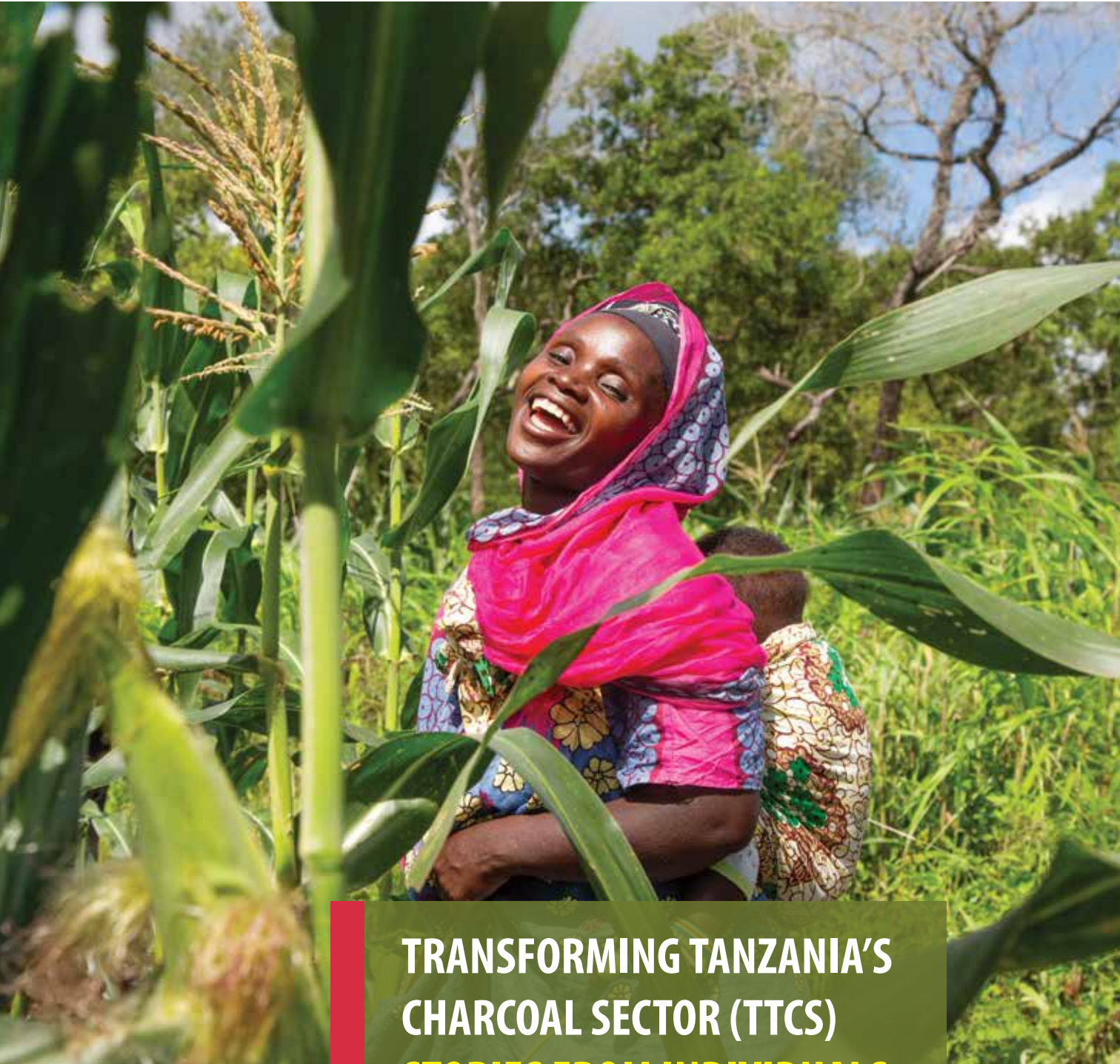


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Tanzania Forest
Conservation Group
Shirika la Kuhifadhi
Misitu ya Asili Tanzania



TRANSFORMING TANZANIA'S CHARCOAL SECTOR (TTCS) STORIES FROM INDIVIDUALS

November 2019

ABOUT THE TRANSFORMING TANZANIA'S CHARCOAL SECTOR PROJECT (TTCS)

The TTCS project is a partnership project between Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA) and Tanzania Traditional Energy Development (TaTEDO).

The Project's main Goal is: 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.

TTCS Phase 1 was operational from March 2012 – November 2015. Phase 2 of the project runs from December 2015 to November 2019. The project is operational in 30 villages in three districts with Morogoro region: Kilosa, Mvomero and Morogoro. Communication, Advocacy and Capacity building activities are implemented at national level.

All efforts have been made to ensure that the information contained in this brief compilation is from reliable sources and individuals from the field. The funder of this compiled brief (SDC) bears no responsibility for oversights or omissions.



