

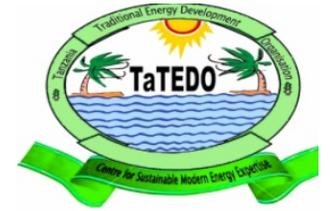
Challenges and Opportunities of Addressing Gender Issues in the Sustainable Charcoal Sector in Tanzania:

Experience of TaTEDO and ENERGIA

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The role of charcoal in climate change and poverty alleviation initiatives.

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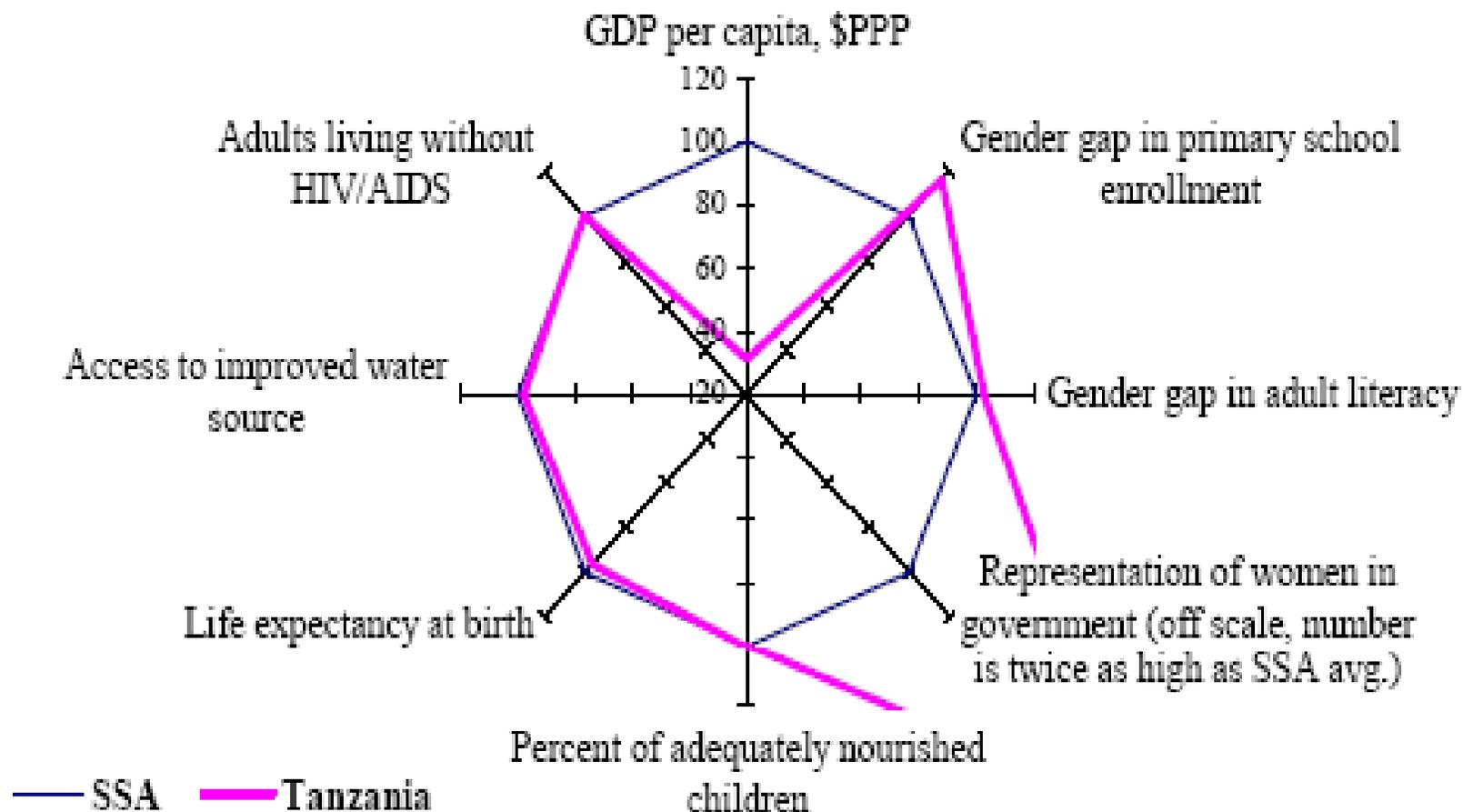


Outlines

- Why attention on gender in sustainable charcoal sector?
- TaTEDO and ENERGIYA initiatives
- Gender challenges
- Opportunities
- Conclusion



National Gender Profile



Why attention on gender in sustainable charcoal sector?



