

# Working Together for Learning and Action: Shared Experiences of the Tanzania REDD+ Pilot Projects



the Jane Goodall Institute



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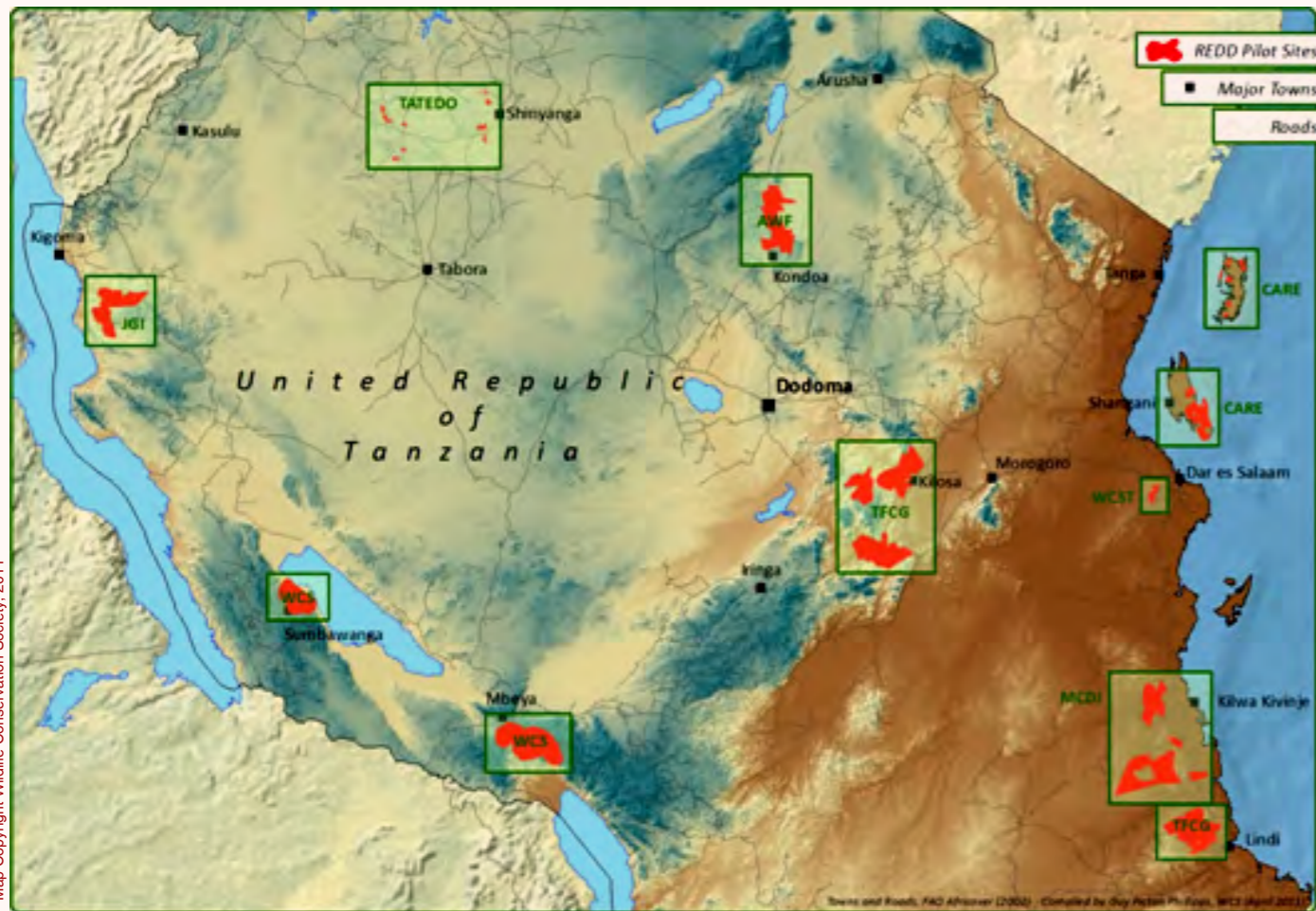
Tanzania  
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## Overview