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CONTENTS

FORWARD 3

BETTER LIFE THROUGH SUSTAINABLE CHARCOAL PRODUCTION 5

UNLEASHING THE MISCONCEPTION ABOUT WOMEN AND SUSTAINABLE CHARCOAL PRODUCTION 5

“SUSTAINABLE TIMBER HARVESTING AND ITS WONDERS IN IHOMBWE VILLAGE” 7

BYLAW ENFORCEMENT AND WORKING GEARS ENHANCES MANAGEMENT OF FOREST RESOURCES IN MOROGORO 9

KNOWLEDGEABLE AND SKILLED LEADERS ENGAGE THE COMMUNITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ULAYA MBUYUNI AND MAHARAKA VILLAGES, MOROGORO 10

“ SAVED FROM POOR YIELDS, THANKS TO CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE” 12

FROM ‘PADDY’ TO A CIVIL SERVANT- HOW VILLAGE SAVINGS AND LOANS SCHEME BOOSTED MY FARMS AND SON’S EDUCATION 13

MOST LESSONS -GIVES AN OPPORTUNITY TO GROW, “FROM INAPPROPRIATE CHARCOAL MAKING TO BOSS KUKU ENTERPRISES” *BALATI’S STORY* 15

YES, PUPILS ATTENDANCE MATTERS BUT LEARNING ENVIRONMENT COMPLEMENT THEIR PERFORMANCE! A CASE OF MATULI PRIMARY SCHOOL, MOROGORO DISTRICT 16

MORE CONFIDENCE IN HEALTH SECURITY THROUGH CHF, THANKS TO SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN OUR VILLAGE 18

COMMUNITY BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT- UNTAPPED AND SUSTAINABLE REVENUE SOURCE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS 19

IMPROVED BEEKEEPING HAS INCREASED THE HOUSEHOLD EARNINGS 20

ABOUT THE PROJECT PARTNERS 22

FORWARD

Since 2012, the Tanzania Forest Group (TFCG), Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA) and Tanzania Traditional Sustainable Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO) have demonstrated a mechanism to finance CBFM by integration of sustainable charcoal production into community-based forest management in miombo woodlands in three districts in Morogoro Region there by achieving a win-win-win for forest conservation and protection, community and LGA investment and development and climate change resilience. This was with a view to generate financial incentives for communities to manage their forests sustainably. This compilation is taking us back in time during the Phase II of the TTCS project with pride for the past 4 year between December 2015 to November 2019, under the generous financial support from SDC through the Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal project (TTCS). We have been able to register significant achievements but not limited to the following such as; Reduced annual deforestation in the project villages between 2014 to 2017 was -1.64%, a decline of 29.9% compared to 2010-2014; 30 villages have been supported to integrate sustainable charcoal production into CBFM and earnings from community revenues and producer incomes amounting to USD 599,675 by the end of 2018; 28 villages have been supported to develop their village land use plans, and forest management plans and bylaws; more awareness and understanding and dialogue on key biomass issues raised and capacity at local and national level built to implement the model. Throughout, the engagement of all men, women and youth was emphasized during the implementation and benefits of the project.



The project has worked with communities from 30 villages in Morogoro, Kilosa and Mvomero, worked with LGA officers and District leaders from the 3 districts, worked with representatives from Key ministries to the energy and forest sectors, worked with civil society organizations, journalists and Parliamentarians. This compilation of brief testimonies from individual stories of significant change was captured through project interventions and interaction with beneficiaries, stakeholders and implementing partners. It aims to highlight experience from a few individual beneficiaries who have seen value of their engagement in the project. We are not able to highlight all the amazing stories in this booklet but believe you will be able to visit our website and social media pages.

I hope these stories contribute to changing the perception of the way people manage their important resources on village land and promote more community engagement and dialogue in promoting sustainable forest management in the country.

Charles Meshack
Executive Director,
Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG).



Mr. Rashidi Kazeuka from Ulaya Mbuyuni Village on his Kiln, checking the progress of the charcoal kiln



Ms. Amina Ally Mohamed from Mlilingwa Village, working on her kiln after receiving trainings on how to sustainably produce charcoal.

