



Kenya Charcoal Value Chains under the 2018 logging moratorium and Covid 19: implications for women

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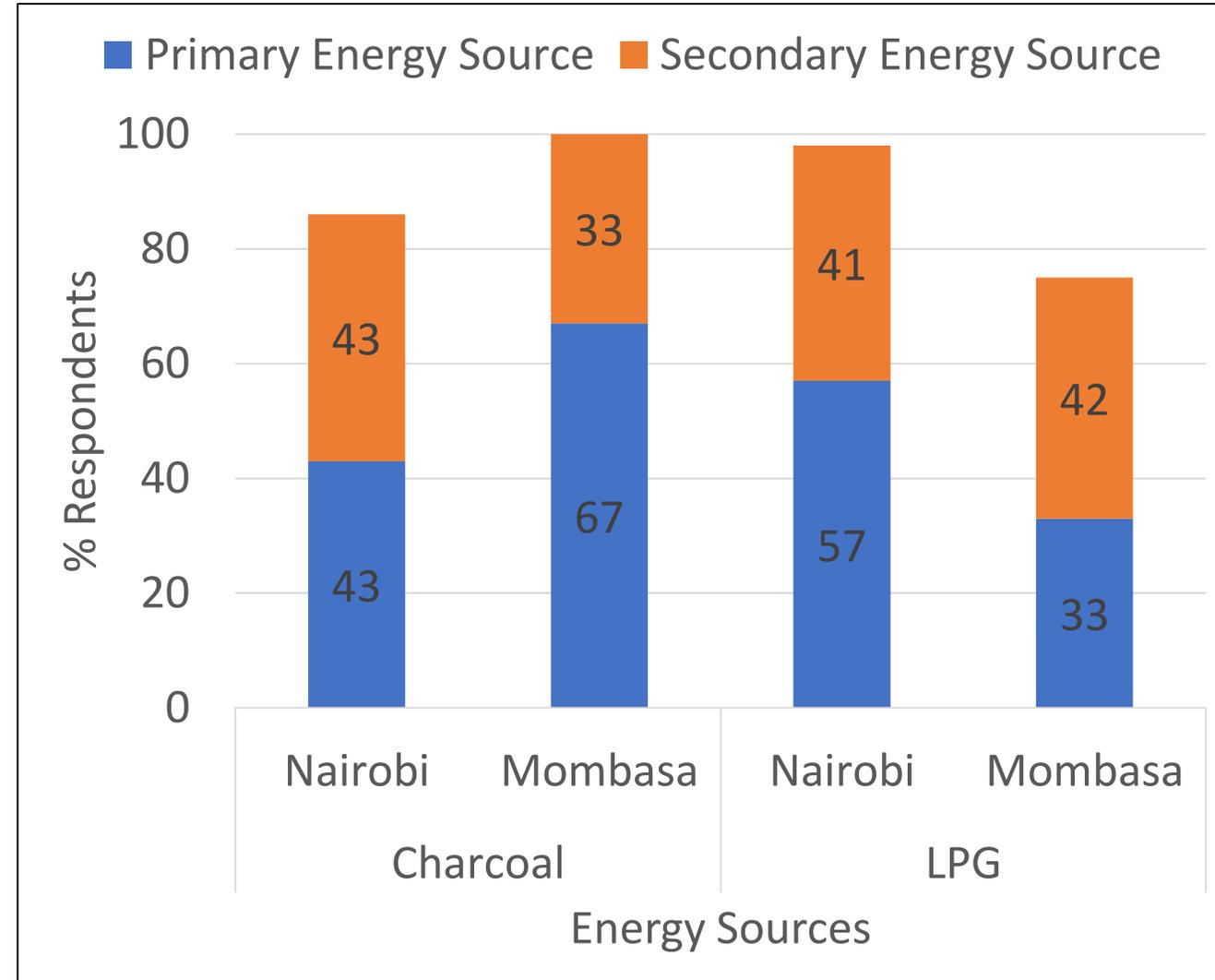
SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS MODELS FOR CHARCOAL IN AFRICA