- Charcoal is mostly used by women for cooking, but charcoal making is generally male-dominated.
- Women are impacted more with unsustainable charcoal production and use
- Studies shows that women and female-headed household benefit least from the charcoal burning enterprise.



Why attention on gender in the charcoal sector?



Participation of women along the chain is area specific and change rapidly.



16-25% of charcoal producers are women



16% Dealers/whole sellers are women



0-14% of transporters are women



57% of retailers are women



Most users at household are women

High returns

TaTEDO and ENERGIA Intervention in the sector

- Over years, TaTEDO has been promoting the use of sustainable charcoal production and efficient charcoal stoves
 - Tree planting,
 - Proper harvesting techniques,
 - Use of improved kilns (IBEK) and
 - Formation of associations of charcoal producers.
 - Production and commercialization of efficient stoves



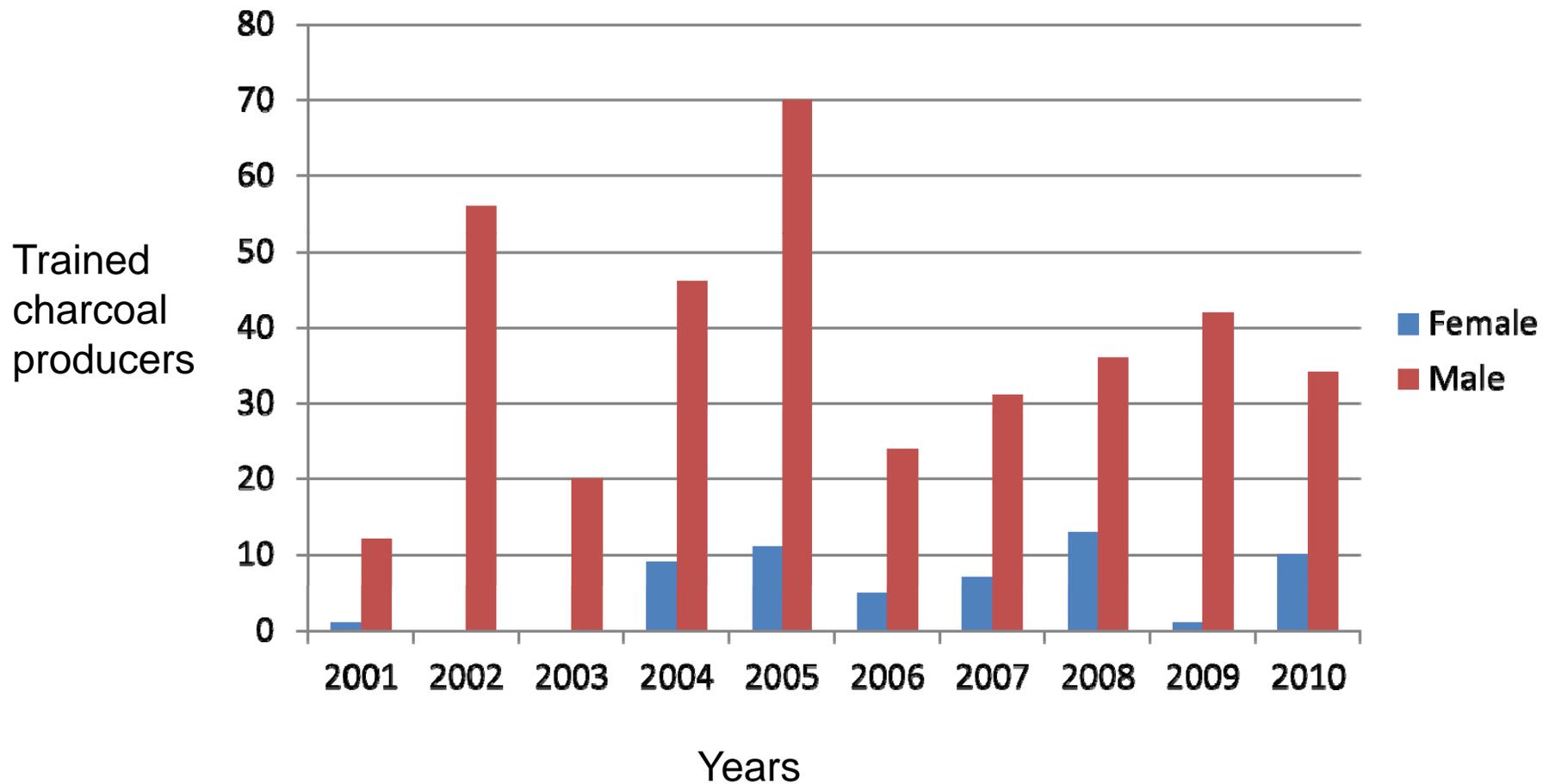
Improved charcoal kilns
(efficiency 20-25% Vs 10-15% for traditional kilns)

TaTEDO and ENERGIA Intervention in the sector

- Trained 25 energy planners and practitioners on how to integrate gender issues in energy projects.