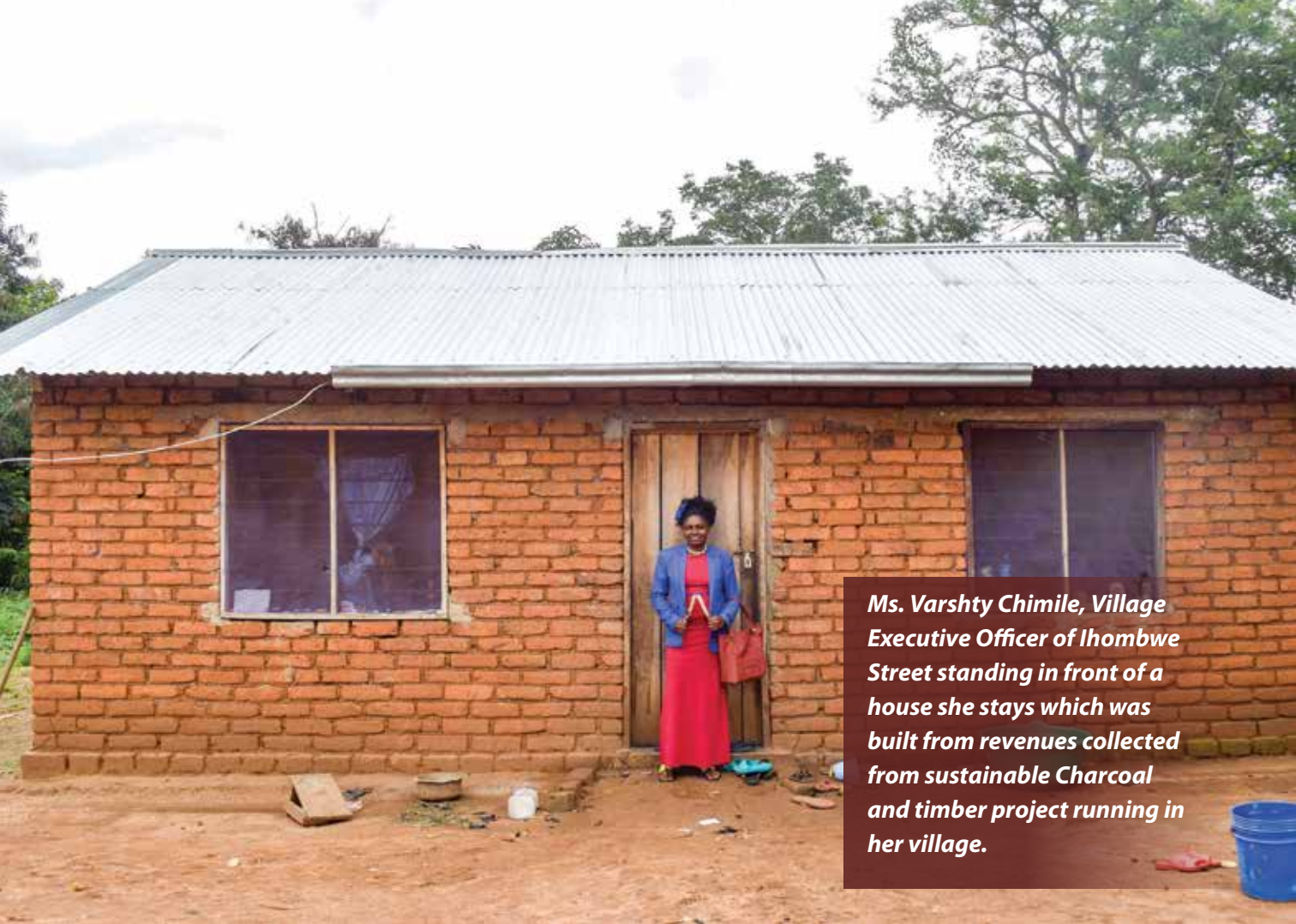
BETTER LIFE THROUGH SUSTAINABLE CHARCOAL PRODUCTION

Mr. Rashid Kazeuka is one of sustainable charcoal producers in Ulaya Mbuyuni Village, Kilosa district said before introduction of the project to our village, we were making charcoal using traditional methods where we got charcoal of low quality and cut a lot of trees in the process. The Project trained us on how to produce quality charcoal without destructing the forest. *With the modern kiln I am spending only three days instead of ten days I used with the tradition methods. My income has increased, I now meet basic needs of my family. My family is getting three meals a day now as compare to before, and my wife can go to a butchery as they do wives of civil servants. I have also been able to beautify my wife, and my children are going to school while putting on shoes and clean uniforms.*