Webinar: 13th October 2020



Background

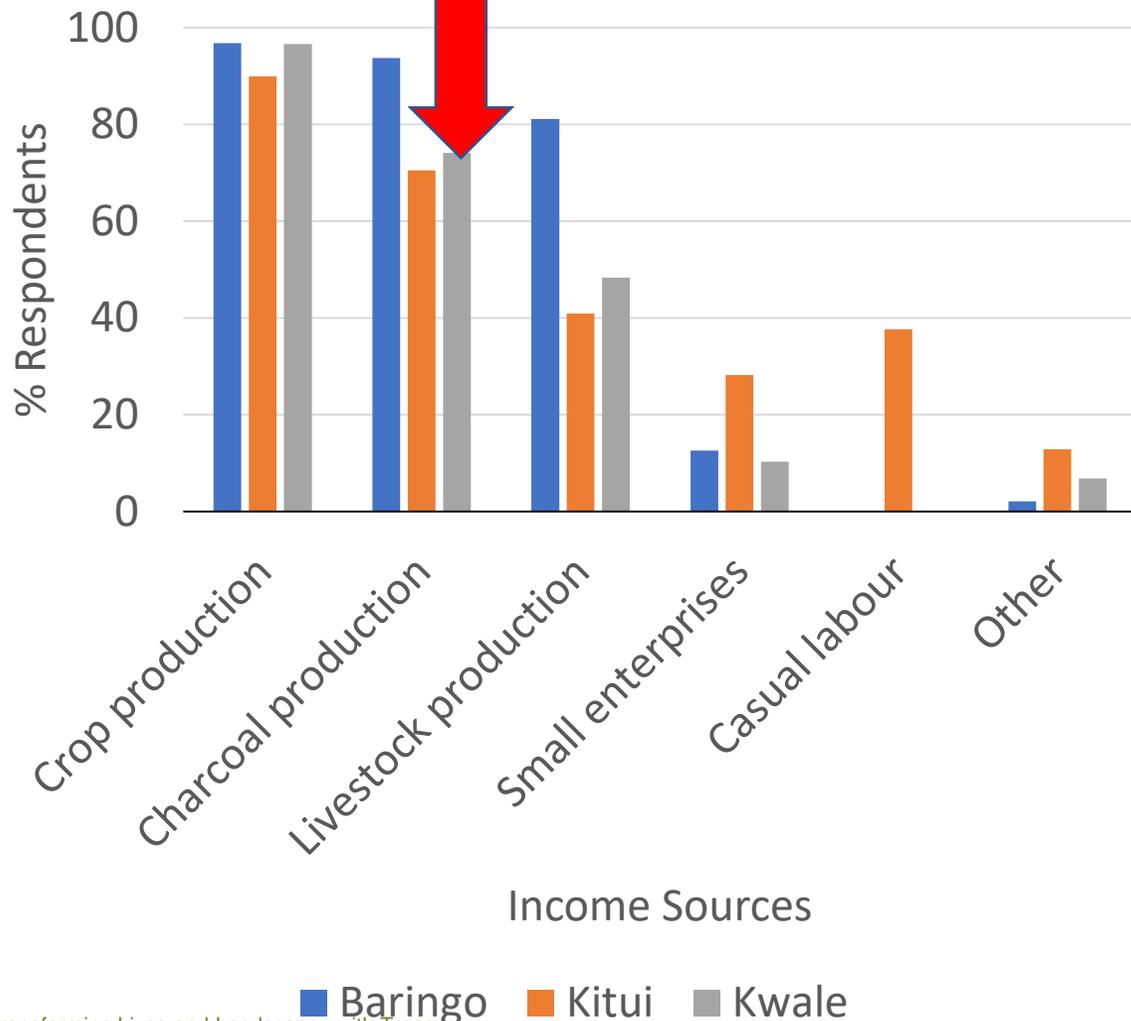
- Woodfuel (charcoal and firewood) meet close to 70% of domestic energy demand in Kenya
- Affordable/preferred energy source in the rural areas and urban centres
- An important livelihood for value chain actors especially in rural areas