Eight REDD+ pilot projects, supported by the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Tanzania, are currently being implemented by Tanzanian villages and communities, together with civil society organizations. These pilot projects cover different regions of Tanzania, and have diverse aims and approaches. Nonetheless, the pilots have been working collaboratively on a number of fronts, to exchange lessons learned across projects, and to advance learning, action and appropriate REDD+ policy in Tanzania and internationally. This publication aims to reflect on some of this collaborative work, and to share their experiences nationally, regionally and internationally. Together, the pilots have found that making REDD+ work means different things in different contexts, but that there are important opportunities to learn across projects. There are also common, critical factors across projects, including the challenges and importance of implementing reliable carbon monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), securing REDD+ financing that reaches communities, integrating strong social and environmental safeguards, and establishing equitable and effective benefit sharing. The pilot projects are seeing impacts of their collective efforts, particularly where policy making processes are open to participation. They have been using a mix of approaches, including engaging with the media, and are facilitating communication across levels, sectors and borders, in addition to among the projects themselves.

## Background

As part of Tanzania's national REDD+ programme development, eight REDD+ pilot projects, supported by the Royal Norwegian Embassy, are currently being implemented by Tanzanian villages and communities, together with civil society organizations.

**Table 1: Current Tanzania REDD+ Pilot Projects**

(see Annex I for more information on each project)

Facilitating Civil Society Organization <sup>1</sup>	Project Name
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)	Advancing REDD in Kolo Hills Forests (ARKFor)
CARE Tanzania	Hifadhi ya Misitua ya Asili (HIMA) Piloting REDD in Zanzibar through Community Forest Management
Jane Goodall Institute (JGI)	Building REDD readiness in the Masito Ugalla Ecosystem Pilot Area in Support of Tanzania's National REDD Strategy
Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI)	Combining REDD, PFM and FSC certification in South-Eastern Tanzania
Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) and Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA)	Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania
Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organization (TaTEDO)	Community-Based REDD Mechanisms for Sustainable Forest Management in Semi-Arid Areas
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	REDD Readiness in Southwest Tanzania
Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST)	Piloting REDD in the Pugu and Kazimzumbwi Forests Hifadhi Mapafu ya Dar es Salaam (HIMADA)

These pilot projects cover different regions of Tanzania, and have diverse aims and approaches. Some projects are being implemented in community owned forests through Community Based Forest Management (CBFM). Others focus on establishing REDD+ in district or central government forests for which adjacent communities have agreed to take on some management responsibilities in exchange for forest related benefits (known as Joint Forest Management - JFM). One project focuses on establishing the foundations for REDD+ in protected areas (e.g., establishing carbon baselines and ongoing carbon monitoring, reporting and verification - MRV). Another is integrating REDD+ with a customary forest regeneration approach (*Ngitili*) that involves small forest plots owned by individuals or institutions within a village, or by the village government itself. Most projects are assisting forest communities in establishing the foundations for REDD+. This includes securing village land and forest tenure, measuring baselines, establishing mechanisms for ongoing carbon MRV, designing benefit sharing mechanisms for anticipated REDD+ revenues<sup>2</sup> and other measures. However, the opportunities and challenges vary widely by project because of the different communities, forest ecosystems, economies, and tenure regimes involved.

<sup>1</sup> Only primary facilitating organizations listed here. Each project is also working with several partners, including participating villages.

<sup>2</sup> See a recent report on benefit sharing mechanism being developed by the pilot projects here: [http://www.tnrf.org/files/ERBS\\_report.pdf](http://www.tnrf.org/files/ERBS_report.pdf)

## The Importance of Working Together

The eight Tanzania REDD+ pilots have been working collaboratively on a number of fronts to exchange experiences across their projects and to advance learning, action and the development of appropriate REDD+ policies in Tanzania and internationally. Finding time and resources for inter-project collaboration is not always easy, especially given that REDD+ is new for all of the communities and organizations involved, timelines are tight, expectations are high, and there is a lot to get done. However, the CSOs are finding that useful learning and important institutional and policy impacts are arising from their collaborative efforts. The diversity across the projects provides an important opportunity for comparison and exchange of strategies and experiences. At the same time, there is substantial consensus on key issues, and collaboration has enabled more effective advocacy. Below are some lessons learned and illustrations of the importance of their inter-project collaboration.