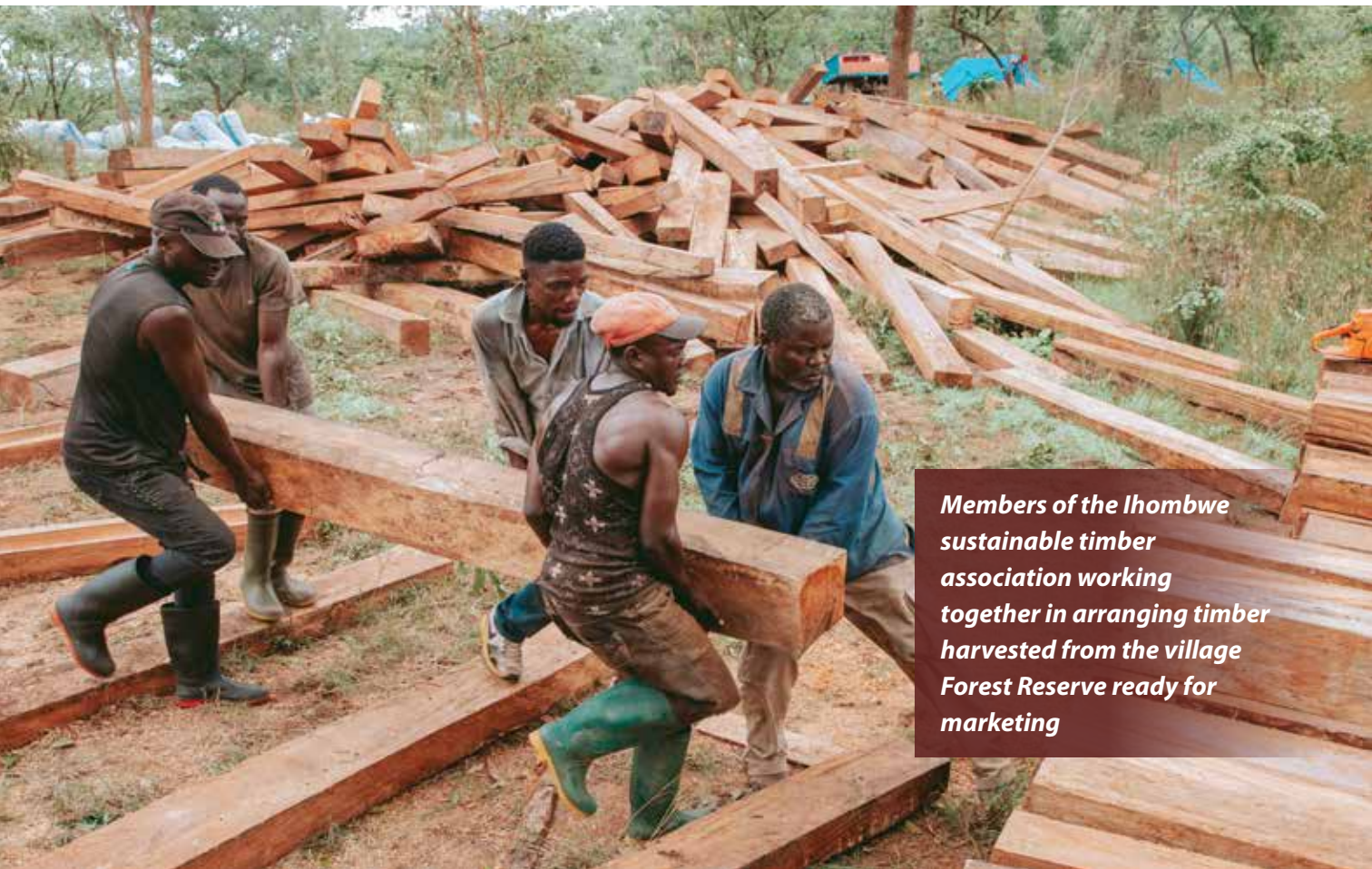
Sustainable charcoal production is charcoal produced from village land under Participatory forest management that integrate ecological harvesting principles. The harvesting system adapted in village forests designated for charcoal on a 24 years rotational harvesting in a 50 by 50 metres units commonly known as forest management units (FMUs). The TTCS project introduced improved Basic Earth Mound Kilns (IBEKs) a technology that increases carbonization efficiency. A 24 years rotation age is used which ensures sustainability of the forest. Trees with diameter less than 15 cm, timber species, and fruits, habitat for mammals and on deep terrain are not cut.

UNLEASHING THE MISCONCEPTION ABOUT WOMEN AND SUSTAINABLE CHARCOAL PRODUCTION

Ms. Amina Alli Mohamed from Mlilingwa Village, Ngerengere Ward, Morogoro District, said; *“I am very thankful to the TTCS Project as it has enabled me to be one of active charcoal producers who are using improved methods which are friendly to forest and the environment. Despite the common misconception about women they cannot do physical demanding works that men do, I am proud that I am doing this professionally after attending the training that was conducted by TTCS. I’m the one who lay down the logs according to the training provided by the project. I can now assist others including men to prepare the kilns. I am proud of this business as am now able to meet education expenses for my children; participate effectively in our savings and loans association where I can borrow money and do other activities including expanding my farm. I have started making bricks, and it is my hope that next year I’ll manage to construct a modern house for my family”.*



Ms. Varshty Chimile, Village Executive Officer of Ihombwe Street standing in front of a house she stays which was built from revenues collected from sustainable Charcoal and timber project running in her village.



