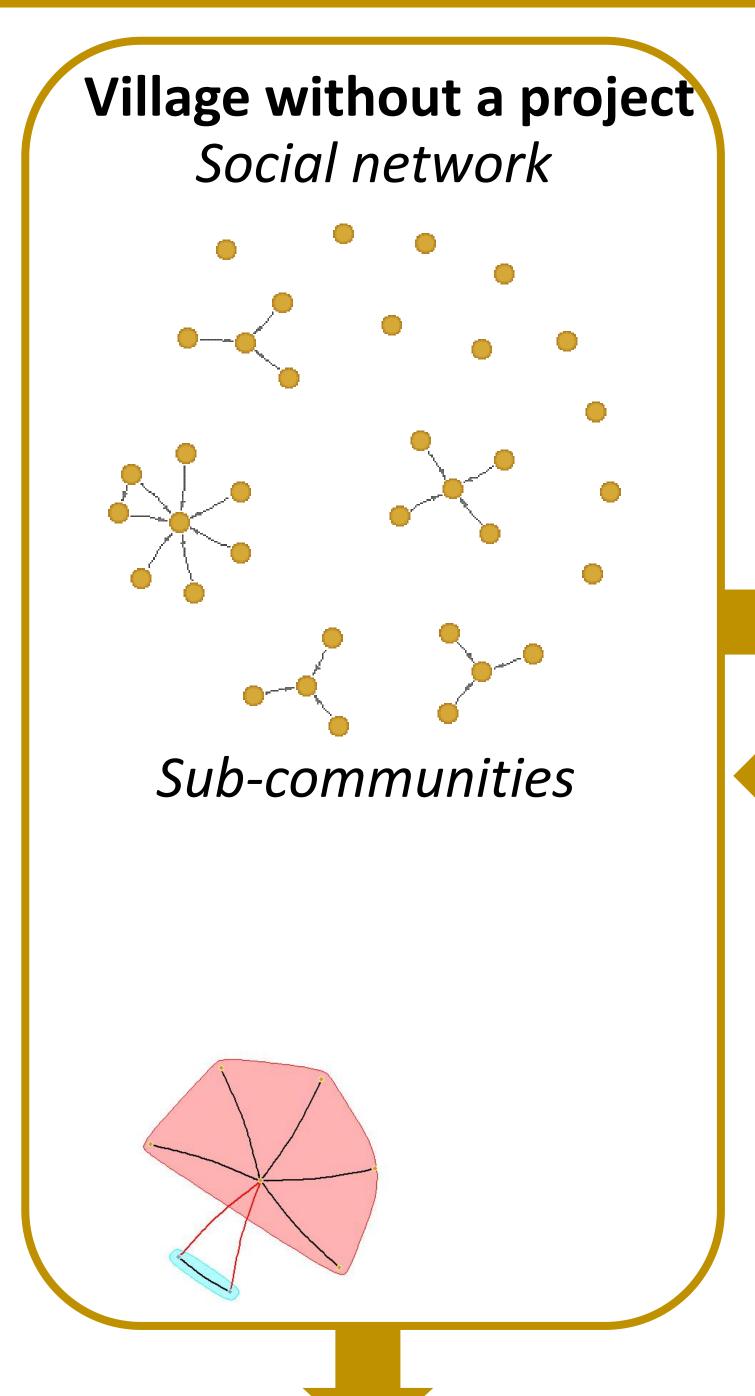
How does forest management influence charcoal producer livelihoods in Village 1?