- **Making REDD+ work means different things in different contexts.** The pilot projects vary substantially in terms of forest types, land tenure regimes, community interests and needs, project aims and designs, and other factors. Their exchange of experiences has in part served to highlight and clarify these differences. For example, in preparing a recent report on equitable benefit sharing (see below) pilot projects highlighted that opportunity costs vary between projects, depending on, among other factors, what forests are being targeted for REDD+ activities and how communities use those forests. They also demonstrated wide variation in how communities are organizing and governing the distribution of benefits at the village and sub-village level.
- **There are important opportunities to learn across projects,** including because discussion of their differences helps to identify and exchange best practice for diverse scenarios. For example, official push back against MCDI's early work on developing carbon contracts served to show the high political risks associated with the voluntary carbon market approach in Tanzania. Also, after a gender and REDD+ training hosted by CARE Tanzania, it was clear that some projects had made more progress than others in integrating a gender approach, and several projects subsequently reviewed and made efforts to improve their efforts on gender mainstreaming.
- **There are common, critical factors.** Dialogue across projects has revealed that certain issues are both critical and challenging in most contexts – including establishing effective MRV, integrating safeguards, securing community forest tenure, ensuring adequate financing reaches the community level and realizing equitable benefit sharing and governance. Some of these issues are highlighted in the CSOs' key messages to Parties to the UNFCCC (see below).
- **Collective messages are starting to be heard.** Pilot projects have seen increasing impact of their messages. For example, following advocacy from the CSOs facilitating REDD+ pilot projects, along with other contributing factors, the Tanzania National REDD+ Task Force (NTRF) has created space for CSO, community and private sector representation in the national institutions governing REDD+ readiness. Additionally, the NTRF is now considering and adopting many of the recommendations made by CSOs on the draft National REDD+ Strategy. CSOs facilitating REDD+ are also being increasingly asked by other international stakeholders to share information based on their collective experience.
- **Policy makers have to be open to inputs and participation.** The National REDD+ Task Force (NTRF) should be commended for inviting increased participation in the national REDD+ bodies, and for the recent amendments to the draft National REDD+ Strategy. The hope is that such openness to participation continues and increases as REDD+ continues to develop.
- **The media can also be a powerful tool.** For example, The Citizen, an important national paper, published an editorial supporting the CSOs' recommendations and plea for involvement<sup>3</sup>. TNRF has been an important player in keeping the national media informed of some of the pilot projects' joint efforts.
- **Communication is required across levels, sectors and borders, in addition to across projects.** The work and dialogue between pilot projects has been important, but equally important is engaging in broader horizontal and vertical communication. In Tanzania, this has included initiating dialogue with other CSOs in the region, including Mozambique, as REDD+ is a challenging and new learning process in all participating countries.
- **A mix of approaches to communicating and working together is important.** Written analyses, face-to-face dialogues, and email communications have all contributed to achieving both in-depth and regular communication across projects and stakeholders.

3 <http://www.thecitizen.co.tz/editorial-analysis/19-editorial-comments/5656-involve-locals-in-land-deals.html>

Below are more specific examples and links to some of the pilot projects' shared efforts thus far.

## Joint Messages to Parties to the UNFCCC

CSOs piloting REDD+, with facilitation from the Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF), have jointly identified and endorsed **key messages for Parties to the UNFCCC at CoP 16** in Cancun<sup>4</sup>, **CoP 17** in Durban<sup>5</sup>, and now at **CoP 18** (see Annex II). These messages have called for fair, equitable and environmentally sound outcomes on REDD+, including through adequate and accessible financing, and strong social and environmental safeguards. The CSOs have also highlighted that REDD+ - *if done right* - can bring substantive positive benefits for communities, forests and global climate change mitigation.