Members of the Ihombwe sustainable timber association working together in arranging timber harvested from the village Forest Reserve ready for marketing

“SUSTAINABLE TIMBER HARVESTING AND ITS WONDERS IN IHOMBWE VILLAGE”

Ms. Varshty Chimile, Village Executive Officer of Ihombwe Village said *sustainable timber harvesting has been one of the source of revenue to the village. In May 2019, we signed a contract with Tabora Timber Company Ltd to supply 1755m³ of timber slippers to be used by Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) construction activities and rehabilitation of Tanga-Moshi railway.* The first phase of 155m³ has brought a total of 47,000,000 as village revenues, thanks to Participatory Forest Management (PFM). Phase two account for 1600 m³ that need to be harvested from early July this year, where the village will earn a total Tshs 240,000,000. Indeed, this business is paying, and our village is now moving forward in terms of development. The village has been able to implement several development projects using these revenues including construction of three classrooms (two at Ihombwe primary school and one at Mbegesala), installed electricity in the village offices, classrooms and staff houses at Ihombwe primary school and dispensary.

Sustainable timber harvesting is done in designated to ensure sustainability of forest resources as only trees with diameter of more than 30 cm are harvested. Trees used as habitat of mammals, on deep train are not allowed to be harvested

Varshty further added that, *they have been able to construct one staff house at Ihombwe dispensary and rehabilitated about 18km of the village road from Kilosa-Mikumi junction. The road is now passable and has facilitated accessibility to Kilosa and Mikumi towns. The TTCS Project has been one of development partners in this village, we are in rural area, but our living style is like that of urban setting due to availability of basic services at the required standards. We as village leaders through the Village Natural Resource Committee will ensure that all principles of sustainable timber harvesting are adhered to. We will make sure that whoever violates the set procedures, is held responsible regardless of his/her status in the village or district.”*



Bicycles and motorcycles support the patrol teams during the execution of VNRC activities and ensuring Village Land Forest areas are protected carefully. These are made possible from revenues collected from sustainable forest management and harvesting in our villages.

**Mr Juma Chelasa
the treasurer of the
Ihombwe Village
Natural Resource
Committee (VNRC)**





BYLAW ENFORCEMENT AND WORKING GEARS ENHANCES MANAGEMENT OF FOREST RESOURCES IN MOROGORO

Mr Juma Chelasa who is the treasurer of the Ihombwe Village Natural Resource Committee (VNRC) said *before the TTCS Project, unsustainable harvesting of forest resource was a common practice in the village. The Village Natural Resource Committee (VNRC) had inadequate capacity to manage the resources sustainably. we have been trained on sustainable management of forest resources. The committee is now aware of their roles and responsibilities. We are responsible in collecting revenues from natural resources and this enables our village government to plan development projects which benefits the community in this village*’.

According to Mr Juma Chelasa, the village is now very keen to see that bylaws governing utilization of natural resource are adhered to. In order to perform the duties effectively, the village has allocated 40% of revenues collected for forest management related activities. This situation allows the committee to conduct patrols in order to detect any illegal activities in the forest. The committee has transport facilities i.e. motorcycle and bicycles which assist patrol teams to undertake their duties. Mr Chelasa further added *“we understand that it is difficult for the Committee alone to control illegal practices, because of this, collaboration with the community is our main approach. Awareness has been created and community members are aware of their roles in managing forest resources. For instance our bylaw stipulates the roles and responsibilities of each actor such as the Village government, VNRC and Community. The bylaw also stipulates fines for defaulters and motivation for informers. The forest is now in good condition since charcoal production and timber harvesting are done sustainably. The revenues from the forest resources has increased and our village is benefiting*’

KNOWLEDGEABLE AND SKILLED LEADERS ENGAGE THE COMMUNITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ULAYA MBUYUNI AND MAHARAKA VILLAGES, MOROGORO



Representatives of Village Council and VNRC members from Ulaya Mbuyuni village posing in a group photo in front of their village office building.


Mr Omar Mlinga (in black jacket above) is the Chairman of Ulaya Mbuyuni Village in Kilosa district. Before he was elected as a Chair, he served as Chairman of the Village Natural Resource Committee. Mr. Mlinga said “before the TTCS project we didn’t know our roles and responsibilities, we usually used mechanical means to execute our duties. The Project intervened and built capacity of village leaders on roles and responsibilities. Understanding my roles and responsibilities as a chairman has enabled me to manage village affairs in a participatory manner. We are now not only able to manage our resources sustainability but also the village is collecting revenues than it was before. The ownership spirit has enhanced sustainability aspects of the projects. We have been able to construct two fully furnished classrooms and one teachers’ office at our primary school, drilled a deep well, and constructed modern village office from forest revenues hence reduced a burden from the District. We thank the project for building our capacity, not only on leadership skills, but also on managing and utilizing our natural resources in a sustainable manner.