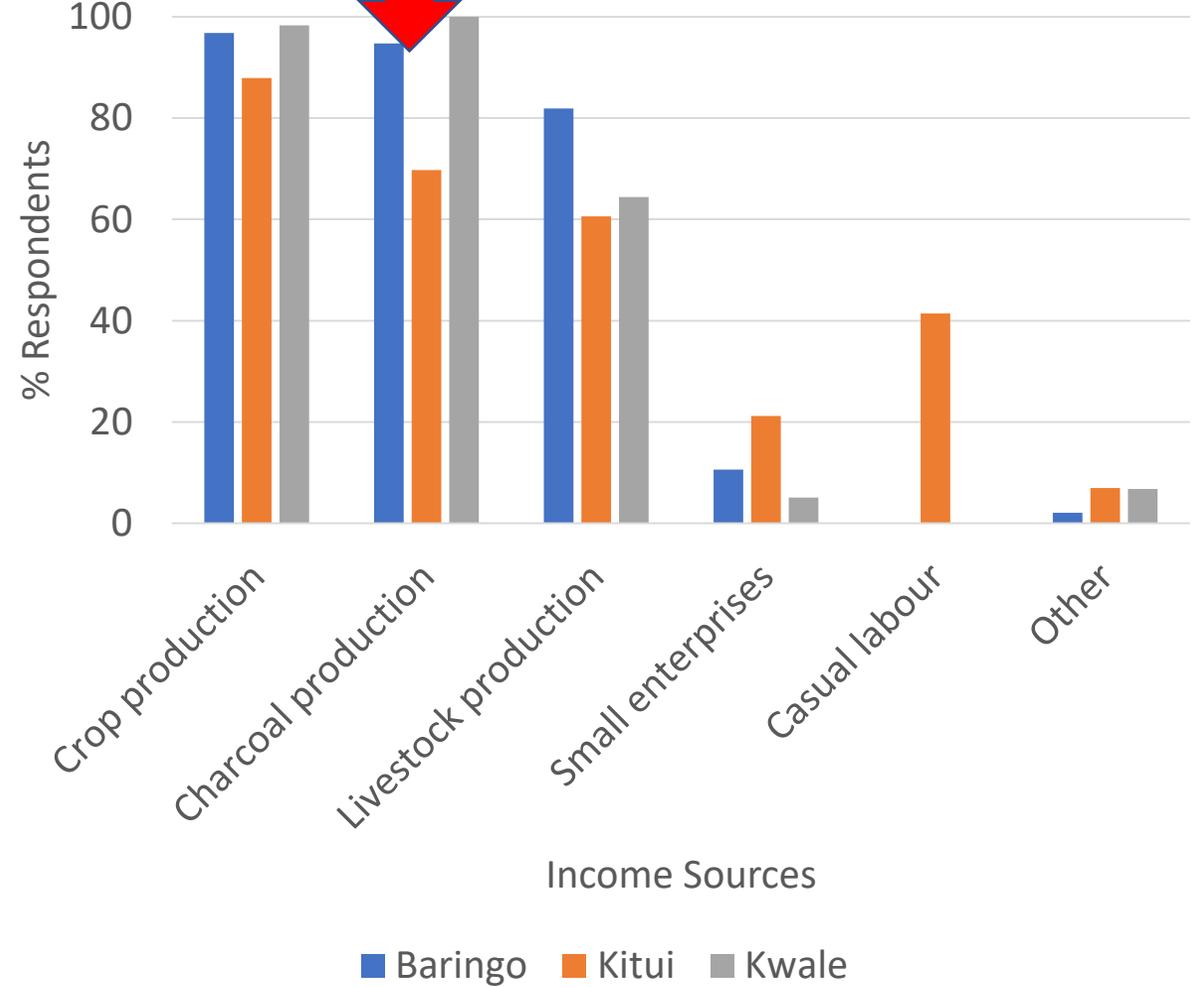
Source: Ndegwa et al., forth coming

Background: Charcoal remain a major source of income in the rural areas

Major income source for land owners



Major income source for charcoal producers

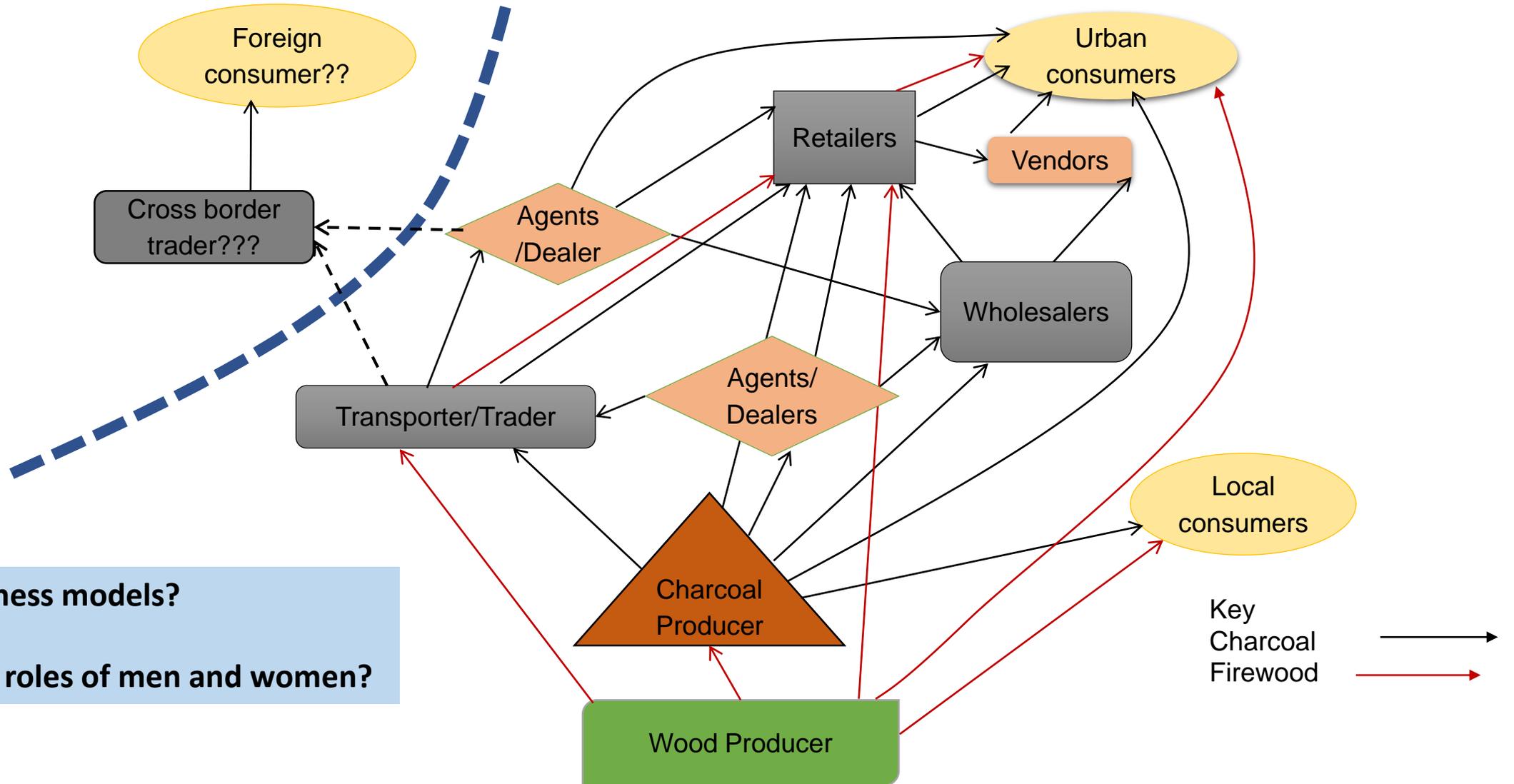


Source: Ndegwa et al., forth coming



Background

Woodfuel Value Chains/webs in East, Southern and Central Africa



So what business models?
What are the roles of men and women?

