

Republic of Niger
Ministry of Energy
Domestic Energy Promotion Department

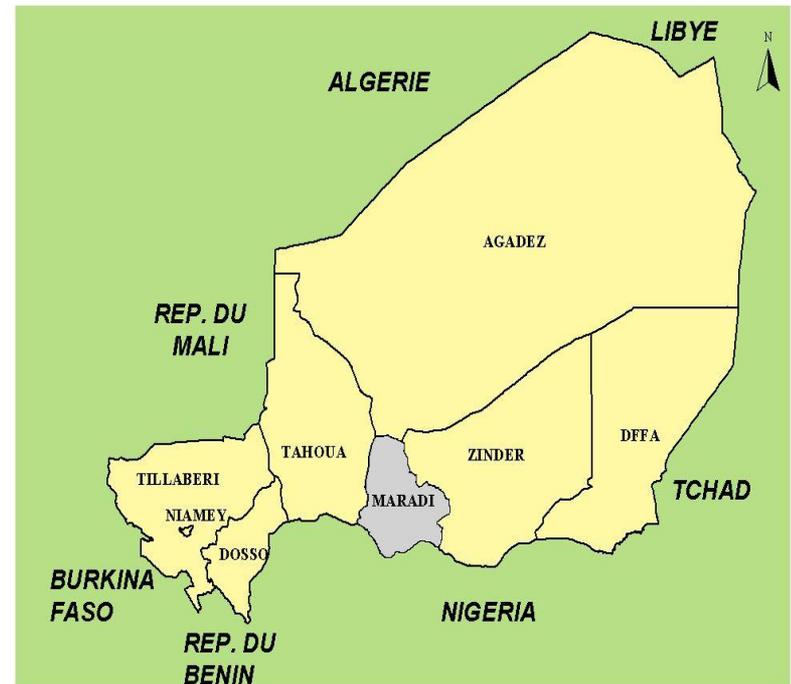
Regulation of the fuel-wood market in Niger



