

## (2) 現場における実践とそれを支える技術

### Development and Implementation of REDD Activities in the United Republic of Tanzania Evarist Nashanda (Tanzania Forest Services Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism)

**DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REDD+ ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**'TOWARDS DEVELOPING A FRAMEWORK OF GLOBAL REDD+'**  
**SCALING UP OF DEMONSTRATION ACTIVITIES AND INTEGRATING PLAYERS' ROLES**

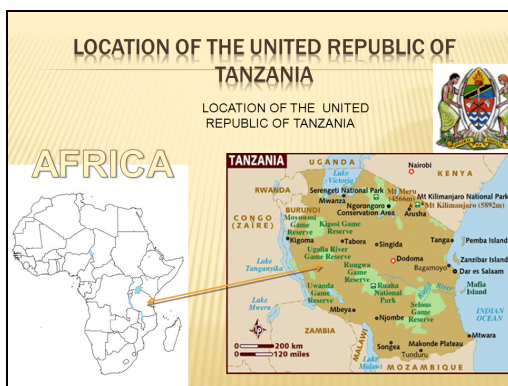
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**PRESENTATION OUTLINE**

- ✦ 1. Location of the country
- ✦ 2. Background
- ✦ 3. REDD+ Readiness in TZ
- ✦ 4. Institutional Structure and Coordination for REDD+ Activities
- ✦ 5. The national redd+ strategy
- ✦ 6. Stakeholder Consultations and Communication
- ✦ 7. REDD+ pilot projects across tz
- ✦ 8. Baseline Establishment, Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
- ✦ 9. Capacity Building programme
- ✦ 10. National REDD+ Safeguard system
- ✦ 11. Identified challenges

This is my presentation outlines. I know some of you might not know the location of my country, so I will take you back home and you will see where Tanzania is located, background, and then REDD+ readiness in Tanzania. I will also talk about institutional structure and coordination of REDD+ activities; the national REDD+ strategy which is under development. I will talk also about stakeholders' consultations and communication, REDD+ pilot projects across Tanzania, baseline establishment, monitoring, reporting and verification; as well as capacity building program within the country regarding the REDD+ and climate change in general; the national REDD+ safeguard system that we envisage to put in place; and then identify the challenges so far.



**BACKGROUND**

- For the past two decades, the GoT has attempted to curb problem of deforestation and forest degradation by instituting policies that promoting community forest management aiming at producing sufficient amount of forest products and services to meet both local demands and promoting the forest contribution to global environmental conservation

Tanzania is in East Africa. It is bordering about eight countries, including the Indian Ocean. Tanzania politically is a fairly stable country. For the past 2 decades, the government has attempted to curb problem of deforestation and forest degradation by instituting policies that promote community forest management aiming at producing sufficient amount of forest products and service to meet both demand and promoting forest contribution to global conservation.

**BACKGROUND ....**

- ✱ In Tanzania, participatory forest management (PFM) is an overall term for decentralised forest management models: a genuine shift of management over forest resources from government to local community.
- ✱ Two distinct setups for PFM:
  - (i) **Community Base Forest Management (CBFM)**
    - Takes place in 'village land'
    - Villagers takes full ownership and management responsibilities
    - Villagers collect forest royalty from sale of forest products
  - (ii) **Joint Forest Management (JFM)**
    - Takes place in Government Forest Reserves
    - Is a collaborative management approach: divides management responsibility between Govt. and the communities.
    - The community gets user rights through signing of formalized management agreements



Participatory forest management is an overall term for decentralized forest management models; a genuine shift of management over forest resources from government to local communities. There are two distinct setup of participatory forest management.

One is that we call community-based forest management which takes place in village land. In Tanzania, we have three categories of land. One is village land. The other one is protected land where you find most of forest reserves, national parks and game reserves as well as municipalities and cities. But again, we have a third category of land, which we call general land, is like a free access. It has no legal protection. The villagers take full ownership and management responsibilities. Villagers collect forest royalty from sales of forest products.