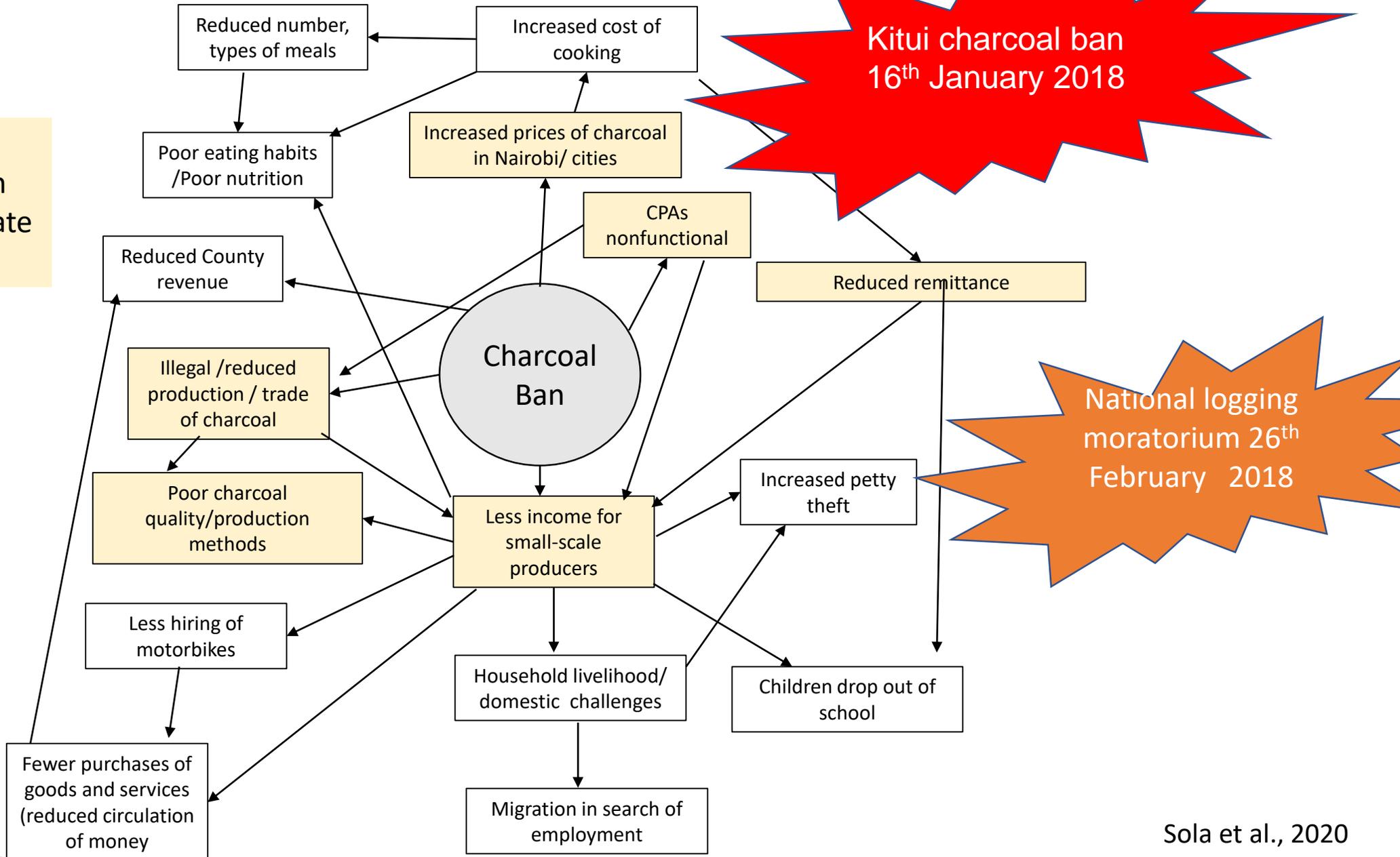
Source : Sola, et al., 2019



WHERE ARE THE WOMEN?

