

EPCs Awareness Campaigns and Influencing Decision Makers in Tanzania



*Parliament Building, Dodoma, Tanzania
(Photo by TaTEDO-SESO)*

Influencing Decision Makers (MPs) at the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania

(Meeting with Speaker, Minister, Chair of Committee and MP Workshop)

Event Report

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tanzania is a nation of approximately 60 million people with most households using biomass as the primary source of cooking energy. Firewood is the most common fuel in rural households and charcoal is the most common fuel in urban and peri-urban households.

TaTEDO-SESO through the component for influencing decision-makers aims to support the governments and parliament with policy and strategic advice, such as on sector policies, strategies, regulatory aspects, and quality assurance. The goal is to contribute to a wider sector transformation from the lower tier of using firewood, charcoal, kerosene, and LPG to the higher tier of cooking efficiently with electricity which is the ultimate clean cooking solution. This not only increases direct benefits for users but also paves the way for low-carbon development paths in line with Agenda 2030 and the pledge to leave no one behind. TaTEDO-SESO team through a component of Influencing decision-makers conducted several activities at the parliament including, a meeting with the speaker of the parliament, the Minister of State in the President's Office for Public Service Management, Policies, and Good Governance, conducted clean electric cooking demonstrations, and held a workshop with the Parliamentary Committees for Energy and Minerals and Budget and Finance and Tanzania Parliamentarians Friends of the Environment (TAPAFE).

1.1 The Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzania Parliament is the Supreme Legislature of the country. It consists of the President of the United Republic and the National Assembly. It grants money for development projects and for running the administration of the country and is a very effective instrument for overseeing Government programs and plans. It also oversees the action of the Executive by being a watchdog to ensure that the government is accountable for its actions. The most important function of Parliament is to make laws.

Parliament assumes the roles of passing laws for good governance, providing by giving legislative sanction to taxation and acquisition of means to carry out the work of the government and scrutinizing government policy and administration, including proposals for expenditure; and to debate major issues of the day.

1.2 The Parliamentary Committees

TaTEDO-SESO team held a workshop with two Parliamentary Committees. These are the Committee for Energy and Minerals and the Committee for Budget and Finance. Members of these committees are nominated based on rules in the

constitution of Tanzania as an arm for supporting the national assembly on issues related to the energy and minerals sectors, budget, and finance, respectively. Parliamentary committees provide greater freedom for in-depth analysis and debate, making it possible for Members of Parliament and ultimately the Parliament itself to perform the core functions of law-making, oversight, and representation. Any reforms undertaken in the sectors are supposed to be discussed by the committee, which prepares its paper on those issues for tabling and discussion with other members of parliament during the main sessions of the national assembly.



*Members of Parliamentary Committees, TAPAFE, and TaTEDO-SESO allies attended the Advocacy Workshop in the Parliament
(Photo by TaTEDO-SESO)*

The purpose of parliamentary committees is mainly to conduct inquiries into specified matters including taking submissions, hearing witnesses, sifting through evidence, discussing matters in detail, and formulating reasoned conclusions. By concentrating on specific tasks or subjects, committees can specialize where parliament in plenary cannot. Committees are often organized to mirror the government ministries and each committee will focus on legislative matters related to their area of specialization.

1.3 Tanzania Parliamentarians Friends of the Environment (TAPAFE)

TAPAFE is a group of parliamentarians in Tanzania committed to the sustainable reduction of climate change, the development of renewable energy in relation to adaptation and mitigation of climate change, development of renewable energy and ensuring Tanzania improves its energy mix by increasing the use of cleaner energy, from renewable resources.

As Members of Parliament their legislative, oversight, and representational responsibilities have a role to play. They make laws, pass budgets, and have oversight functions over the executive. Parliamentarians are strategically placed to make things happen. They need to support and put in place appropriate national legislation and policies that would promote renewable energy and protect

the environment. The MPs through TAPAFE may champion increasing clean energy access and support clean cooking for the benefit of people in the country.

1.4 Facilitation

The workshop was facilitated by an organization called the Tanzania Support Programme (TSP) in collaboration with four stakeholders who work in sustainable clean cooking energy services. These are TaTEDO-SESO, CCAT, SEF, and SESCOM. The following is information about these stakeholders.