## Joint Recommendations on Tanzania National REDD+ Strategy

CSO feedback on the National REDD+ Strategy has consistently stressed the importance of clear and accurate interpretation of village land and tenure law, such that village tenure rights are fully respected, and that ongoing tenure insecurity is recognized as a major risk for local communities. While these remain difficult issues, the Strategy's treatment of tenure issues saw improvement in the latest draft.

The CSOs piloting REDD+ and TNRF have come together to provide detailed recommendations on the Tanzania National REDD+ Strategy (the Strategy) at all stages of its development. This has included joint recommendations on:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> draft Tanzania National REDD+ Strategy<sup>6</sup> (June 2012);
- 1<sup>st</sup> draft (Dec 2010) Tanzania National REDD+ Strategy<sup>7</sup> (Dec. 2010);
- In advance of the release of the first Strategy draft<sup>8</sup> (Nov. 2010); and
- Tanzania Readiness Preparation Proposal<sup>9</sup> (Oct. 2010).

CSOs have strongly advocated for understanding, prioritizing and tackling key drivers of deforestation (including their inter-sectoral links) within the National REDD+ Strategy. The latest draft of the Strategy includes progress on this front, though more information is needed on the relative importance of drivers.

Pilot projects have encouraged the presence of clear and strong REDD+ safeguards commitments in the National REDD+ Strategy.

To the credit of both the CSOs and the Tanzanian National REDD+ Task Force, which governs REDD+ readiness activities, it is anticipated that many of these recommendations will be reflected in the forthcoming final National REDD+ Strategy. Effective communication of these CSO recommendations has been facilitated by opportunities to discuss key message among the CSOs themselves, and then to further promote the recommendations directly with the NTRF.

4 [www.tnrf.org/files/TZ\\_CS0\\_Position\\_for\\_Cancun.pdf](http://www.tnrf.org/files/TZ_CS0_Position_for_Cancun.pdf)

5 [www.tnrf.org/files/Making\\_REDD\\_Work.pdf](http://www.tnrf.org/files/Making_REDD_Work.pdf)

6 [www.tnrf.org/files/REDD%20Strategy%202020CSO%20Feedback%20Aug%202012\\_30%20August.pdf](http://www.tnrf.org/files/REDD%20Strategy%202020CSO%20Feedback%20Aug%202012_30%20August.pdf)

7 [www.tnrf.org/files/FEEDBACK%20First%20Draft%20National%20REDD%20Strategy%20from%20REDD%20Pilot%20Projects.pdf](http://www.tnrf.org/files/FEEDBACK%20First%20Draft%20National%20REDD%20Strategy%20from%20REDD%20Pilot%20Projects.pdf)

8 [www.tnrf.org/files/Recommendation%20for%20the%20National%20REDD%20Strategy.pdf](http://www.tnrf.org/files/Recommendation%20for%20the%20National%20REDD%20Strategy.pdf)

9 [www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Oct2010/PC%203c%20Tanzania%20R-PP%20CSO%20Recommendations.pdf](http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Oct2010/PC%203c%20Tanzania%20R-PP%20CSO%20Recommendations.pdf)

## Joint Analyses and Communications

Tanzania's REDD+ pilot projects have undertaken numerous joint analyses and communications, which have helped to highlight their distinct approaches, strengths, and challenges, as well as to identify common lessons. The following are some examples:

1. The **quarterly TZ-REDD Newsletter**<sup>10</sup>, supported by the TFCG/MJUMITA REDD+ project, is comprised of voluntary submissions from all REDD+ pilot projects and other national stakeholders. It aims to keep practitioners, donors, universities and CSOs up-to-date about REDD+ in Tanzania and around the world. It typically includes updates on:
  - National REDD+ readiness developments, such as progress on the national REDD+ Strategy, safeguards and MRV infrastructure, as well as national civil society action on climate change;
  - REDD+ pilot projects, including their ongoing progress, challenges and lessons learned;
  - International REDD+ activities, including UNFCCC negotiations and initiatives in other countries; and
  - Resources for REDD+ stakeholders, such as new reports and studies.
2. A recent joint report on **Equitable Benefit Sharing: Exploring Experiences and Lessons for REDD+ in Tanzania**<sup>11</sup> explores the benefit sharing mechanisms that are being developed and tested within REDD+ pilot projects. It aims to document emerging examples and lessons, enhance Tanzanian stakeholders' understanding of equitable REDD+ benefit sharing, and identify practical benefit sharing options for the consideration of REDD+ implementers in Tanzania. It explores, among others: what benefit sharing is, what benefits and costs REDD+ can generate in Tanzania, options and considerations for making benefit sharing work in practice in Tanzania, and the importance of integrating safeguards in REDD+ benefit sharing. The publication illustrates that the REDD+ projects are taking substantially different, typically locally developed approaches to sharing benefits. For example, there are several different ways that participating villages are governing and distributing REDD+ related payments – including establishing shared community funds, distributing funds to households and distributing funds to individual women, men and children in the village. At the same time, the projects are beginning to learn lessons from one another and to identify points of shared concern and consensus, such as the importance of good governance at all levels in making genuine and equitable benefit sharing possible.
3. A joint report entitled, **REDD Realities: Learning from REDD pilot projects to make REDD work**<sup>12</sup>, released at CoP 17, highlights key messages from across the pilot projects, with the aim of furthering learning and action on equitable and effective REDD+. Their messages include that:
  - While it does pose serious risks, REDD+ can bring significant benefits if effectively and equitably designed and implemented;
  - An effective and equitable REDD+ finance mechanism needs to be agreed and implemented soon;
  - Strong, effective social and environmental safeguards are critical to ensuring that the risks of REDD+ are minimized and mitigated, and that the greatest possible benefits are realized;
  - Equitable benefit sharing mechanisms need to be inclusively designed and effectively implemented at the international, national and local levels in order for REDD+ to meet its multiple goals and avoid doing harm;
  - Secure land and carbon tenure for forest communities is critical to ensure they have incentives to reduce deforestation, receive fair benefits and avoid unfair or uncompensated costs including displacement;
  - Full and effective participation, including of indigenous peoples/forest dependent communities and civil society, is critical to ensuring REDD+ accountability, effectiveness, equity, legitimacy and sustainability; and
  - Nationally and potentially internationally relevant lessons and information are emerging from REDD+ pilot projects'

<sup>10</sup> Issues 1-8 available at <http://www.tnrf.org/groups/projects/redd/resources?group=21123>

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.tnrf.org/files/ERBS\\_report.pdf](http://www.tnrf.org/files/ERBS_report.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.tnrf.org/files/e-REDD%20Realities.pdf>

contributions to local and national MRV systems development.

4. A report and related briefing on **gender and REDD+ in Tanzania**<sup>13</sup>, jointly developed by TFCG/MJUMITA, TNRF and CARE, address: the importance and challenges of integrating a gender approach in REDD+, the treatment of gender in international law and REDD+ safeguards and standards, the treatment of gender in the Tanzania National REDD+ Strategy and some national law and policy, and some lessons and practical strategies for integrating a gender approach in REDD+. One issue illustrated in this publication is that, while Tanzania now has relatively clear statutory law recognizing women's land rights, awareness and enforcement of these rights remains a major challenge in many places.

## Participation in National REDD+ Readiness Institutions

Following significant advocacy work and other contributing factors, CSOs piloting REDD+, and other civil society, community and private sector organizations, now have representatives on several national REDD+ bodies, and they communicate amongst each other about these experiences. Charles Meshack, TFCG Executive Director, serves as the CSO representative to the National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF). He was selected in a CSO voting process, which included all of the pilot projects, facilitated by TNRF. Others are members of Technical Working Groups that support the NRTF. This participation is a relatively new and welcome change to the composition of these national bodies. Unfortunately, it is not clear yet what CSOs' and communities' roles will be in the permanent REDD+ governing bodies (per the National REDD+ Strategy), but the hope is that such direct CSO, community and private sector engagement will continue.