Country	Producer	Transporter	Wholesaler	Retailer	Source
Malawi	✓ low	✓	N/A	N/A	Smith et al 2015; Smith et al 2017; Fisher 2004; Zulu 2010
Uganda	✓	✓	✓✓ medium	high ✓✓✓	Shively et al 2010
Mozambique	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	Atanassov et al 2012; Zorilla-Miras et al 2018; Jones et al 2016, SEI 2002
Zambia	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	Gumbo et al 2013; CIFOR unpublished
Kenya	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	Delahunty-Pike 2012; Ndegwa et al 2016; KFS 2013
Burkina Faso	✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	Puentes-Rodriguez et al 2017
Tanzania	✓✓	none	✓	✓✓	Sem 2004; Butz 2013; Kazimoto 2015
Mali	✓✓	N/A?	N/A?	✓✓	Djouidi and Brockhaus 2011; Wooten 2003
Liberia	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓✓	FAO forthcoming

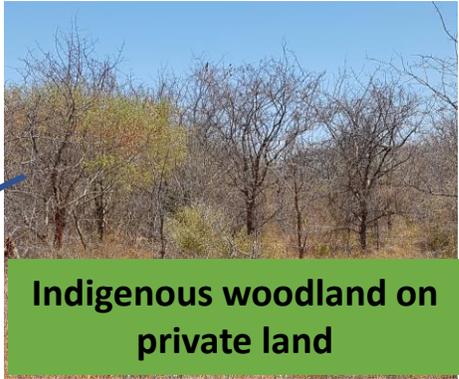
- The resultant impact on women ability to participate and benefit



Kitui charcoal value chain under the ban and moratorium



- Reduced charcoal production
- Adherence to "3 bag" policy for local market
- Charcoal Producers Associations (CPAs) became redundant – no aggregation- a disadvantage to most women



