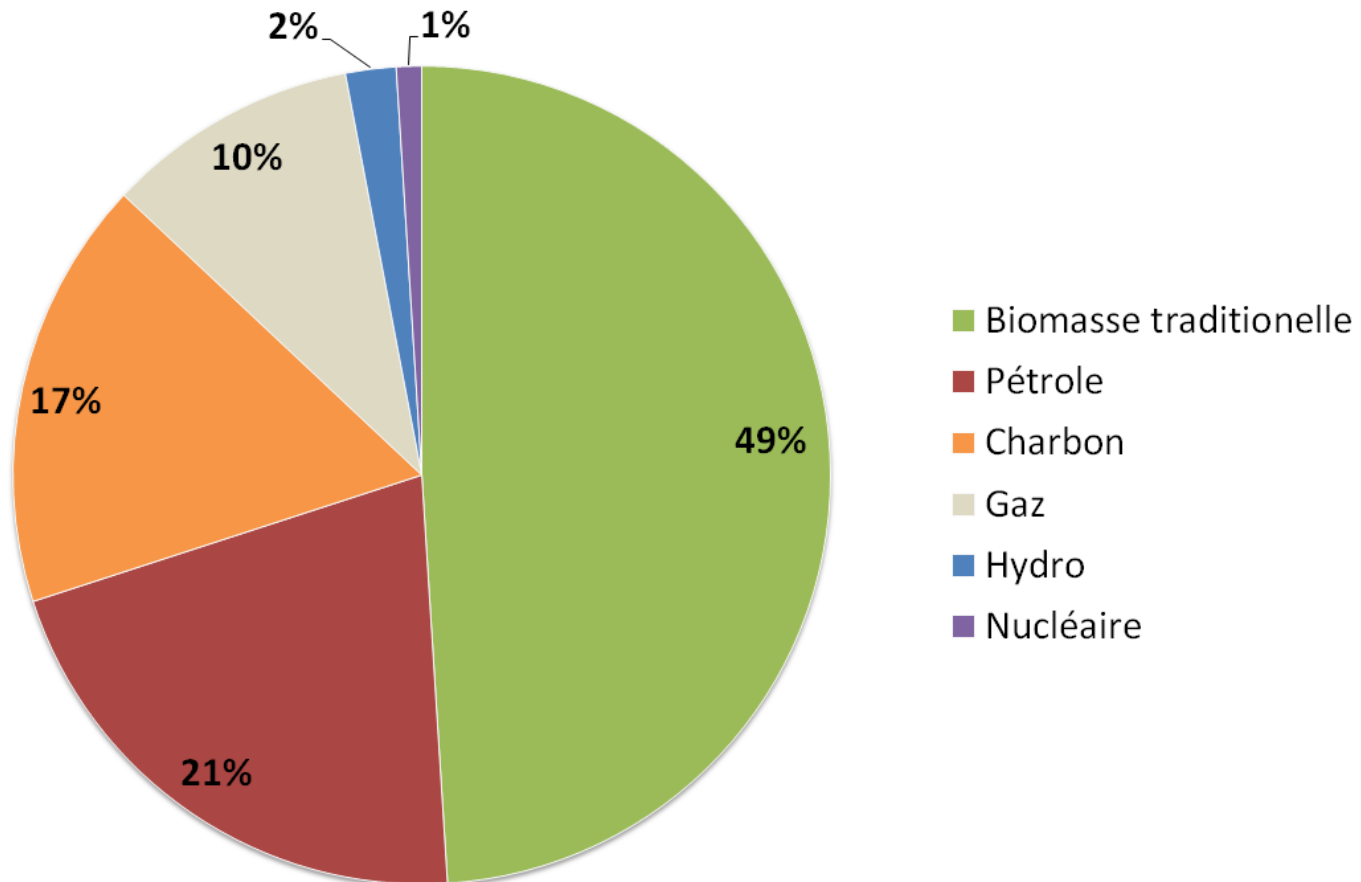




Wood energy in Africa

développeur d'avenirs durables

Share of primary energy supply in Africa



Source : Agence internationale de l'énergie, données 2003

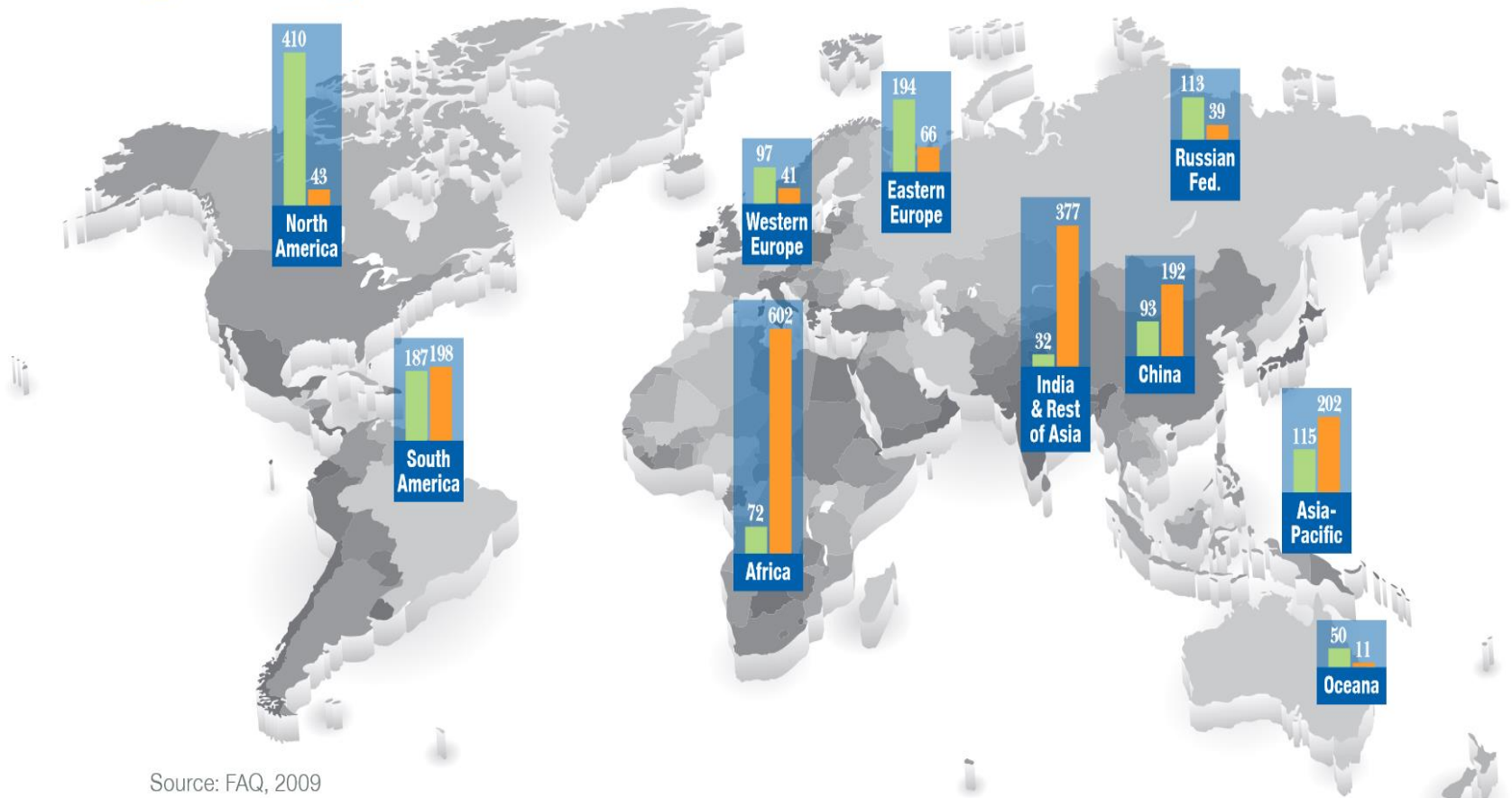
1.0

Predominance of fuelwood energy in Africa

Total Global Demand for Industrial and Fuel Wood

(million m³ wood)

Industrial Wood Fuel Wood



Source: FAO, 2009

Fuelwood energy in Africa : mainly and sustainably used for cooking

Biomass as a Source of Cooking Fuel Globally

Millions of People Relying on the Traditional Use of Biomass as Their Primary Cooking Fuel

Region	2009			2015	2030	Share of Population on Biomass	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Total	Total	2015	2030
Africa	481	176	657	745	922	65%	61%
Developing Asia	1,694	243	1,937	1,944	1,769	51%	42%
Latin America	60	24	85	85	79	17%	14%
Developing Countries*	2,235	444	2,679	2,774	2,770	51%	44%
World**	2,235	444	2,679	2,774	2,770	38%	34%

*Includes Middle East countries.