## Joint Learning and Lessons Sharing Events

CSOs facilitating pilot projects have organized and participated in a number of joint learning and lessons sharing events around REDD+. These have provided important opportunities for exchange and coordination between projects, communication of projects' experience to national stakeholders and capacity enhancement among project staff and partners. For example:

- CSOs have participated in several REDD+ **safeguards and standards** trainings, along with the NRTF, researchers and other national and international stakeholders. These meetings have been an integral part of launching the ongoing national safeguards development effort in Tanzania, including ensuring that early discussions reflected pilot project experience regarding the importance and challenges in safeguards integration.
- WCS organized a joint workshop for pilot projects on measuring carbon stocks and carbon stock changes using **RADAR** (Radio Detection and Ranging) (15 - 17th February 2012). Key lessons included that: RADAR data is useful for discriminating between different forest types, although RADAR data may be less applicable in mountainous areas; open source software tools provide an efficient and professional approach to data analysis for REDD+ Landcover assessment; and time constraints in RADAR data (available primarily for the last 10 years) make it ideal for present day or recent land cover assessments.
- CARE organized a training on **gender and REDD+** (April 2011, Zanzibar) for REDD+ pilot project staff and other stakeholders. It aimed to support REDD+ pilot projects in addressing gender equity and women's empowerment, and to build their capacity to promote and implement gender mainstreaming in REDD+. Discussions during the training helped to highlight that, while gender mainstreaming is a challenge for all the projects, awareness levels varied and some had made more progress than others in effectively integrating gender issues. Following the training, several projects made increased efforts to understand and address gender aspects of their REDD+ activities.
- TFCG, CARE and Forest Trends organized a training event on **social impact assessments** for REDD+ (October 2010, Zanzibar) for the pilot projects and other stakeholders. It aimed to improve the quality of project design and adaptive management for the promotion of social benefits and avoidance of possible negative social impacts in the REDD+ pilot projects.

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.tnrf.org/genderreport.pdf> and <http://www.tnrf.org/genderbrief.pdf>

Pilot projects have shared lessons and recommendations with national and international stakeholders at periodic REDD+ stakeholder meetings convened by the NRTF and various international groups including Katoomba group gatherings. For example, TFCG and CARE (HIMA) shared their experience with the NRTF in a workshop aimed at better addressing gender issues in the draft National REDD+ Strategy (on 28- 30 August, 2012), as gender issues were not effectively considered during initial formulation of the Strategy. The CSOs facilitating REDD+ pilot projects have also come together for seven meetings hosted by TNRF between 2010 and 2012 to share experience. These meetings have been important in developing cross-project consensus on national policy recommendations and key messages for Parties to the UNFCCC. Some of these meetings have involved representatives of national REDD+ development bodies and other stakeholders. Others have been closed dialogue directly between CSOs.

## National and International Advocacy

In addition to the initiatives highlighted above, the CSOs facilitating pilot projects, TNRF, and other community and civil society partners have been engaging in national and international advocacy around REDD+. At a January 2011 debate<sup>14</sup> entitled “*How do we confront the challenges in the politics of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation?*” Charles Meshack (Director, TFCG) and Cassian Sianga (Senior Forest Programme Officer, TNRF) joined Prof. Pius Yanda from the NRTF Secretariat in a public discussion on the national REDD+ Strategy. TNRF and CSOs facilitating REDD+ pilot projects have also actively engaged at UNFCCC CoP meetings, including co-organizing a number of side events highlighting Tanzania’s experience and engaging in discussions with Mozambique civil society and government on experiences of REDD+ development.

Finally, in addition to joint efforts, several of the pilot projects have done independent advocacy work that contributes to the overall advancement of REDD+ within Tanzania, such as policy briefs prepared by TFCG<sup>15</sup>.