Indigenous woodland on private land

Unsustainable tree cutting



Production in traditional kilns

Used by many in inefficient stoves



Unused bulking centre



Collection centre



Urban markets in Kitui town/Nairobi/Mombasa

Motorcycles common mode of transport

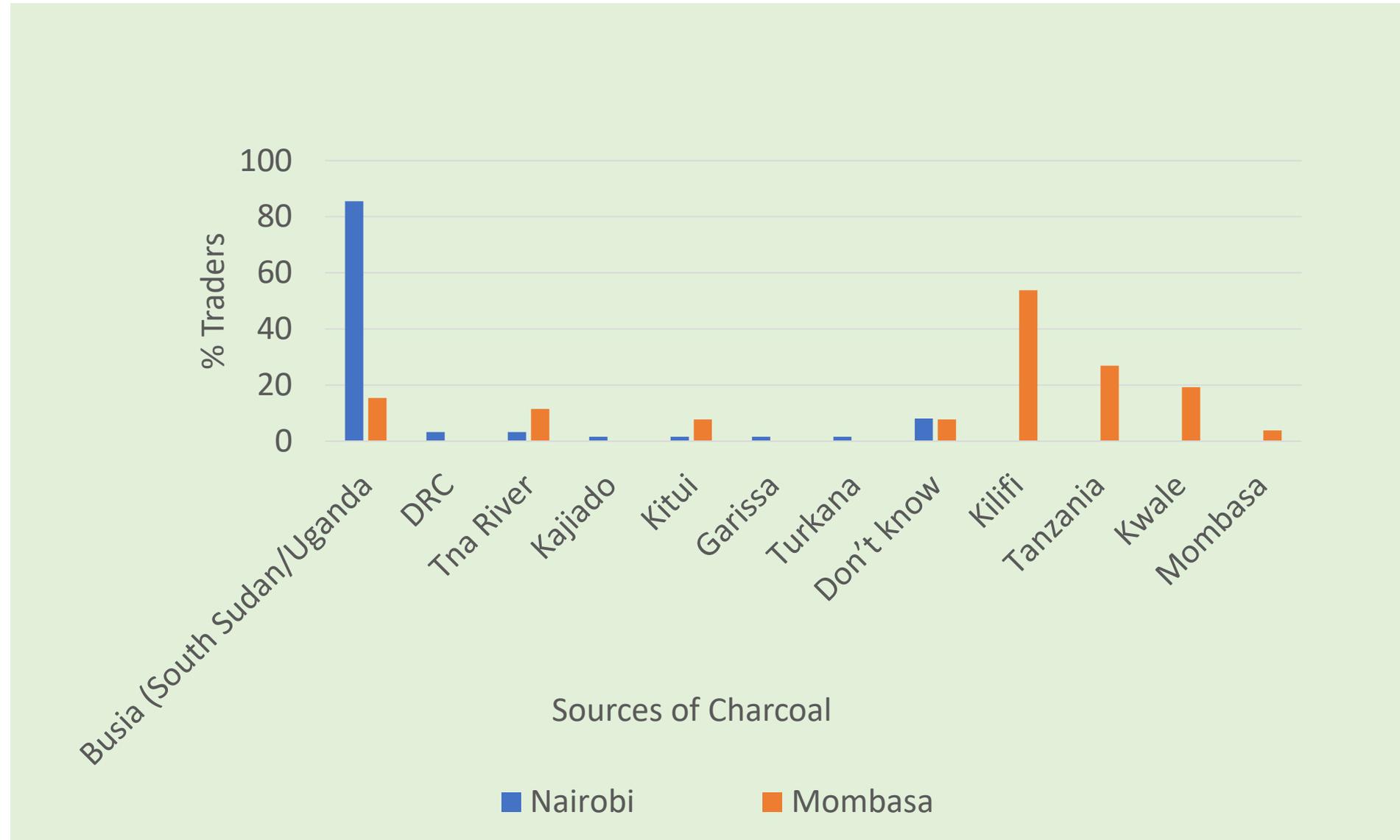


3 bag roadside sales becoming the norm

Sola et al., 2020

Shifting charcoal supply basins

- VC survey