- TaTEDO-SESO is short term of TaTEDO-Sustainable Energy Services Organization. It is an institution that provides services to develop sustainable energy. TaTEDO SESO provides awareness services, capacity building, and fostering an enabling environment to develop and sustainably use EPCs in Tanzania.
- CCAT: Clean Cooking Alliance of Tanzania or Union of Clean Cooking Energy Stakeholders. This alliance brings stakeholders together to collaborate and use various methods to achieve a large increase in the use of clean cooking energy.
- SEF: Sustainable Energy Forum; This is a platform for sustainable energy stakeholders responsible for discussing challenges and opportunities in the sustainable sector and proposing solutions including the widespread use of EPCs.
- SESCOM is a short-term for Sustainable Energy Services Company; The company develops sustainable energy services, develops markets, and ensures the availability of EPCs through ordering, and supplying to various agents and users.

2.0 THE WORKSHOP FOR ELECTRIC COOKING WITH THE PARLIAMENTARIANS

TaTEDO- SESO through the component of Influencing decision-makers decided to share innovations in the clean cooking sector for cooking by electricity with the members of Parliament through the Parliamentary Committee for Energy and Minerals.

2.1 Aim

The aim was to create awareness and influence decision-makers on tax exemption for clean cooking solutions with an emphasis on affordable and efficient clean electric cooking by using electric pressure cookers (EPCs).

2.2 Venue

The first meetings were with the Speaker, the Minister, and the Chair of the Committee and were held in their offices. The workshop venue was the Msekwa Hall located in the Buildings of the Parliament.

2.3 Participation

The workshop was attended by 97 participants categorized into MPs, Committee Secretaries, and Other Parliament Staff.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Logistics

The logistics which were managed by TSP started on the 18th to 20th of April 2023 by meeting with the Speaker of Parliament, Hon Tulia Akson, The Minister of State in the President's Office for Public Service Management, Policies, and Good Governance Hon Jenista Mhagama, and the Chair of the Energy and Minerals Committee Hon Dastan Kitandula. These activities were supported by a media company called Tanzania Support Programme (TSP). It was agreed to meet the committees of Energy and Minerals, Budget, and Finance and TAPAFE on 23 May 2023. SESCOM and TaTEDO managed to put their pavilion at the parliament compounds.

2.2.2 The Workshop

The workshop was held on the 23rd of May 2023. The specific activities carried out that fit into the advocacy of clean cooking with electric pressure cookers were the presentation of papers and plenary discussion. The team presented papers on the Clean Cooking Situation in Tanzania, the efforts, and initiatives for developing clean cooking in the country, and recommendations for clean electric cooking to MPs. These were meant to promote clean electric cooking and enable participants to get an opportunity to hear from the TaTEDO-SESO team and build a logic of SESCOM EPC appliances to communities they represent in the Parliament, and to favour participants' self-reflection about clean electric cooking.

2.2.3 Clean Cooking Appliances Exhibition

SESCOM through its Pavilion at the Bunge (Parliament) Compounds displayed and exhibited Electric Clean Cooking Appliances (Electric Pressure Cookers). The SESCOM pavilion had promotion and awareness materials (brochures, calendars, banners, etc), clean cooking publications, and highly efficient cooking appliances (EPCs) for promoting and selling to the MPs and other potential users.



TaTEDO-SESO Pavilion in the Parliament Compounds (Photo by TaTEDO-SESO)

3.0 PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS AND WORKSHOP WITH PARLIAMENTARIANS

3.1 Initial Meetings with The Speaker's Office, Minister, and Committee Leaders

3.1.1 Dialogue with the Speaker of the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania

The team on 18th April 2023, had the opportunity of meeting the Speaker of the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. Tulia Akson. The team exchanged ideas with the Speaker on clean cooking efforts in Tanzania and the part that could be played by the Government and MPs to disseminate clean cooking solutions to the community. The Speaker was awarded an Electric Pressure Cooker (EPC) for practicing clean electric cooking and being a champion and promoter of this appliance to other MPs.



The TaTEDO-SESO and CCAT team during the Clean Cooking discussion with the Speaker of the Parliament (Photo by TaTEDO-SESO).

3.1.2 Discussion with the Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office.

The representatives from TaTEDO, TSP, SESCOM, and other partners also held a meeting with the Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office (Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labour, Youth, Employment and People with Disability), Hon. Jenista Muhagama to discuss current efforts of clean cooking by private sectors and CSOs with support from DPs.