The Chairman of Maharaka Village Mwichande Kibwana (at the middle) together with other villagers posing in a group photo in front of their village office building.

The Chairman of Maharaka village, Mr Mwichande Kibwana or the Secretary of Village Natural Resource Committee in Maharaka Mr. Elias Ernest said; *‘the capacity building in leadership and management skills has enabled me to execute my responsibilities in a more professional manner. I understand the importance of collective decision making, engagement of community members and how best to manage village resources. The Village council and village assembly conducts statutory meetings accordingly. Community are now aware with their rights and do demand it if is deprived. Community members nowadays demands income and expenditure reports. If you delay to issue it, you’ll be forced to do so. We are now moving from as usual business to demand driven leadership style’.*

“ SAVED FROM POOR YIELDS, THANKS TO CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE”

A woman wearing a vibrant pink headscarf and a blue patterned dress is smiling broadly in a lush green cornfield. She is standing amidst tall corn stalks, and another person is partially visible behind her. The scene is bright and sunny, suggesting a healthy and productive agricultural environment.

Ms. Salma Shabani from Mlilingwa Village, standing in the Farm Field School demonstration plot for locally known as “Shamba Darasa is one of the members trained on conservation agriculture

Training on Conservation Agriculture involves preparation of farm, selection of seeds, minimum tillage and how to plant. Use of fertilizers including manure and mulching and early weeding are critical.

Ms Salma Shabani is one of smallholder farmers in Mlilingwa village who was facing a problem of low crop yield almost every year. The major causes of the problem included low soil fertility, low productivity and effects of climate change. TTCS Project introduced conservation agriculture as one of the climate smart agricultural practices which if applied appropriately not only increases crop yield for farmers but also conserve the environment. The project organized training on conservation agriculture through Farmers Field schools (FFS). *“We were 30 farmers trained on conservation agriculture. I have noted the difference in crop yield. Before using this practice, I used to harvest 6-8 sacks of 90 kg per acre, with conservation agriculture I am now harvest up to 20 sacks of 90kgs. This is a miracle as nobody thought this was possible. My family is now food secure which was not a case before. There is no doubt that if we want to improve our livelihood through agriculture we should avoid the use of traditional methods and adopt modern practices including conservation agriculture.*

FROM 'PADDY' TO A CIVIL SERVANT- HOW VILLAGE SAVINGS AND LOANS SCHEME BOOSTED MY FARMS AND SON'S EDUCATION

Mrs Maliki telling her story on the impact of village savings and loans scheme in her life.



Mrs Austeria Maliki of Ihombwe Village is a beneficiary of conservation agriculture, she said *"I attended a training on conservation agriculture. After the training, I borrowed Tshs 300,000 from my saving and loan association to purchase an acre of paddy land which has enabled me to increase paddy production. I also use the same land during dry season for growing tomatoes and thus increase my income. The earned income enabled me to pay school requirements including fees for my son. Without these activities, I am not sure if my son would now be one of civil servants in this country. Thanks to TTCS Project for showing me the way to go through".*



Mr. Metusi Mtevele in his sugarcane farm which he has been able to own after joining Tupendane savings and loans association found in Ihombwe village.

My name is Metusi Mtevele a VSLA member at Ihombwe village district. Before VSLA, I used to keep my money somewhere in my house which was too risky. When the project came in, we were told that we should save so that we use it later during the difficult times, we should take a credit only for development issues, and we were alerted that fire is our friend but is a dangerous enemy. We therefore established saving groups and initially we were keeping our money in the trunk. We noted that keeping money in the trunk was also dangerous, and it was also too risky for a person keeping it. We decided to open a Bank account. Nowadays, we keep our money at the Bank and the collections from members are also sent directly to the bank through sim banking. I think we are now advanced and you should congratulate us. I have benefited a lot from being a member of VSLA. The first loan I took was Tshs 280,000 and I used for buying a land of 1.25 acres which I used to cultivate maize from 2014 to 2017. During 2017/2018, I established two acre sugarcane farm. The expectation is to harvest 30 tons of sugarcane and the current price per tonne is Tshs 110,000, this implies that I expect to earn a total of 3,300,000. Other benefits which I'm proud of is to see my family is happy as we are food secure and I am able to pay school fee for my children. I own this project and if TFCG quits today I'll continue with my activities as usual because I have the capacity and confident to do it.