**Includes OECD and transition economies.

Source: *Energy and Poverty*, Special early excerpt from World Energy Outlook 2010, International Energy Agency.

1.0

Main drivers of deforestation



Agriculture



Fires



Overgrazing



Fuelwood energy

1.0

Diversity of situations for fuewood



1.1

Fuelwood energy supply for african populations

1.1

Fuelwood energy supply for african populations

1.0

Growth of urban charcoal in Africa

1.1 Charcoal matters



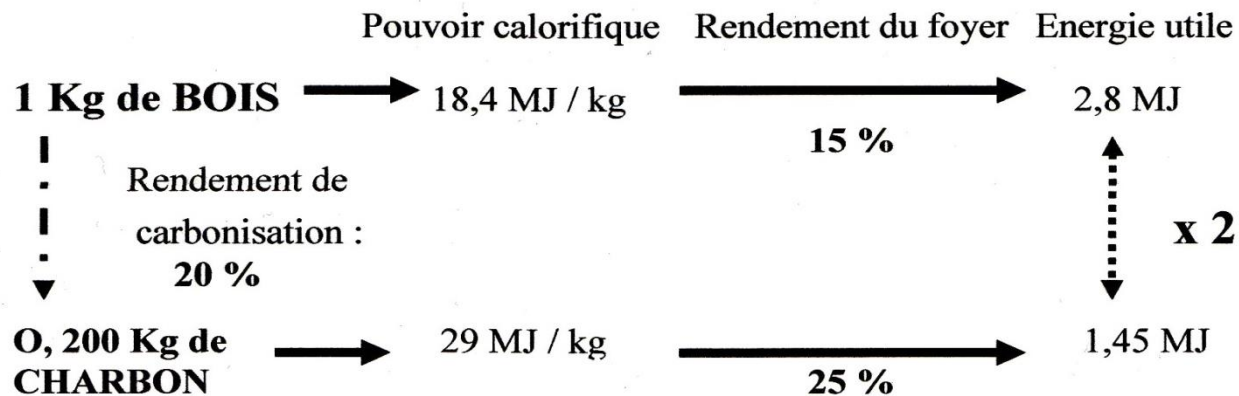
- **In rural areas :**
 - Mainly wood
 - Raised, free



- **In urban areas :**
 - Mainly charcoal
 - Market

1.1 Charcoal matters

TRANSITION ÉNERGÉTIQUE : LE PASSAGE DU BOIS AU CHARBON DE BOIS Rendements obtenus avec des techniques traditionnelles de production et d'utilisation



Highest heat value and better yield of stoves, but use of charcoal is consuming 2 or 3 more wood than direct combustion



1.1

Regulate and modernize the traditional fuelwood consumption in domestic and artisanal chains



Increase offer

Manage and improve value chains efficiency

Manage the demand

1.1

Urban consumption for domestic and artisanal cooking

Lot of determinants :