TaTEDO-SESO Team with Hon Muhagama (Photo by TaTEDO-SESO)

The meeting also discussed how to foster an enabling environment (policy issues), employment opportunities, and other efforts

for the transition of urban and rural communities from cooking by biomass to clean

cooking with electricity, some past research, and how these efforts will feature in the recent environment minister's statement of banning charcoal and firewood in institutions from January 2024.

3.1.3 Advocacy with Leaders of the Parliamentary Committee

The discussion was also conducted with the Chairperson of the Parliamentary Energy and Minerals Committee Hon. Dastan Kitandula. The meeting discussed the policy issues, market barriers, and the need for tax reforms for clean electric cooking appliances such as Electric Pressure Cookers. One of the outcomes of the meeting was another future advocacy meeting that will attract more participants from energy and minerals, TAPAFE, and finance and planning committees.



Meeting with the Chair and Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee for Energy and Minerals (Photo by TaTEDO-SES0)

3.2 The Workshop with Parliamentarians on Clean Electric Cooking

3.2.1 Opening Session

The workshop on 23rd of May 2023 was opened by the Chair of the Energy and Minerals Committee and the Chair of Finance and Planning. The chairs welcomed all participants and explained issues agreed upon previously with the TaTEDO team. The chair of the Finance and Planning Committee on the workshop's purpose for two committees is related to issues of finance and tax issues in the efficient electric cooking appliances and other policy issues as will arise through this workshop.

3.2.2 Paper Presentation

i). Clean Cooking Energy Situation in Tanzania (by Sawe E.N., TaTEDO-SES0)

Several previous efforts to move people in the communities from biomass to other clean energy have been made. Still, 85 percent of Tanzanians are

using firewood and charcoal as fuels for cooking. The most people (about 90%) are using traditional stoves with a thermal efficiency of 10%. According to the Energy Access Situation Report (REA and NBS 2020) about 63.5 percent of households in the country depend on firewood as fuel for cooking while 26.2 percents of households depends on charcoal using traditional metal stoves with a thermal efficiency of 15 percent. Only 10 percent of people in Tanzania are using other fuels such as LPG (5.1%), and 3 percent are using electricity for cooking.



Paper Presentation to the Parliamentary Committees (Energy and Minerals/Finance and Planning) (Photo by TaTEDO-SES0)

Effects of Currently Cooking Energy Fuels Used by the People

The use of energy that is not clean, has many negative effects on development, the economy, and society in general (negative social economic impacts)

Some of these effects include:

- More than 33,000 Tanzanians lose their lives every year, this is approximately 100 Tanzanians every day die because of indoor air pollution (Global Burden of Disease Study Report, 2016-International Health Metrics and Evaluation)
- More than 450,000 hectares of forests are lost every year (>1000hk daily) for firewood and charcoal harvesting.

- This contributes to the production of carbon dioxide that leads to global warming which is against the Paris Agreement (2015) and Country NDC.
- Water sources are drying up and drought conditions are seen in several places.
- The lack of rain has affected agriculture, animal husbandry, and electricity production. This also affects soil erosion and causes loss of biodiversity.
- A long time is spent searching for cooking energy.
- Mothers and girls waste a lot of time looking for firewood and charcoal.
- They experience various effects including being attacked by wild animals, and possibly being raped by unkind people.
- They lack time to study for themselves thus affecting their education.

According to the World Bank Report and the Government of Tanzania on cooking energy (2012) it was estimated that the charcoal business, which is almost informal, generates an income of more than 2-3 trillion shillings from 2.3 million tons of charcoal per year. Since the business is informal, it was estimated that 235 billion shillings were lost as government tax. This shows that in the current situation, the possibility of losing a lot of money and the said effect has increased significantly.

According to the reports, if deliberate measures to control the situation are not taken, the effects of the use of wood and charcoal are estimated to double by the year 2030.

Why is Success in Clean Cooking Not Satisfactory?

- Policies, strategies, budgets, investments, and their implementation were not given enough priority for developing cooking fuels.
- Little awareness of the existence of alternative cooking energy for stakeholders (policymakers and decision-makers, citizens, and entrepreneurs).
- Small capital for entrepreneurs that would enable them to produce and invest in this sector.
- The availability affordability of those appliances is low (the capital to import or manufacture many is not available).
- Standard equipment and technology are available at high prices that people cannot afford.
- Traditions, habits, customs, perceptions, and inappropriate cultures that people are reluctant to change.
- Limited capacity to deliver standardized cooking equipment to end users.
- Poor quality of some cooking equipment in the market.