MOST LESSONS - GIVES AN OPPORTUNITY TO GROW, “FROM INAPPROPRIATE CHARCOAL MAKING TO BOSS KUKU ENTERPRISES” BALATI’S STORY

Mlilingwa Village is endowed with forest resources. In the past, , illegal activities in the forest including charcoal making was dominant practice and thus threatened the existence of the forest. The TTCS project intervened with introduction of participatory forest management and trained villagers on sustainable charcoal production techniques. Mr. Balati Latilali Patel commonly known as “Zungu was one of illegal charcoal makers who attended the training. Mr “Zungu” said “I attended the training together with my 12 friends. We were trained on how to prepare charcoal sustainably, after the training we started making charcoal using the methods that we learned. We agreed every month to contribute 10,000 as our saving. After saving for one year we accumulated a total of 1,200,000. With this money,we decided to change the business to poultry keeping where we established our group which is known as “Boss Kuku”. We built a chicken yard to accommodate 300 chicks. We bought 300 chicks at a price of Tshs 1,500/= each. Through selling chicken and associated products such as eggs and chicken fertilizers, we managed to build another yard which has the capacity to accommodate 1000 chicken which costed us Tshs 16,000,000/=.

After constructing the new chicken yard we decided to buy an incubator at a cost of Tshs 1,500,000. This incubator has made our rearing to be cost effective as we produce the chicks ourselves. We are now selling chicken, eggs and fertilizers. The price for chicken ranges between 15,000/= to 20000/= depending on the size of the chicken. With 1000 chickens we are getting between Tshs 15-20 million in every six months. There is no doubt that if it were not the TTCS project, we would not have made it this far. Boss Kuku Group has shown the way on how the change of mind set can transform someone’s livelihood and we no longer engage in illegal charcoal”.



Mr. Balati Latilali from Boss Kuku Group in Mlilingwa Village feeding chicken from the Group business established from capital accumulated from sustainable charcoal revenues and savings and loan scheme



Mr. Balati Latilali (Secretary of Boss Kuku Group in Mlilingwa) showing the Incubator for Boss Kuku group’s group.

YES, PUPILS ATTENDANCE MATTERS BUT LEARNING ENVIRONMENT COMPLEMENT THEIR PERFORMANCE! A CASE OF MATULI PRIMARY SCHOOL, MOROGORO DISTRICT

Classes with solar power installed to help pupils study during the night from revenues from sustainable charcoal production.



Matuli primary school is one of the primary schools in Morogoro district. The school had several challenges which not only affected learning environment but also pupils performance. The village government through the school committee decided to invest some of its forest based revenues to improve infrastructures of the school with a purpose of enhancing conducive learning environment and initiate extra training programme to improve pupil's performance. The village set aside funds to rehabilitate desks and classrooms.



Shakira Omari, a standard seven pupil at Matuli primary school.

In addition modern toilets with 16 pits for pupils and two pits for teachers were constructed, water harvesting system with two water tanks one for pupils and the other for teachers were installed. These changes have improved learning environment at the school. Shakira Omari, a standard seven pupil at Matuli primary school said; *“I’m studying very seriously so that I pass my examinations and one day I become a doctor. There is no reason why should I fail the examination while we have conducive learning environment, motivated teachers and good time for preparation for examination”.*

Ms Emma Daud Sanga one of the teachers at Matuli primary school said; “our school started an intensive programme to prepare standard seven pupils for their national examinations. The programme runs for two months starting from July to September just before the examinations. All standard seven pupils stay at school camp where they study day and night. This is possible because the school committee received funds from the village to improve school infrastructure including installation of electricity. The village supports the programme by meeting costs related to pupils’ food. Although parents do contribute but the large share is covered by the village. We have seen the results of this programme in terms of academic performance and pupils pass rate. For instance in 2016, only one pupil passed the standard seven national examination but after the start of the camp programme, in 2017, 49 out of 53 pupils passed (where 24 were boys and 25 were girls) and in 2018 all 25 pupils passed. All these achievement have been realized because now we are working in a conducive environment which is the motivation to both teachers and pupils”.



Ms. Emma Daud Sanga one of the teachers at Matuli primary school teaching standard seven pupils in one of her afternoon classes.



Ms. Amina Alli Mohamed
from Mlilingwa Village,
Ngerengere Ward,
Morogoro District
together with her
husband and son
happily holding their
CHF cards.