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ACCRA, GHANA

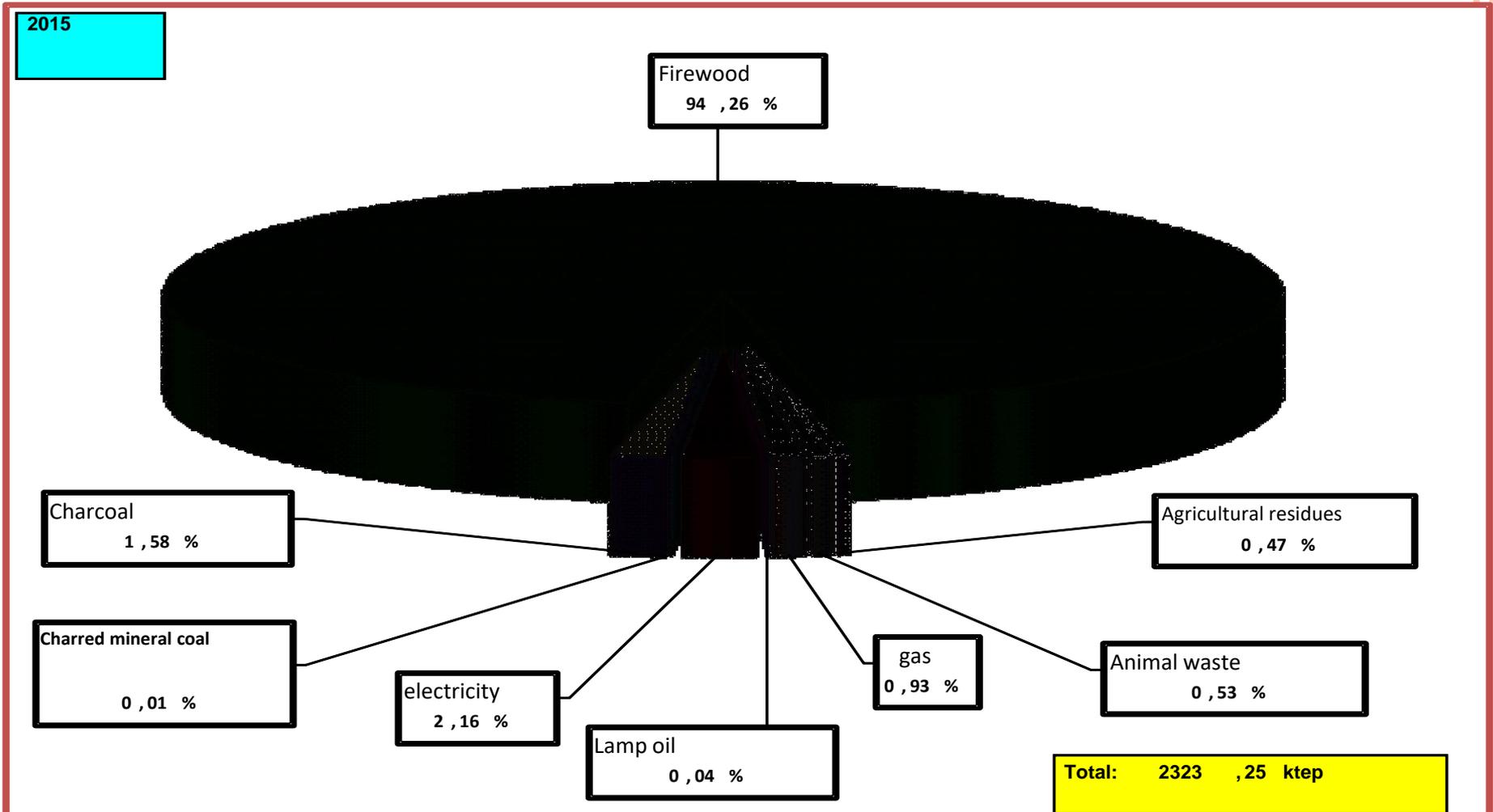
COUNTRY PROFILE

- Landlocked, located in West Africa:
- Land area: 1 267 000 km²
- Density: 13 inhbt/km²
- Climate: desertic (hot and dry);
- Population: 17 000 000 inhbts;
- population growth rate: 3,8%
- GDP(billion f CFA): 3637
- GDP growth rate: 3,6%



analysis of data on household energy consumption

The amount of wood consumed, which was 4 million tons in 2010, is growing at the same rate as the population growth of 3.8%. The analysis of data on household energy consumption shows that it is essentially constituted in 2015 of:



Energy resources Assessment

Ressources	Proven quantity/potential
Uranium	280.000 tons
Coal :	
- Anou Araren	9.110.000 tons
- Salkadamna	30.000.000 tons
Hydrocarbonés	
- oil	700.000.000 barrels
- gas	10.000.000.000 m3
Hydropower:	
- Kandadji	130 MW
- Gambou	122,5 MW
- Mékrou	26 MW
Solar	5 à 7 KWh/m2/day
Wind	2,5 à 5 m/s

Niger's energy policy is geared towards

- take advantage of the opportunities of international and sub-regional cooperation;
- mastering the development of available energy resources;
- ensure universal access to energy services;
- Make Energy a driver of sustainable development.
- Promote the use of endogenous potential and resources;

REGULATORY, INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE HOUSEHOLD ENERGY SUBSECTOR.

Legislative and regulatory aspects

- Law No. 74-7 of 4 March 1974 establishing the modified forest regime and supplemented by Ordinance No. 74-16 of 23 August 1974;
- Order No. 92-037 of 21 August 1992 on the organization of the marketing and transport of Wood in large agglomerations and the taxation applicable to it;
- Order No. 93-15 of 2 March 1993 on the guiding principles of the Rural Code;
- Decree No. 96-390 / PRN / MHE of 22 October 1996 implementing Order No. 92-037 of 21 August 1992;
- Decree No. 97-006 of 10 January 1997 regulating the implementation of rural natural resources;
- Decree No. 97-367 of 2 October 1997 determining the registration of land rights in the rural file;
- Decree No. 039 / MH / E / DE of July 15, 1997, on the pricing of royalties collected on the occasion of the issue of the permit for the exploitation, marketing and transportation of wood;
- Law No. 98-56 of 29 December 1998 on a framework law on the environment.

INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS

The institutional framework is relatively structured. Many structures deal with the management of the energy sector:

- ❖ Departments: Ministry of Energy ,Petrol, Environment, commerce, hydraulic, ...
- ❖ agencies;
- ❖ Committees;
- ❖ councils.