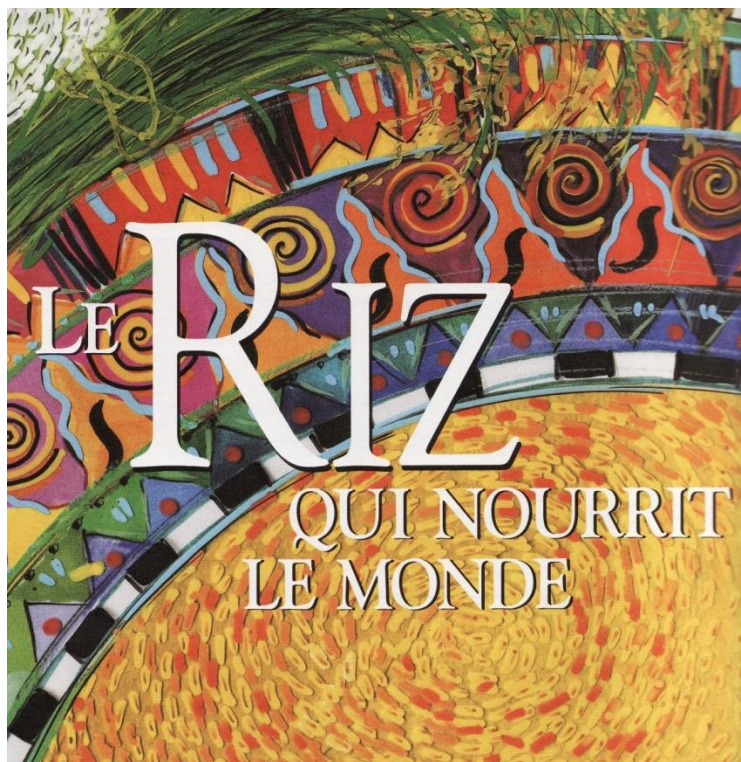
- financial
- type of devises
- Eating habits
- Stoves efficiency
- Size of the family
- Lenght of journey
- Collective restauration
- Advancement of living standards



Fuelwood comsumption for cooking

<i>Yield</i>	<i>: 1 kg/ hab/ jour</i>
<i>Abundant areas</i>	<i>: 1,5 à 3 kg/hab/j</i>
<i>Shortage areas</i>	<i>: 0,5 à 1 kg/hab/j</i>
<i>Charcoal (urban)</i>	<i>: 0,3 à 0,5 kg/hab/j</i>

1.1 Change of eating patterns



Cooking times :

- Rice : 20 min
- Beans : 3 h



Massive rice consumption saved more wood than a lot of fuelwood reduction programs !

1.1

Demand-side management of fuelwood



- Reduce fuelwood consumption by using performing stoves
- Promote alternative energies (GPL...)

1.1

Manage fuelwood value chains to provide urban centers

- Diagnostic Supply/Demand and Fuelwood supply masterplan for urban centers
- Harvesting quotas and differential charges related to origin of wood
- Forest taxes of which a part is dedicated to local authorities
- Organisation of local management, regional landscape planning, rural markets
- Operating control and road transport around urban centers