MORE CONFIDENCE IN HEALTH SECURITY THROUGH CHF, THANKS TO SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN OUR VILLAGE

Ability to afford health treatment cost is one of the issues affecting majority of rural people. Some of the sick people die simply because they did not afford treatment costs. There is no doubt that if arrangements are made for health insurance, people will increase their confidence interval for their survival. The TTCS Project sensitized village government to join community health scheme so that community in their respective villages could increase their survival confidence. All villages in the project area joined improved community health scheme, and people now are getting treatment through health insurance. Mrs Amina Abdullah from Mlilingwa village in Morogoro district said *“One of a remarkable issue I cannot forget in my life is for the village to pay membership fee for improved community health fund. I, my husband and my son are happy for this achievement as we do not worry about treatment costs when one of us get sick. For instance one day my son was sick I went to Ngerengere for treatment. I spent almost ten days in hospital but I only used the CHF card. I am sure if such arrangement was not there, I do not know what could have been the situation with my son, Thanks to all those who thought of having this cards. We are now able to spend money that would be used for health treatment to other productive economic activities for income generation for our household”*

COMMUNITY BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT- UNTAPPED AND SUSTAINABLE REVENUE SOURCE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Kilosa district is one of the districts in the country that are endowed with forest resources. However, the district for several years has not benefitted from forest based revenues due to weak management of forest resources. The TTCS project in partnership with the district embarked on building capacity of community to manage forest resource through Community Based Forest Management (CBFM). Mr John Mtimbanjayo is the District Natural Resources Officer, he said *“Community Based Forest Management has accelerated management of forest resources where about 114,690 hectares of natural forest has been conserved. In addition to community based forest management, villages have been able to raise village revenues which has been used to fund village community projects of their priority hence reducing burdento the District Executive Director.*

Some of community projects that have been fully funded through village revenues include; construction of classrooms and teachers offices; paying community health schemes for all villagers in some villages; drilling of deep wells; rehabilitation of village dispensaries; construction of doctors’ and teacher’s houses, paying allowances for volunteering teachers, rehabilitating road network of almost 19 km, just to mention the few. Furthermore, district forest revenues has increased from Tshs 65 million per year to 335 million which is paid by villages as 10% of what they earn from sustainable forest management. The increase of revenues is expected to contribute to the district to replicate forest management activities and interventions in other villages in the district.

In addition the district has been receiving various guests including national leaders who are coming to learn about our achievements. There is no doubt that if the Council invests effectively in community based forest management the benefits to conserving the forest resources and improving community livelihood are high. Kilosa district council tried this approach and now is highly benefiting. For those who are interested to learn more on how this has happened, we welcome them to Kilosa to learn and share experiences behind this achievement”.

Mr. John Mtimbanjayo
District Natural Resources
Officer and Kilosa District
Focal Person of the
Sustainable Charcoal
Project in his office.



IMPROVED BEEKEEPING HAS INCREASED THE HOUSEHOLD EARNINGS



Mr. Paulo Mahimbi, is one of the members of Singa Beekeeping Group, checking on the beehives which were also supported by the TTCS project.

“My name is Paulo Mahimbi, a resident of Ihombwe Village in Kilosa district. I have been involved in beekeeping for the past ten years. I used traditional beehives as my purpose was to get honey for my household consumption. Selling of honey was not a common practice as nobody would buy it. In 2014, the TTCS Project invited me to attend a training on improved beekeeping practices. The training was so interesting and after the training, we formed a group of beekeepers known as Singa. We started with five beehives which were provided by the TTCS project. Currently our group has 25 beehives. We are harvesting honey three times a year and each member collects revenues of 180,000 every harvest; implying that in a year, every member earns Tshs. 540,000”.

“I kept the money until when I had Tshs 540,000 that I used to buy 25 sacks of maize. After five months sold the maize and earned three times of money I had invested. This was a starting point for me to improve my life. I expanded my business as I had capital to buy more maize. Currently I’m one of the people you can count in this village who have transformed their livelihoods. I have built a house and installed electricity, my family now is food secure and have access to all the basic needs. I have not forgotten beekeeping as I believe that was my foundation of all these achievements. Thanks God for letting TTCS work with us”.

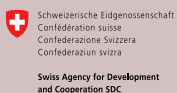
HALMASHAURI YA KIJIKI CHA ULAYA-MBUYUNI
**KIJIKI HIKI KINATEKELEZA MPANGO
WA MATUMIZI BORA YA ARDHI
USIMAMIZI SHIRIKISHI WA MISITU
PAMOJA NA MKAU ENDELEU**

Ni Marufuku: • **KUCHOMA MOTO HOVYO**
• **KUFYEKA/KUHARIBU MISITU**
• **KUHARIBU VYANZO VYA MAJI**

TUNZA MAZINGIRA ILI NAYO YAKUTUNZE
"MAZINGIRA NI UHAI"



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. info@deza.admin.ch www.sdc.admin.ch

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 TTCS Phase 2. 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 projects including sustainable charcoal. TaTEDO is responsible for building capacity on improved kiln technology and is contributing to national advocacy and communication work by the project. energy@tatedo.org www.tatedo.org