- Absence of repair services when stoves are damaged.

ii). **Efforts to Promote the Use of Electricity for Cooking by Shukuru Meena**

- To solve the problem of clean energy for cooking, there have been various efforts including studies on the efficient use of electric cooking appliances.
- TaTEDO-SESO has been collaborating with local stakeholders (SESCOM, TAFORI, CCAT, SEF, TANESCO, TAMISEMI, REA, mini-grid developers, financial institutions, and various groups of entrepreneurs to contribute to the success of those efforts and research activities.
- TaTEDO SESO has also collaborated with foreign stakeholders such as Global Leap, various industries, various experts in the world involved in clean cooking energy, the European Union (EU), and the MECs program sponsored by the British Government.
- Similar efforts are being developed in Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Rwanda.

The studies on the use of electricity for cooking aimed to understand traditions, habits, cultures, customs, the type of food cooked, cooking time, how to cook food, and the amount of energy used. Those studies and technological changes have proven without a doubt that electric cooking is possible and is safer, cheaper, and cleaner than all other energy and technologies. Cooking with efficient electrical appliances is the correct, sustainable solution for households, institutions, entrepreneurs, and the nation. Cooking with efficient appliances such as an electric pressure cooker (EPC) is a solution that saves energy more than 85 percent of money, time, health, and the environment.

The studies have continued to give us more insight into the use of energy and technology at the household level (it has been revealed that more than 90 percent of Tanzanian food can be cooked with EPC).



TaTEDO-Staff Discussing Efforts Used by TaTEDO-SESO in Electric Cooking (Photos by TaTEDO-SESO)

Research Findings

The studies have shown that:

- Cooking with charcoal uses a lot of energy; 6 times more than cooking with gas, and 10 times more than electric cooking using an efficient electric pressure cooker.
- With efficient cooking appliances such as an efficient electric pressure cooker (EPC), you will be able to cook all meals for less than 2 units of electricity per day equal to TZS 708 for National Grid electricity users, at a standard tariff of TZS 200 for a low tariff "lifeline tariff."
- Cooking methods can be a great stimulus in the efficient use of energy and thus reduce the use of electricity from 2 units to 1 unit per day.
- The average cost of cooking all meals with a standard electric pressure cooker is TZS 21,900 per month for the standard tariff and TZS 6,000 for the low tariff "lifeline tariff".
- Food cooked in a standard electric pressure cooker has much better nutritional value than that cooked on gas and charcoal.