September 2018
- Charcoal value chains got even longer yet women are mostly in localised value chains
- More flows from/through Uganda (current study)





Returns along the Nairobi charcoal value chain from Baringo and Kitui, 2017/2018

- Women restricted to less profitable segments of the VC,
- Now even less women

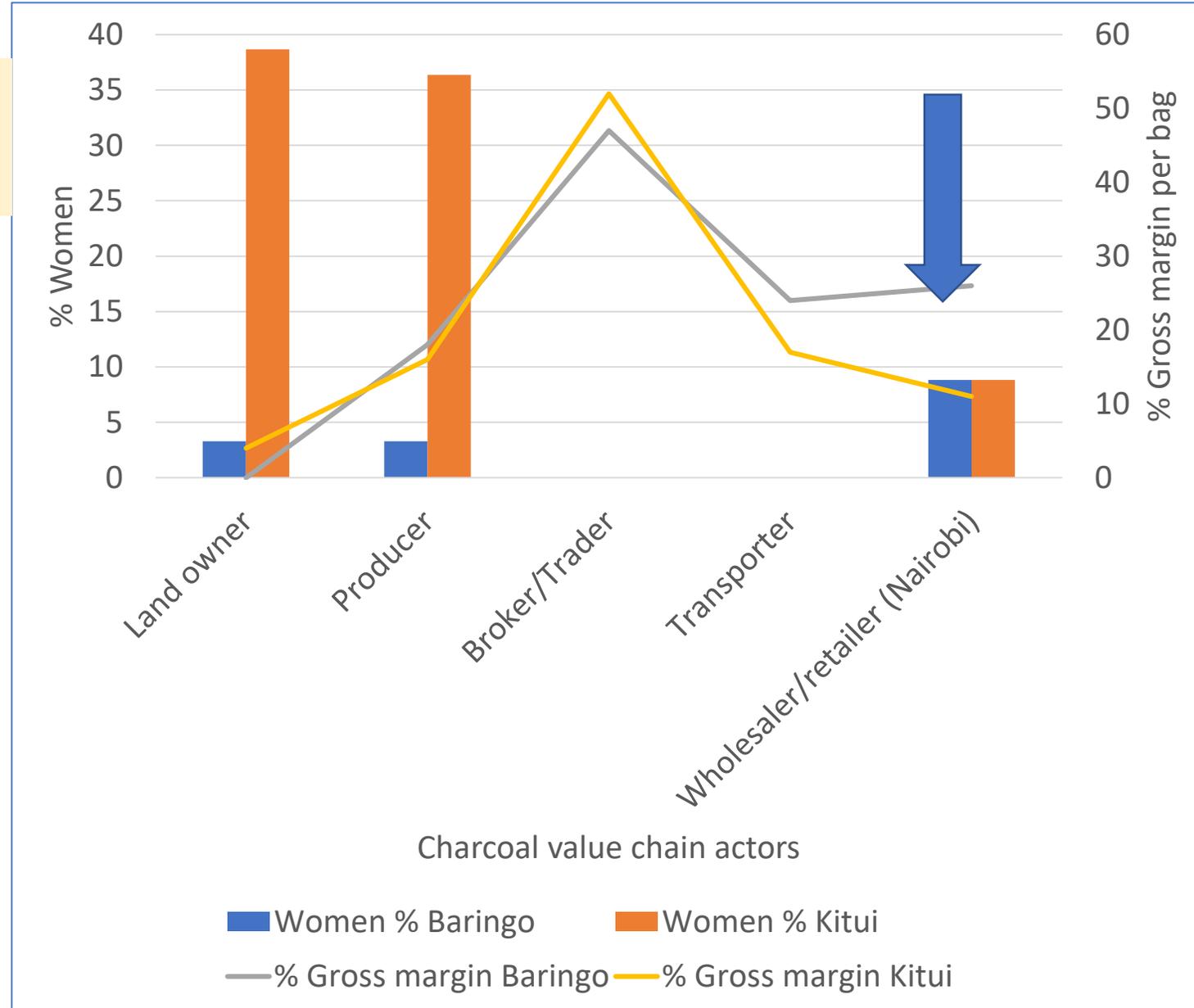
• Women experience more barriers to participation