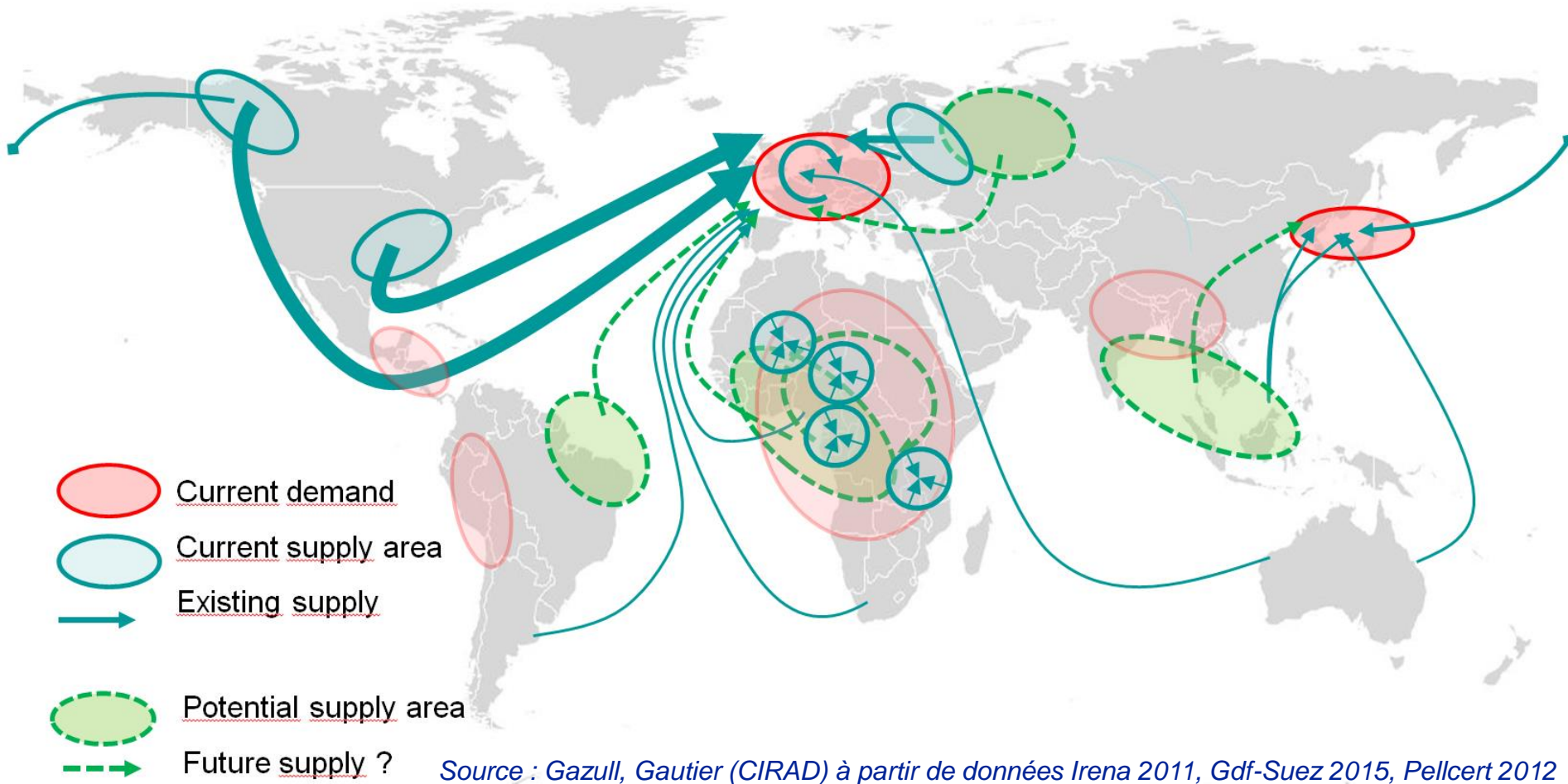
1.1 Increase supply



- Increase fuelwood production : reforestation, plantation

1.0

International trade of fuelwood (pellets, charcoal)



1.2

Modern value chains with high added values (bio-electricity, bio-fuel, bio-heating)

1. Wood waste energy conversion

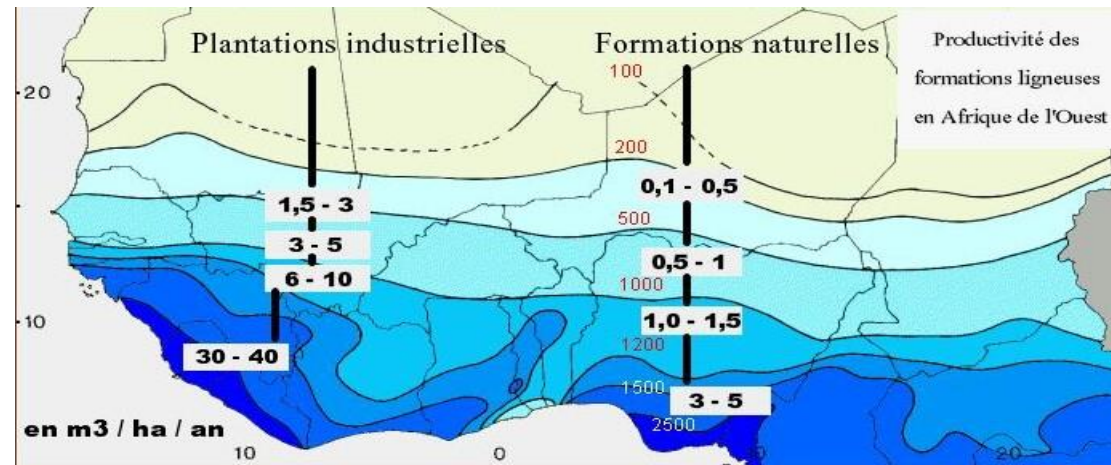
1. Agro-industrial waste (concentrated on sites)
2. Logging and sawmills waste
3. Agricultural waste (to be raised)



Cotton stalks (5 t/ha)

2. Plantation

1. Forest plantation (bio-electricity or bio-heating)
2. Agroforestry plantation (ex : oléagineuses trees)



Merci

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