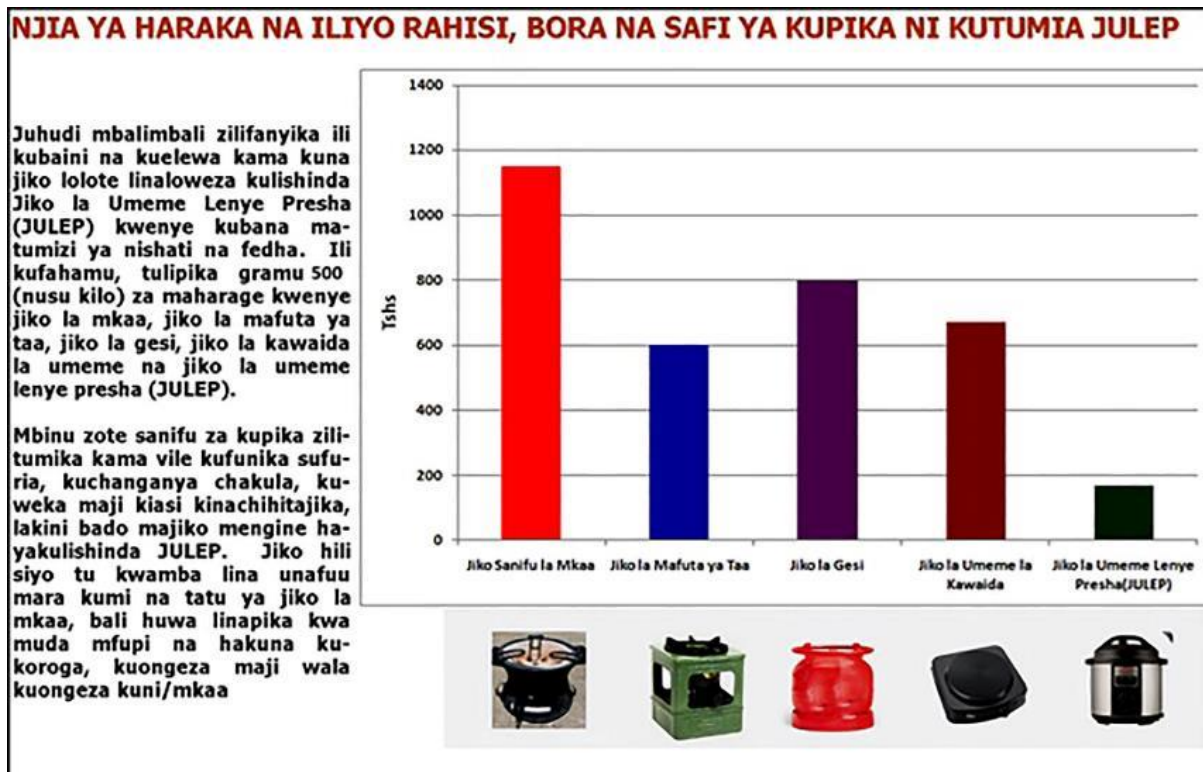


Chart Showing Costs for Cooking 0.5Kg of Beans by Different Appliances (Chart by TaTEDO-SESO)

Efficient Electric Pressure Cooker



SESCOM Electric Pressure Cooker (Photo by TaTEDO-SESO)

- An EPC is an appliance that cooks using the heat and pressure of steam that builds up in a pan.
- It is a stove that gives the users the ability to use the energy they have in their home.

- This is an appliance that uses very little electricity to cook food in a short time and preserve nutrients. It uses a little electricity to generate heat and pressure, after which it cuts the electricity.
- This appliance has a special cup that is used as a measure of the volume of food cooked and water.
- This EPC is accompanied by other equipment that helps the recipes to be standardized, efficient, and with high hygiene.
- SESCOM's 6-liter EPC is enough for a household of 5-8 people.
- It uses conventional electricity; it has 1000 watts, and the required electricity is normal (220-240V), Frequency 50/60Hz, and it has a special pot.
- Efforts continue to achieve the availability of EPCs of different sizes for use in households with many people and places of business.
- This appliance is easy to use and standardized and saves more than 85% of the time, money, and energy.

Characteristics of an Electric Pressure Cooker

- There are different types of stoves in the market that are not standardized. The SESCOM Electric Pressure Cooker has been proven internationally and by users to be efficient and usable,
- It has an efficiency of more than 80.5% and does not lose heat,
- It is built for durability and lasts for a long time more than 8 years if used correctly.
- It is safe, it has more than 14 sensors to control the safety of the user, including "sensors" of pressure and temperature.
- It can cook different foods in different ways through boiling, frying, baking, poaching, and steaming.
- It uses very little electricity (less than 2 units for the whole day = TZS 708 or TZS 200 depending on the tariff where the user)
- It is easy to use and does not require management (Automatic control knob)
- It is easy to clean (stove, pan, and accessories).



SESCOM Pressure Cooker Promotion Leaflet (Photo by TaTEDO-SESO)

The first winner of the international competition "Global Leap Award Competition 2020" and received a certificate of the first winner for the quality of medium-sized EPC appliances (4-7 liters).



Global Leap Competition Certificate (Photo by TaTEDO-SESO)

iii). Efforts for Achieving Widespread and Sustainable Use of EPCs by Jensen Shuma, TaTEDO-SESO)

Mobilization and awareness creation of various stakeholders including the government and parliamentarians to gain awareness of the presence of this appliance.

- Meetings and various discussion forums

- Participating in exhibitions, various governmental workshops, private institutions, religious, and development partners (EU, UN, WB)
 - Using mass media such as TV, radio, and social networks to create awareness of EPCs,
 - Achieving the distribution of more than 6,500 EPCs to date in various parts of the country
 - Efforts have also distributed EPCs to other countries (more than 1,000 EPCs have been supplied to DR Congo, Uganda, Kenya, and Zambia.
 - Creating networks of more than 80 sales agents to facilitate the distribution of EPC (Dar, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Arusha, Pwani, Bukoba, Mwanza, Lindi, Mtwara, Tabora)
 - Providing professional, technical services and ensuring the availability of spare parts (spares and after-sales services)
 - Keeping statistics of EPC users, which have shown users to stop or reduce the use of other cooking fuels including charcoal and gas.
-
- Households that use EPC have saved money, time, and health and made it easier to cook different foods.
 - Prepare various documents about the use of electricity for cooking,
 - Undertaking cooking diary studies for comparing electric cooking with other energy, etc
 - A book that shows various recipes for Tanzanian food using EPC (Tanzania eCook Book) which is an EPC step-by-step user guide.
 - Preparing a guide to teach technicians how to repair EPC.
 - Continue with research and understanding of marketing systems, stakeholders, drawbacks, and recommend measures to ensure the availability and widespread use of standardized electric pressure cookers,
 - Providing training on the use of EPC to various users and agents.
 - To build close relations with factories that make EPCs in China and India and various experts in the world of clean energy for cooking.
 - To find capital to achieve the supply of EPCs.
 - Achieve the availability of large EPCs for institutions at reduced costs.