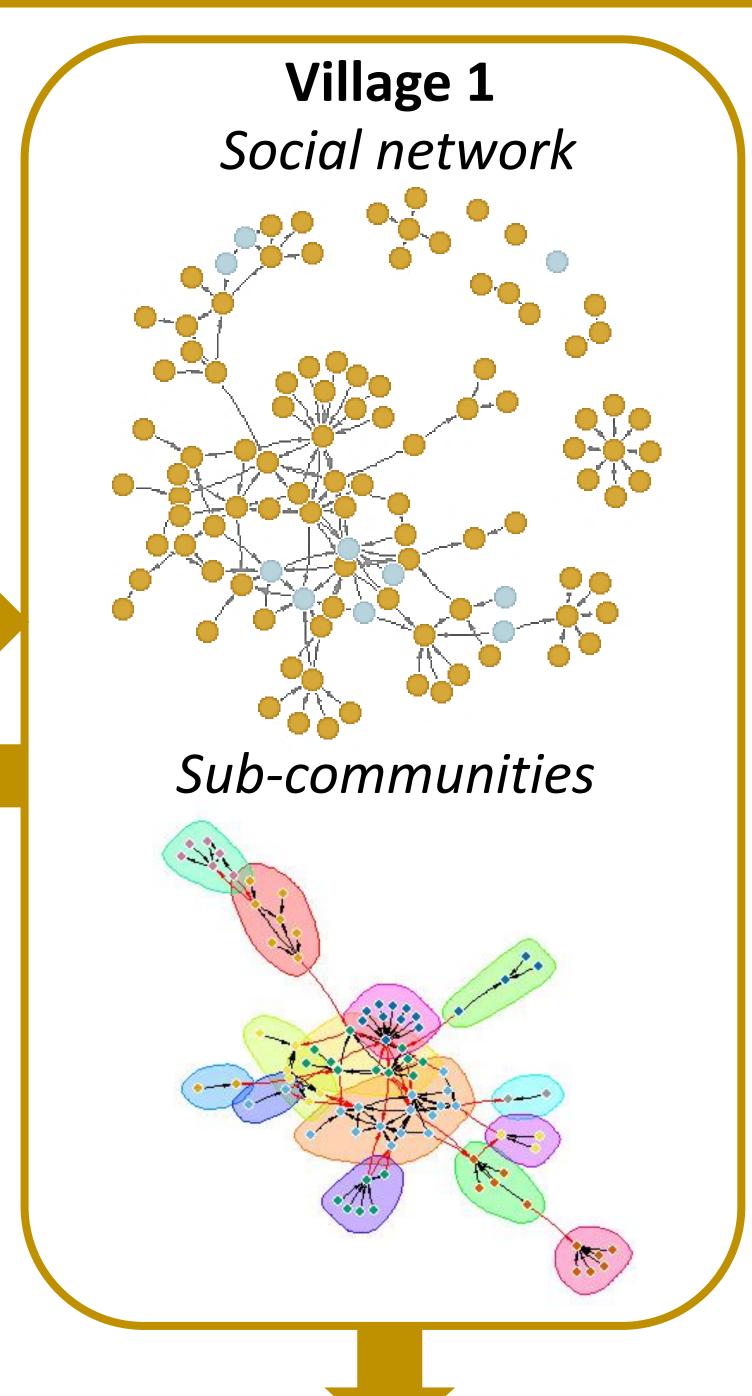
Hanneke van 't Veen, Vincent Gerald Vyamana and Moshy Salehe Mpembela

How do charcoal producers in Village 1 collaborate with each other compared to other villages?



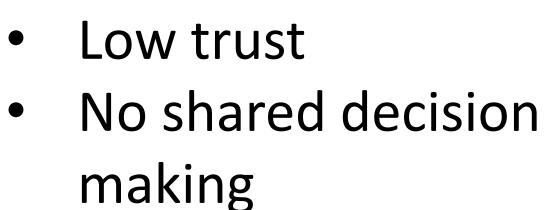
Participatory forest management fosters much collaboration between charcoal producers

In the absence of participatory forestry, charcoal producers barely interact with each other



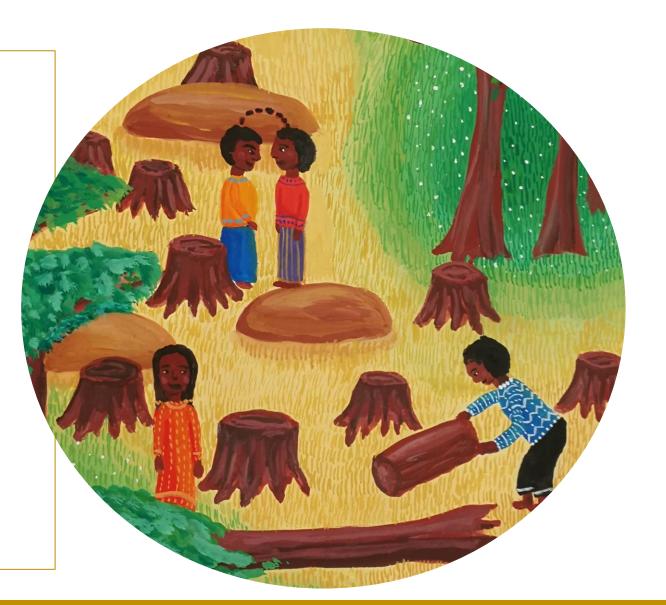
Risks for Village 1's social network

- Charcoal producers indicate that associations are being discontinued.
- Charcoal producers limitedly interact with the village government.
- Some charcoal producers operate alone.
 - Charcoal producer
- Charcoal producer member of the Village Council
- Collaboration between producers