The other type of management is called the joint forest management. This takes place in government forest reserves and is a collaborative management approach; divides management responsibility between the government and the communities. The community gets user rights through signing of formalized management agreements.

**BACKGROUND.....**

- Tanzania has signed and ratified a number of international agreements and conventions including UNFCCC
- Under REDD+ mechanisms, developing countries would, on a voluntary basis, aim to reduce the rate at which their forests are being lost compared to baseline
- Tanzania sees PFM approach as a vehicle/entry point for the implementation of REDD+ as communities own forest resources in their village lands.

As you might know, Tanzania has signed and ratified a number of international agreements and many conventions including UNFCCC. Under REDD+ mechanisms, developing countries would, on voluntary basis, aim to reduce the rate at which their forest are being lost compared to baseline. As you have heard, most speakers have talked about this really and well. Tanzania sees participatory forest management approach as a vehicle or an entry point for the implementation of REDD+ activities as community-owned forests resources in their village lands.

## REDD+ READINESS IN TZ

In April 2008 Tanzania/Norway partnership on Climate change and forest, a bilateral agreement was entered through Letter of Intent

### Area of Focus

- *REDD+ policy development processes;*
- *Public, private and community piloting of REDD mechanisms and actions ("REDD pilots");*
- *Research, training and education on REDD;*
- *Institutional development, including MRV system development;*
- *Development of a REDD financing mechanism / performance-based financing;*
- *\$83USD is earmarked for REDD+ readiness phase (5 years)*

Come into REDD+ readiness in Tanzania; in April 2008, Tanzania and Norway partnership on climate change and forest, a bilateral agreement was entered through a letter of intent. The area of focus in this partnership is REDD+ policy development processes; public, private and community piloting REDD mechanisms and action; research, training and education on REDD; institutional development including MRV system development; development of REDD financing mechanisms which are performance-based; and about \$83 million is earmarked for REDD+ readiness phase and this includes some pilot activities.

## INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND COORDINATION FOR REDD+ ACTIVITIES

- Vice President Office–Division of Environment has legal mandate to coordinate all Environmental issues in Tanzania including REDD+
- The apex body as far as REDD+ is concerned, is the National Climate Change Steering committee. It's members are Permanent Secretaries of the key 13 ministries
- Also in place is the National Climate Change Technical Committee.( Directors of the key ministries, private sector rep, NGO/CSO rep, and some experts
- A National REDD+ Taskforce is guiding the REDD+ Strategy formulation process and is facilitated by Institute of Resources Assessment– UDSM

The issue of institutional structure and the coordination of REDD activity in the country; the Vice President's Office Division of Environment is responsible for coordinating REDD-related activities. The apex body is the National Climate Change Steering Committee. The members are 13 ministries, the permanent secretaries of 13 key ministries. Also in place is the National Climate Change Technical Committee. This is comprised of directors of the key ministries and also they have representative from NGO and private sectors, as well as some experts. The National REDD+ Task Force is guiding the REDD+ Strategy formulation process and is facilitated by the Institute of Resource Assessment at University of Dar es Salaam.



#### INSTIT.....

- ❑ The National REDD + Taskforce was formed in January 2009 and has been broadened by formation of five REDD+ Technical Working Groups which are cross-sectoral in nature (GoT Institutions (CG and LG), Private sector, Academia, CSOs , NGOs, Forest dependant communities ).
- ❑ TWGs
  - On MRV system
  - Policy, legal, governance and REDD+ safeguards
  - Financial mechanism for REDD+
  - Energy drivers
  - Agricultural drivers

#### INSTIT.....

- ❑ The NCMC together with the NCAS– Tanzania will be established soon to coordinates REDD+ MRV matters in Tanzania. In conjunction NCMC establishment, The establishment of National Forest Carbon Trust Fund is on going. The Fund will ensure equitable and fair distribution of benefits accruing from carbon trade.