We thank the British Government through the MECs program for starting and developing these efforts on a large scale. We also thank the Government of Tanzania, and the European Community through UNCDF for supporting the ongoing efforts.



TaTEDO-SESO staff proposing recommendations to parliamentarians. (Photo by TaTEDO-SESO)

Opportunities in the Use of Electricity for Cooking

- Political will in the clean energy sector has increased.
- Thanks to the Government, the ministry, and its executives for the enthusiasm and the steps that are being taken regarding clean cooking energy.
- The government's efforts to develop infrastructure and distribute electricity in cities and villages should go hand in hand with the motivation to use electricity for cooking (more than 40% of Tanzanians have electricity at home)
- The sources of generating electricity and having enough electricity have increased,
- The use of Solar PV electricity, at the household level will increase the use of EPC.
- There is an opportunity to use "solar battery-supported power hubs" to increase the cooking time with electricity "backups".
- The TANESCO should start a special program of motivation for the public about cooking with electricity.
- TANESCO will increase its income as a corporation (about TZS 2 trillion per year)
- Save a lot of foreign currency to import cooking energy from abroad.
- Greater possibility of benefiting from the carbon credit business
- Government guidelines to use renewable energy in public institutions with 100-300 students.
- EPCs with a volume of 40 litres and more can be used in institutions.
- It reduces the budget for firewood, charcoal, and gas (Some institutions spend TZS 5m per month for cooking energy)

- The use of electricity for cooking will provide an opportunity for the environment to be preserved, and forests to continue to flourish.
- Water resources positive climate change and healthy community.

Opportunity: A large EPC for Institutions and Food Business Enterprises

- Large EPCs for the use of institutions and businesses such as schools, restaurants, and hotels are important for saving budgets and time in cooking.
- It can cook enough food for more than 50 people at the same time.
- Trials for a 40-liter EPC have been conducted.
- Negotiations with factories to produce large EPCs are ongoing.

Recommendations of Stakeholders to Parliamentarians

- Along with various ongoing efforts made by the government in supplying electricity, deliberate efforts to integrate electricity access and cooking access efforts are needed to reach 80% of households that use clean energy for cooking by 2033.
- The opinion of the stakeholders for the MPs is to continue to give great inspiration and priority to ensure that electricity becomes reliable in the country and provide education to the public and voters in the constituency about the importance of abandoning unclean cooking fuels.
- Members of Parliament to cooperate with the government and private media so that they can continue to inspire large numbers through large national programs to educate ordinary citizens so that they understand and change attitudes, behaviours, traditions, and customs towards clean electric cooking energy.
- Ensuring that EPCs are available in large quantities and are affordable to rural populations.
- The members of parliament were asked to support efforts to persuade the government to reduce or waive import duties and VAT taxes on efficient electric appliances including EPCs.
- Members of Parliament to persuade the Government and stakeholders of financial institutions to create an enabling environment that will allow people with low income to get EPC on concessional terms.
- Currently the end users of electricity for cooking are middle- and high-income households who pay in cash.
- To build capacity and enable women's groups, and entrepreneurs to be able to lend to each other through social groups.
- The MPs should supervise and direct the government to speed up the formulation and implementation of the vision and the national strategy and Road Map for clean cooking energy.
- The parliamentarians were asked to encourage the Government to prepare and implement a strategic plan for cooking with electricity as it is now in the neighbouring countries of Kenya and Uganda.