Trend of trained charcoal producers



Involvement of women in efficient charcoal stoves



Male artisans are trained on cladding production, assembling of stoves, and stove business management



Female artisans are trained on ceramic liner production, stove assembling and stove business management



Gender Challenges in the sustainable charcoal sector

Issues	Gender related challenges
Gender in charcoal sector is marginalized	Inadequate gender analysis on the impact charcoal is lacking.
Difficulties in registration of the sustainable charcoal business	<u>Low mobility</u> Women have high family responsibilities, cultural believe, low education level.
	<u>Investment</u> Generally women are poorer (they earn 1.7 times less what men earn). So they face difficult to access formal credit because are not named on the land title.
	<u>Control and ownership</u> women are estimated to own about 19% of registered land only. In practice, men control nearly all the property, despite women having the legal right to own land or trees.
	<u>Low literacy level</u> Generally women literacy level is low (62.5% in 2005) and most charcoal producers have no education. This make them more vulnerable to registration processes.



Gender Challenges cont..

Issues	Gender related challenges
<p>Inadequate policies and un-harmonized institutional framework</p>	<p>Charcoal is a marginalized fuel with least priority on national investments and there is lack of clarity and conflicting regulations on charcoal (charcoal making is illegal but use is legal)</p> <p>Inadequate and ineffective energy expertise or energy unit/focal point to address charcoal issues at district and local level. So no linkage between charcoal business and gender at local level.</p> <p>To address gender issues in charcoal business one has to work in four different ministries (MNRT, MEM, MIT, MCDGC) which each has different strategies and challenges.</p>
<p>Low women involvement in the designing of sustainable charcoal initiatives</p>	<p>It is unfortunate that the involvement in the supply and demand side of charcoal is very limited. Women as major users of charcoal and stoves need to be involved more.</p>
<p>Un-friendly equipment and tools</p>	<p>Lack of women friendly equipment and tools make charcoal production tedious work thus forcing women in low paying activities such as tree planting, raising of tree seedlings and retailing of charcoal.</p>

Gender Challenges cont..

Issues	Gender related challenge
Difficulties in seizing new business opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study results show a negative relationship between time taken by firewood and water collection and the probability of starting an off-farm business.• Already some studies indicate added responsibilities for women when involved in forest management.



Opportunities

- Gender imbalance is recognised in several national policies and strategies.
 - The Forest Policy (1998) promote gender equality and involvement of women in access and use of forest resources.
 - The National Forest Programme declares that *“attention will be paid to gender balance in income generating opportunities, poverty reduction, decision making and ownership of forest resources and products”*.
 - The Land Acts provide for equal access to land for women and men, recognise customary land rights for both genders, and has provisions, which protect women and other vulnerable groups from discrimination in relation to land rights.
 - The PFM require that women, the poor and other disadvantaged groups to be involved in PFM planning and management including negotiation on sharing of benefits.
 - The Energy Policy (2003) among other promote gender equality within the energy sub-sector both on the demand and supply.





Opportunities

Institutional framework

- Establishment of Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children in 2000 in charge of:
 - Providing guidelines on women and gender development
 - Integration of gender equality in policies, plans, development strategies and actions in all sectors and at all levels
 - Managed to establish gender focal points or gender units in most sectors (energy sector (MEM) included) and departments
- Existence of Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government in the Prime Minister's Office (PORALG) to oversees the local administration from district to village level through DED office.
- Institutions that advocate for gender consideration in sustainable charcoal exist. TaTEDO and Networks (National Gender and Sustainable Network)

Opportunities



Knowledge on gender mainstreaming

- There is on-going efforts to mainstream gender in Ministry of Energy and Minerals.
- The TaTEDO established local level charcoal producer associations provide good case studies for involving women in the sustainable charcoal.





Conclusion

Men and women have different views and perceptions of the value of charcoal. They thus bear different costs and reap different benefits along the charcoal chain. A clear understanding of gender and social roles and their consideration is essential for the sustainable supply and utilization of charcoal.

Therefore thorough gender analysis study for informed decision in the designing and implementation of sustainable charcoal sector is crucial.

THANK YOU