Domestic energy is transversal because it is used in many fields such as:

- ❖ Public Health;
- ❖ Agriculture;
- ❖ Transport,;
- ❖ Communication;
- ❖ Education.



DEMAND FOR DOMESTIC ENERGY

Domestic energy demand is organized around four main fuels:

- Firewood accounts for almost all domestic energy consumption, 72% en 2016.;
- GAS , which since the oil production of Ténéré (desert of Niger) is increasing considerably with a consumption in 2017 of 23.000 tons;
- Mineral coal, whose resource is virtually unlimited in demand, but despite significant marketing efforts over the past decade, has failed to break through the market with average national sales of less than 1,000 tones,
- Finally, charcoal is used as urban household energy for the preparation of tea and the cooking of some fast food, it is imported from Benin, Togo and Burkina Faso by truck driver.



WOOD-ENERGY OFFER

It is estimated that globally the sustainable supply of fuel wood is 2 million tons per year in 2012. Based on the demand estimates, the review of the forest balance based on the assumptions for the supply reveals a rather disturbing deficit that would result in a levy on the forest capital of 2.9 million tones of wood in 2013.

This over exploitation can be expressed statistically by a reduction in the forest area of nearly 365 000 ha / year. There is a depletion of forest stands in biodiversity, wood volume and tree size. In many cases, we have evolved from a savannah to a shrub steppe.



RURAL WOOD MARKETS

STRATEGY OF DOMESTIC ENERGY

the Domestic Energy Strategy(SDA) is an innovative and quite comprehensive concept, well defined and tested nationally since the end of the 1990s.

The model initiated in Niger through the implementation of the Energy II project with a supply component focused on the management of rural-urban forest stands (radius of 150 km) and a demand component focused on supporting energy savings (improved stoves) or alternative actions (gas or oil) has been schooled and has been tested in many countries of the sub region: CILSS countries, Madagascar, East and Central Africa.



WOOD-ENERGY FORESTRY POLICIES FOR DEVELOPING RURAL MARKETS.

- decentralized taxation and forest control;
- transfer of management of the State's wood resources to local populations;
- effective and sustainable management of the resource;
- easier and more transparent marketing within a flow control framework;
- a differentiated and incentive tax system.

This model has had local benefits because almost revenues come back to:

- local loggers;
- village managers;
- To the village communities on which the forest area depends.

Part of the tax revenues come from the villages of origin of the resource and from the decentralized local authorities for collective investment.

The central state also receives a share of these revenues to cope with its flow control tasks.

WOOD-ENERGY FORESTRY POLICIES FOR DEVELOPING RURAL MARKETS.

Recipient / origin	Uncontrolled Exploitation	Oriented Exploitation	Controlled operation
Local management structure	-	30%	50%
Community Budget	10%	20%	40%
Treasury	90%	50%	10%



LESSONS LEARNED

WOOD-ENERGY FORESTRY POLICIES

after the Domestic Energy Strategy (SED) set up rural markets, that it is mainly the market and revenue management has been better understood and implemented, while the level of implementation of the activities forest management has remained weak and forest restoration actions are considered ineffective or non-existent, due to insufficient forest control and training of Local Management Structures (SLGs) and loggers.



ACHIEVEMENTS

RURAL WOOD MARKETS 1/1

Real results have been achieved in the fight against poverty since the rural markets have made it possible, in 20 years, to transfer urban - rural income, as a result of the substitution of urban loggers for rural loggers who existed before the 1992 reform.

These rural markets have allowed the emergence of new transport sectors where traders-carriers buy fire-wood from village loggers.



ACHIEVEMENTS

RURAL WOOD MARKETS 1/2

The city-country side transfer of income from the wood supply chain, for example, from the city of Niamey after development of rural markets around the city was estimated most than 100 million CFA because the foreign loggers were replaced by the locals one's.

With the GESFORCOM project, in 2010, the "forest control" component was revised by giving municipalities of origin of wood a major role through the Decentralized Forestry Control (CFD)



INSUFFICIENCY

Significant efforts remain to make sustain rural wood markets:

- ✓ municipalities that do not yet assume their full role;
- ✓ State forest agents who often remain in an old vision of their role and do not realize the importance of decentralization;
- ✓ SLG loggers who must evolve in their perception of what is “forest” and its production capacity for better long-term management and therefore compliance with quotas.



- Thank you for your attention!
- Merci de votre aimable attention!!!!