- Members of Parliament to persuade the Government to achieve various opportunities including the stakeholders of clean cooking energy to continue to provide adequate education at various levels,
- Parliamentarians should give inspiration to policymakers so that they thoroughly understand the concept of electrification and cooking and develop and implement policies and strategic plans that will help EPCs to be widely and sustainably used.
- Members of Parliament to supervise the Government so that TBS effectively controls the illegal entry of non-standard stoves, and their existence, and manage national and international quality standards, this will ensure the safety of the user and the certainty of the value of his money (TBS, FCC, TRA, and others will be involved).
- Members of Parliament to oversee the government so that it creates an enabling environment that will lead to the establishment of factories to produce EPCs in the country.
- Capital, expertise, and money are needed to produce, import, and distribute EPCs.
- This will help to increase the availability and reduce the costs of EPC "availability & affordability".
- It will contribute to the increase of employment and industries.
- Parliamentarians should make efforts to obtain expertise from countries that produce or have expertise in making these appliances and teach young people in the country to start assembling them and finally produce them.
- Members of Parliament should encourage the Government to combine efforts to distribute electricity to the people concurrently with the motivation to use that electricity for cooking.
- Members of Parliament are urging the Government through the Electricity Corporation TANESCO to have programs to connect its customers and provide them with EPCs.
- Establishing a "special tariff for cooking with electricity", to attract many citizens to use electricity.
- TANESCO to introduce an "on-bill financing model" and enable customers to pay credits little by little through this financial model".



TaTEDO-SES0, CCAT, and SEF Team during Discussion with MPs (Photo by TaTEDO-SES0)

3.0 PLENARY DISCUSSION

The plenary session was in the form of provision of comments, opinions, and questions as follows:

- The efforts have focused on four regions of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro, Dar es Salaam, and Morogoro, there is a need to expand the project to cover all regions in the country both in the mainland and island.
- Your presentation has many requirements that the government itself will not be able to solve them. What are the priority areas you want initially, to be supported?
- The efforts you have on the use of electricity for cooking is a nice approach that all MPs should insist on in their constituencies. The EPC has made it possible to move away from the mentality that people cannot use electricity for cooking. What was impossible, is now possible. Make sure you stretch your efforts to Zanzibar!
- The EPC you have in the exhibition is small for a big family. Do you have a plan for importing larger sizes of EPCs?
- What efforts do you have for assembling or producing these appliances within the country?

TaTEDO-SES0, CCAT, and SEF team replied to those questions by saying, TaTEDO-SES0 in 2018 started these efforts with Dar es Salaam, Region. We later expand to Morogoro, Kilimanjaro and Dodoma. With more resources, we will be able to expand our efforts to other regions. The main priorities for Parliament now are enabling the environment (cooking tariff and tax reforms for importing EPC and increasing awareness of EPCs). All these efforts require financial resources which should be availed by the parliament and the government. With time and resources, these efforts will move to Zanzibar, but what we could do at the moment is to get a sales agent for Zanzibar. We have a plan also for importing different sizes of EPCs. The issue of assembling the EPCs in the country is good but requires the market to expand before developing the factory here in Tanzania.

4.0 OUTCOME OF THE PARLIAMENT VISITS

- Informing MPs, Ministers, and other decision-makers different means of moving communities in Tanzania from biomass to electric cooking
- Marketing more than 300 electric pressure cookers to the MPs, visitors, and parliament staff,
- The appropriate approaches for ensuring electric cooking appliances will penetrate the large section of urban and rural communities,
- Request from parliament staff to extend the exhibition of electric pressure cookers for staff to get the opportunity to buy them,
- Awareness of the EPCs (their affordability and efficiency) by MPs and Ministers for them to change the mentality of inability to use electricity for cooking,
- The opportunity to undertake advocacy with MPs which will lead to the writing of an open paper for discussion in the Parliamentary Sessions.
- Requested the document for requesting tax exemptions to follow it up with the appropriate authorities in the Government.

5.0 NEXT STEPS

The following are action steps provided by participants of the Clean Electric Cooking Workshop:

- To prepare a white paper for tabling to the National Assembly by the Chair of the Parliamentary Committee for Energy and Minerals during the relevant sessions related to clean cooking,
- TaTEDO-SESO to share the Tax Exemption Document with the Chair of the Parliamentary Committee for Finance and Planning to find out the possibility of starting discussion tax reforms from the Ministry of Finance during budget sessions,
- All MPs who participated in this workshop to ensure EPC is used in their households and find out the way to support their voters to cook by electricity,
- The EPCs may displace and shift many charcoal users to electricity. It is time to undertake this campaign to alleviate the chronic challenge of harvesting the natural forests of Tanzania for producing charcoal.