The National REDD+ Task Force was formed in January 2009 and has been broadened to formation of five REDD+ Technical Working Groups. These groups are cross section in nature and comprised of government institutions, central government and local government, as well as private sector, academia, civil society organization, forest-dependent communities. These Technical Working Groups are focusing on REDD. They are focusing on MRV system. The other one is focusing on policy, legal, governance, and the REDD+ safeguards. The other technical working group is focusing on financial mechanism for REDD+. The other group is focusing on energy drivers, as this is the most severe area in Tanzania. And also, they are focusing on agricultural drivers.

The National Carbon Monitoring Center with the National Carbon Accounting System for Tanzania will be established soon to coordinate REDD MRV system in Tanzania. In conjunction with NCMC<sup>130</sup> establishment, the establishment of Forest Carbon Trust Fund is ongoing. The fund will ensure equitable and fair distribution of benefits accruing from any carbon trade.

#### THE NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY

- REDD+ STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS has undergone 3 phases:
- ❑ **Preliminary analytical phase**, involved scoping studies to identify potentials for REDD+ in Tanzania, access capacities for REDD+ implementation, and to identify gaps and issues to be addressed.
  - ❑ **strategic analysis and piloting phase**; a number of in-depth studies and pilot projects were commissioned i.e policy, legal and institution framework review for REDD+
  - ❑ **consolidation phase of the Strategy**; stakeholders workshops were done to share the draft strategy, comments from different groups were incorporated to improve the strategy
  - ❑ **The strategy consist of 10 Key Result Areas (KRA); activities and indicators**  
The 1<sup>st</sup> KRA is on how MRV system will be addressed and the 10<sup>th</sup> KRA is on how Drivers of D&D will be addressed

I will talk about the national REDD+ strategy. The strategy development process has undergone three phases.

Phase I was preliminary analytical phase. This phase involved scoping studies to identify potential REDD+ in Tanzania, access capacities of REDD+ implementation, and to identify gaps and issues to be addressed.

<sup>130</sup> National Carbon Monitoring Center

The second phase is a strategic analysis and piloting. A number of in-depth studies and pilot projects were commissioned. For example, one which we commissioned was on policy, legal and institution framework review for REDD. All our legal frameworks and policy frameworks were in-depth reviewed.

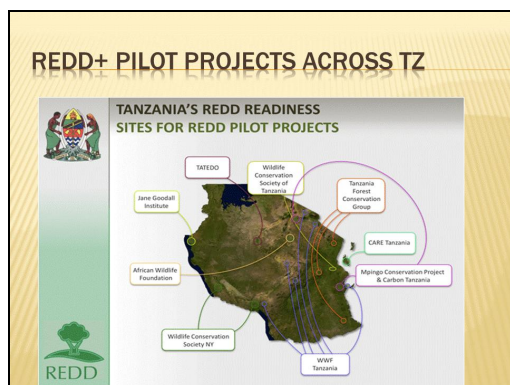
Consolidation phase of the strategy involved stakeholders' workshops which were done to share the draft strategy, comments from different groups were incorporated and improve the strategy. The strategy which I am talking about has 10 key result areas, activities and indicators. For example, the first key result area is on how MRV system will be addressed. The last key result area is on how drivers of deforestation and degradation will be addressed.

**STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND COMMUNICATION**

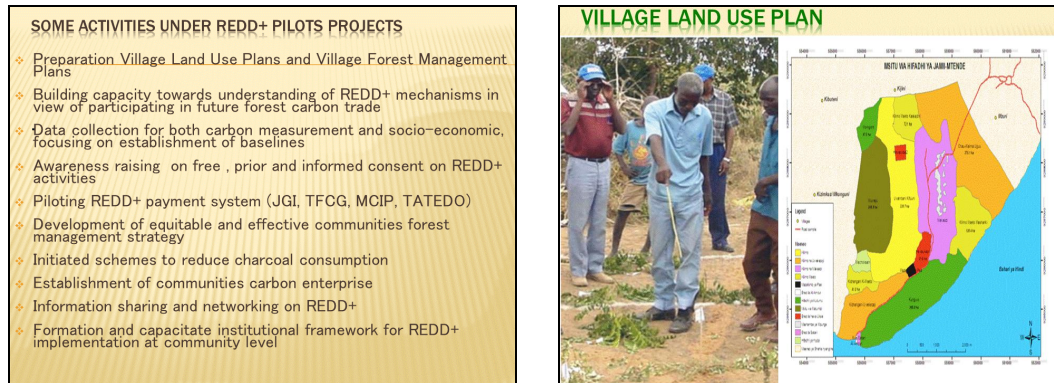
- ❑ Consultations at national and local level and with civil society began in 2009, as a result REDD+ National Strategy formulation framework was developed and is being used to develop Draft National REDD+ Strategy.
- ❑ A plan to follow up on consultations during REDD+ Readiness phase has been developed and adhered to.
- ❑ Tanzania has also developed its own REDD+ website ([www.reddtz.org](http://www.reddtz.org)) and Communication strategy for the stakeholders to use.
- ❑ The Draft National REDD+ Strategy is ready and will be subjected to both participation of more stakeholders and social and environmental safeguards

On the stakeholders' consultation and communication, the consultation at national and the local level and with civil society began in 2009. As a result, National REDD+ Strategy formulation framework was developed and is being used to develop Draft National REDD+ Strategy. This is a booklet which has guidelines. A plan to follow up on consultation during REDD+ readiness phase has been developed and adhered to. Tanzania has also developed its REDD website. It is [www.reddtz.org](http://www.reddtz.org). All the in-depth studies have been uploaded into this website. If you like, you can go and look.

The Draft National REDD+ Strategy is ready and will be subjected to both participation of more stakeholders and social and environmental safeguards. We believe that the consultation has not been enough because the country is big. Therefore, the strategy will also be subjected to more stakeholders' participation.



On the REDD pilot project across Tanzania, we have nine pilot projects. All these are NGO based. You have, for example, Jane Goodall Institute in western Tanzania. You have Tanzania Traditional Energy Development organization working in central Tanzania. African Wildlife Foundation is an American NGO, but is based in southern highlands, Tanzania. You have CARE Tanzania, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, etcetera.



These pilot projects are doing some activities. For example, they are preparing village land use plans and village forest management plans. You cannot have REDD project without having boundaries. Preparation of village land use plans is very important. Building capacity towards understanding of REDD mechanism in view of participating in future carbon trade. Data collection for both carbon measurement and socio-economic is focusing on establishing of baselines. Awareness raising on free, prior and informed consent of REDD+ activities. You have piloting REDD+ payment system. Jane Goodall Institute, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and TATEDO are piloting some payment system. Development of equitable and effective communities' forest management strategy. Some of the NGOs initiated schemes to reduce charcoal production. Charcoal production is a very big problem as far as Tanzania is concerned and as far as energy is concerned. There is information sharing and networking up to the village level. Formation and capacitate institutional framework for REDD+ implementation at community level.

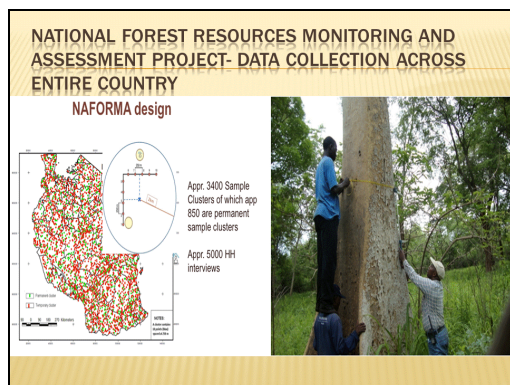
As you can see in the picture; people are discussing how to mark their boundaries, land use plans. You have, for example, area set for carbon projects, irrigation scheme, forest conservation and others.

**BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT, MONITORING, REPORTING, VERIFICATION**

Tanzania has begun to establish a participatory and functional MRV system to monitor:

- Deforestation and forest degradation and respond to the needs for data collection, synthesis and analysis of data and information and provision of information on all aspects of REDD+. Eg Land- use Land Cover maps, carbon maps, forest biomass, tree outside the forest, socio-economic data, governance, forest cover change detection, species etc
- The monitoring system will be implemented at national, sub-national and local levels. A total of 850 PSP have been geo-referenced for future monitoring under the National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment Project.
- The MRV system will also monitor rural livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity, key governance factors related to REDD+ implementation and assess the impacts of the Strategy in the forest sector.

On baseline establishment, monitoring, reporting, verification; Tanzania has begun to establish participatory and functional MRV system to monitor deforestation and forest degradation. Also, the monitoring system will be implemented at the national, sub-national and local level. As previous speakers have said, this is a implementation of monitoring system at different levels. A total of 850 permanent sample plots have been geo-referenced for future monitoring under National Forest Resource Monitoring and Assessment Project. The MRV system will also monitor rural livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity, key governance factors related to REDD implementation, and assess the impact of REDD Strategy in the forest sector.



The REDD Strategy does not bring on positive impact alone. They will come with negative impact like grabbing land for poor. I think the safeguard system will check for that. As you can see, you have sample plot. The green ones are the permanent and are about 3400 sample clusters for measuring different aspects of forests. This is the inventory design. There are 850 permanent sample clusters and approximately 5000 household interviews in there to get some social economic key data.



#### DEVELOPMENT OF A REFERENCE SCENARIO

- Nine piloting projects, and addition work by NAFORMA will provide useful information on MRV, baseline data for carbon stocks and socio-economic data.
- NAFORMA project is instrumental as far as development of Reference scenarios are concerned in Tanzania. Already ¾ of sample plots have been measured to support development on a Reference scenario and the Monitoring system especially the formation of National carbon Monitoring center (NCMC) and National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS) for Tanzania.

Development of reference scenario; these nine pilot projects and the additional work by this NAFORMA<sup>131</sup>, the project that I was talking about, will provide useful information on MRV baseline data for carbon stock and socio-economic. NAFORMA project is instrumental as far as development of reference scenarios are concerned in Tanzania. Already, three-quarter of sample plots have been measured to support development of reference scenario and the monitoring system, especially the formation of National Carbon Monitoring Center and the National Carbon Accounting System.

#### CAPACITY BUILDING RESEARCH AND TRAINING

- Tanzania has developed a Training and Research Programme- CCIAM (Climate Change Impacts Adaptation and Mitigation)- 15 Phd, 50 Msc and 15 researches
- Capacity building for Tanzania Forest Services staff and other Govt Agencies on remote sensing, GIS and mapping, LiDAR Technology

The capacity building; the country has developed the training and research program. It involves about five Tanzanian institutions and some three Norwegian institutions. They are conducting this called Climate Change Impact Adaptation and Mitigation Program. Up to the end of the project, 15 Ph.D.s will be produced, 15 Master of Science on climate change and REDD-related aspects. There are ongoing 15 research projects within the program. Also, there is a capacity building for Tanzania Forest Services staff on many aspects like remote sensing, GIS, mapping and the LiDAR<sup>132</sup> technology. Actually, the LiDAR technology will be tested in Tanzania.