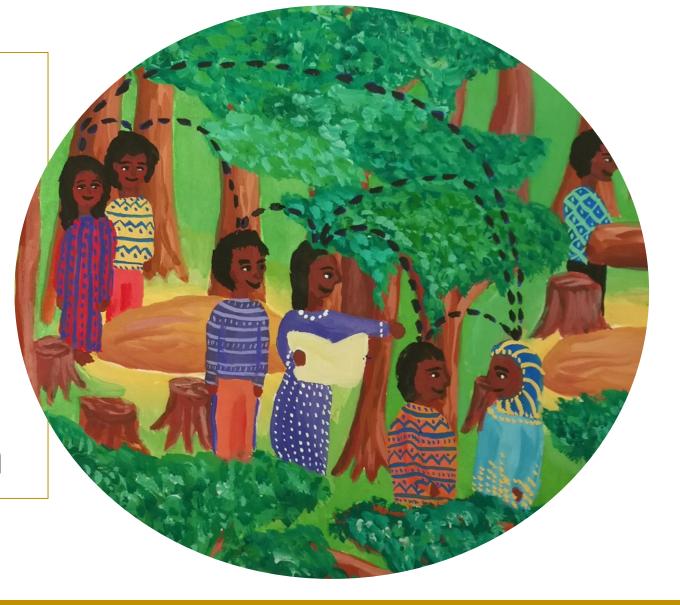
Lack of shared goals

- Limited knowledge sharing
- Limited social cohesion





- Shared decision making
- Shared goals
- Knowledge sharing
- High social cohesion



Distribution of charcoal producer livelihood resources in different villages

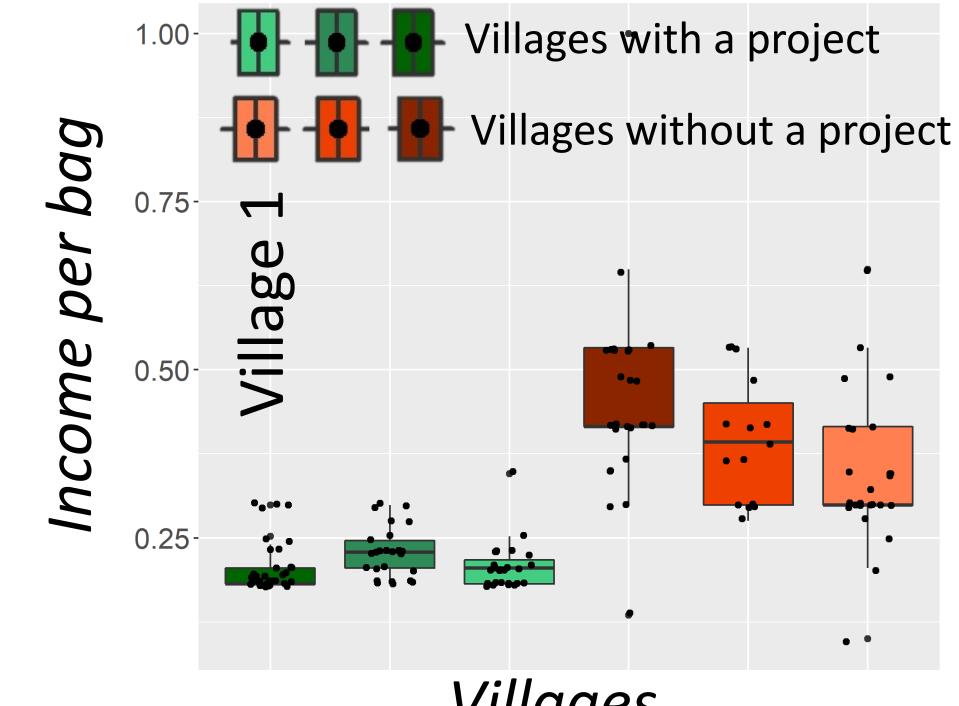
Lower income per bag

Challenges

Charcoal producers in Village 1 receive lower incomes per bag (5,000 – 10,000 TZS; average of 6,060 TZS) than those in villages without a project (1,500 – 40,000 TZS; average of 15,976 TZS) and report a drop in revenue.

Opportunity

- Charcoal producers who feel more supported by others, receive higher incomes per bag.
- For each bag, an amount equal to the price charcoal producers earn goes to the village forest fund, which is invested in forest protection and community development projects.



Villages

Trust in participatory forestry is high

Opportunity

- Charcoal producers in Village 1 feel more positive about the future of the forest than those in villages without a project.
- Charcoal producers who feel more supported by others feel more positive about the future of the forest.