6.0 CONCLUSION

The Chair of two Committees conveyed gratitude to all participants and facilitators and promised to work on the papers and issues discussed and change them to deliberations which will be shared with other MPs in the main Parliament Assembly. The Committee for Finance and Planning should consider the issues of Tax Exemption while other issues should be considered by the Committee for Energy and Minerals. All these will depend on what will be reflected by the National Clean Cooking Strategy (2022 to 2027).

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. FINANCE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

Hon. Daniel Baran Sillo, MP – Chair,
Hon. Omari Mohamed Kigua, MP – Vice Chair
Emmanuel Rhobi - MP
Hon. Bahati Kenneth Ndingo, MP
Hon. Bahati Khamis Kombo, MP
Hon. Dkt. Charles Kimej, MP
Hon. Jonas William Mbunda, MP
Hon. Joseph Zacharius Kamonga, MP
Hon. Josephat Sinkamba Kandege, MP
Hon. Juma Hamad Omar, MP
Hon. Kwagilwa Reuben Nhamanilo, MP
Hon. Leah Jeremiah Komanya, MP
Hon. Mariam Madalu Nyoka, MP
Hon. Omar Ali Omar, MP
Hon. Oran Manase Njeza, MP
Hon. Rashid Abdalla Rashid, MP
Hon. Shally Josepha Raymond, MP
Hon. Shamsi Vuai Nahodha, MP
Hon. Stella Ikupa, MP
Hon. Subira Khamis Mgalu, MP
Hon. Vedastus Manyinyi Mathayo, MP
Hon. Zainab Athumani Katimba, MP
Hon. Zaytun Seif Swai, MP
Michael Kadebe - MP

2. ENERGY AND MINERALS COMMITTEE

Hon Dustan Luka Kitandula MP- Chairperson
Hon Judith Salvio Kapinga MP-Vice Chairperson
Pamela Pallangyo- Committee Secretary
Hon Alekisia Asia Kamguna MP
Hon Philipo Augustina Mulugo MP
Hon Kasalali Emmanueli Mageni MP
Hon Tabasamu Hamisi Mwagao MP

Hon Iddi Kassim Iddi MP
Hon Jesca David Kishao MP
Hon John Michael Sallu MP
Hon Juliana Didas Masaburi MP
Hon Maimuna Ahmed Pathan MP
Hon Masache Njelu Kasaka MP
Hon Ndaisaba George Ruhuro MP
Hon Nicodemus Henry Maganga MP
Hon Robert Chacha Maboto MP
Hon Saada Mansour Hussein MP
Hon Kilumbe Shabani Ng'enda MP
Hon Martha Festo Mariki MP
Hon Costantine John Kanyasu MP
Hon Ussi Salum Pondeza MP
Michael Chikokoto KMKB
Feslister Mgonja (Secretary)
Chiku Ramadhani ES
Rukia Shabani -Committee Assistant
Monica Katema MP

3. TAPAFE MEMBERS

Mussa Azzan Zungu MP -Deputy Speaker
Esther Matiko MP - Secretary
Atupele Fred Mwakibete MP
Fatuma Hassan Toufiq MP
Amina Daudi Hassan MP
Cecilia Daniel Paresso MP
Rashid Abdallah Shangazi MP
Hawa Mchafu Chakoma MP
Fratei Gregosry Nassay MP
Maimuna Salum MP
Khadija Hassan Aboud MP
Hawa Mwaifunga MP
Tunza Malapo MP
Anna Lupembe MP

Annastazia Wambura MP
Janejelly James Mtate MP
Bupe Mwakang'ata MP
Grace Tendega MP
Felista Njau MP
Kunti Yusuph MP
Benaya Kapinga MP
Asya Mohamed MP
Bernadeta Mshashu MP
Christina Mnzava (Dr) MP
Taska Mbogo MP
Asha Abdallah Juma MP
Ritta E. Kabati MP
Grace Bidya (Coordinator)
Hosiana John (Coordinator)
Dr Chrstina Ishengoma
Salma R. Kikwete MP
Hawa Bananga MP
Jesca Msambatamgi
Mariam Kisangi

4. COMMITTEE STAFF

Fadhathi Kamote – MP Assistants
Hashim Rashid – Parliament Assistant
Hilda Makweta - Assistant
Lilian Masabala - Secretary
Ndigwako Mwaigaga – Hansard Reporter
Neema Mwabusega – Parliament Assistant
Trifina Tanzania Karaguza - Secretary
Wilfred Akasi - Secretary