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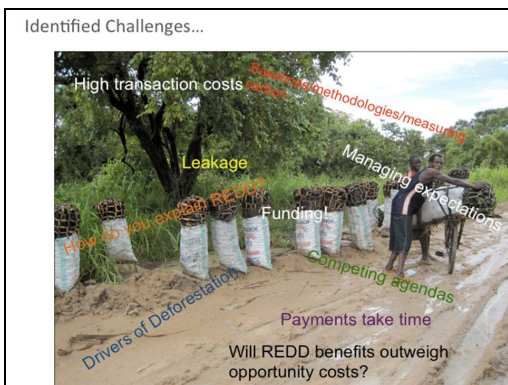
<sup>131</sup> National Forestry Resources Monitoring and Assessment: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/17847/en/tza/>

<sup>132</sup> Light Detection and Ranging





On the national safeguard system for REDD+; although REDD+ is envisaged to bring about positive impact, it is also potential for negative impact as I said earlier. There is an issue of ownership of land, issue of ownership of carbon, food security and etcetera. According to Cancun Agreement, each country will craft its own safeguards in conformity with international policy framework; the national safeguard system to be credible and approved by at international level. The safeguard built under cross-stakeholder consensus and to be operative. Then, in Tanzania, it was decided that all our existing national safeguards policy and legal framework will be reviewed or has been reviewed. Also, we shall review international safeguard; for example UNFCCC guidelines, SESA<sup>133</sup> World Bank, SES<sup>134</sup> of CCBA<sup>135</sup> and CARE, UN-REDD safeguards. All these will be reviewed and then come up with comprehensive national REDD safeguards. We have already conducted a training of core groups that will lead the process. We really need to get hold of ownership of the whole process.



There are some challenges. As you are aware, the REDD has high transaction costs from measurement, reporting, whatever. Baselines are difficult to set. They need some technology. Measuring of carbon is also a problem. People are waiting for REDD money. It is not coming and they keep on asking when will REDD+ take off. We have so many slogans of participatory forest management. People are somehow losing hope. There is a question of leakage at project

<sup>133</sup> Strategic Environment and Social Assessment

<sup>134</sup> Social & Environmental Standards: <http://www.redd-standards.org/>

<sup>135</sup> Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

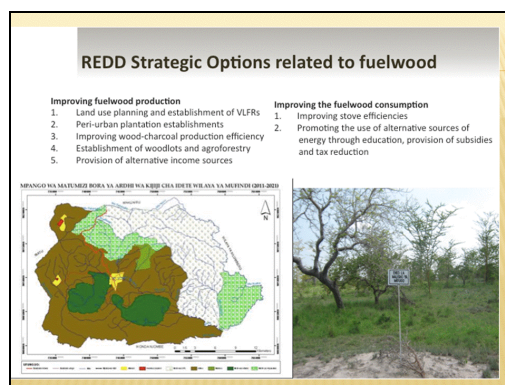
level or the national level.

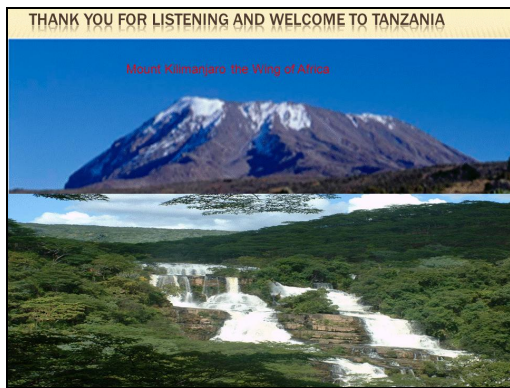


Will REDD benefit outweigh opportunity costs? This is a very big question. We have seen some of the drivers of the deforestation. They are clearing forest, engaging in agriculture, making charcoal. Charcoal making is a very very big problem. You have cut in forest reserves. You have people residing the forest. You have illegal transport. You have people constructing structures in mangrove forest, so they are clearing.



You have the issue of fire. It is a problem. You have a problem about gold mining in water sources. It is a very big problem now with the poverty escalating, illegal timber and etcetera.





The big issue is that the government stops these people doing those activities. They are cutting trees so that they can make gainings but we are stopping them without any alternative. But people in urban areas are very huge. Some REDD strategic option related to fuel wood, improving fuel production and the fuel consumption. There is some intervention.