- Access to/control over productive resources
- Social capital
- Gender roles and norms....need to be close home
- Capital intensive
- Illegality and corruption -comply with or circumvent regulations

• Women mainly in production and retail

- Lack of alternative livelihood options
- Limited financial independence

• Women mostly involved in more localized, less regulated (formally or informally) markets





Changes due to Covid 19

Charcoal ban

- Amount produced
- Processing time and frequency
- Labour availability
- CPA activities
- Type and Frequency of buyers

- Amounts purchased
- Buying price
- Amount sold
- Type of suppliers (traders/transporters)
- Reliability of suppliers (traders/transporters)
- Charcoal deliveries by transporters/traders
- Number of customers/ consumers
- Selling price
- Time to next purchase/supply
- Frequency of customers/ consumers
- Type of customers/ consumers

Producers

Transporters

Wholesalers/
Retailers

Consumers

- Transportation frequencies
- Amounts transported
- Delivery points/market
- Main clients/customers
- Collection/pickup points

- Availability of charcoal from preferred seller
- Prices per unit
- Frequency of purchase
- Amount of charcoal used per meal



Impact of Covid 19 on charcoal value chain actors

Impact on individuals and families

Coronavirus containment measures

Effect on businesses (charcoal)

Changes in purchasing habits

Switching primary cooking fuel

Ban on some activities

Disrupted supply/ distribution

Missed meals

Community lockdowns

Stay home

Reduced production

Dwindled revenues

Food nutrition insecurity

Dusk-to-dawn curfew

Reduced workforce

Reduced supply and demand for goods and services

Increased financial burden

Increased prices

Quarantines

Logistical/trade constraints

Low profits

Reduced remittances

Reduced income

Poverty

Covid19 testing

Company shut down

Job cuts

Lost wages

Reduced access to healthcare

Illness

Fatalities

Development Initiatives, 2020; Shupler et al., 2020; UNDP, 2020; Borino and Rollo, 2020



Key message

- Charcoal value chains are very resilient even to bans and pandemics due to insatiable urban demand
- Benefits are inequitably distributed along the value chain and women tend to benefit less
 - Women participation mostly at the tail ends of the value chain
 - Benefits restricted to segments with low women participation
 - the charcoal ban, logging moratorium and Covid 19 have exacerbated/ amplified challenges and barriers women face

• **Further work:**

- How have women value chain actors been disproportionately affected by the ban and Covid 19?
- Can current and future social protection measures cushion charcoal value chain actors in the face of bans and pandemics
- How can women equitably benefit?



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Thank you!

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