## Conclusions

Despite their diverse approaches and contexts, the efforts that the Tanzania national REDD+ pilot projects are making to exchange experiences and undertake joint work are demonstrating results. Collaboration has helped not only to better understand how REDD+ works differently in different contexts, but also to identify possible best practice and to understand common issues and challenges. The pilot projects are also seeing impacts of their collective efforts on national REDD+ readiness institutions and policies, and are making cross-border connections with others striving to implement effective and equitable REDD+. While it is no surprise that working together can be beneficial to all the partners, these CSOs hope that their experience can help reinforce the importance of doing so for REDD+. This is new territory, in which we are all learning by doing and aiming to achieve the complex end of realizing multiple benefits for local communities, countries, forests and global climate change mitigation efforts.

<sup>14</sup> A session of the well attended monthly 'Breakfast Debate' hosted by Policy Forum, a Tanzanian NGO

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.tfcg.org/makingReddWork.html>

## Annex I: National REDD+ Pilot Project Summaries

Facilitating CSO and Project Name	Project Summary
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) Advancing REDD in Kolo Hills Forests" (ARKFor)	<b>Purpose:</b> Preparing local communities to participate in REDD+ as incentive for long-term conservation <b>Where:</b> Covers 21 villages and 71,632 ha of mixed land uses including 19,924 ha of forest <b>Actions:</b> assessing carbon and other benefits; enhancing REDD+ understanding; improving land and forest management; developing benefit sharing mechanisms; supporting livelihoods alternatives, including better agricultural practices <b>Costs and Timeline:</b> 4 years, USD 2.56 million ( <a href="http://www.awf.org">www.awf.org</a> )
CARE Tanzania Hifadhi ya Mis-itu ya Asili (HI-MA) / Piloting REDD in Zanzibar through Community Forest Management	<b>Purpose:</b> Ensuring REDD+ benefits contribute to reducing poverty and enhancing gender equality <b>Where:</b> Covers 60,000 ha forest and 16,000 rural households across 29 sites <b>Actions:</b> Promotes Community Forest Management (COFM) through: Addressing drivers; Improving governance, including equitable benefit sharing; Ensuring poor benefit and are not further disadvantaged; Controlling leakage, e.g. domestic woodlots and income generating alternatives; Mainstreaming gender <b>Costs and Timeline:</b> 4 years, USD 5.5 million ( <a href="http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/carbon/HIMA_2011.pdf">www.careclimatechange.org/files/carbon/HIMA_2011.pdf</a> )
Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) Building REDD Readiness in the Masito Ugalla Ecosystem Pilot Area in Support of Tanzania's National REDD Strategy	<b>Purpose:</b> Building awareness and enhancing capacity and governance for local communities and government to administer and benefit from REDD+ in high biodiversity forests <b>Where:</b> Covers 90,989 ha of forest under varied ownership between 15 villages <b>Actions:</b> Facilitating establishment of: inter-village CBOs to manage forests, replicable and scalable remote sensing method, community and CBO capacity to monitor carbon stocks, and community mechanism for equitably sharing carbon revenues; Expected outputs include 90,989 ha conserved forest, sequestering 55,000 MTeCO <sub>2</sub> <b>Costs and Timeline:</b> 3 years, USD \$2.8 million ( <a href="http://www.janegoodall.org/">www.janegoodall.org/</a> )
Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI) Combining REDD, PFM and FSC Certification in South-Eastern Tanzania	<b>Purpose:</b> Using financial flows from REDD+ to expand PFM and Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) certification. Additionality Principle means communities cannot earn money from timber <i>and</i> carbon, but communities will likely benefit more financially from timber than from carbon <b>Where:</b> Southern Tanzania, with expected 50,000 ha of conserved forest <b>Actions:</b> MCDI aims to use REDD+ revenue to overcome start-up costs for PFM and FSC certification (combining REDD+, PFM and FSC) Expected outcomes sequestering 50,000 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e, and providing economic benefits to approximately 18,000 people <b>Costs and Timeline:</b> 4 year, USD \$1.9 million ( <a href="http://www.mpingoconservation.org/redd_project.html">www.mpingoconservation.org/redd_project.html</a> )

Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) and Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA) Making REDD Work for Communities and Forest Conservation in Tanzania	<b>Purpose:</b> Pro-poor approach to REDD+, generating equitable financial incentives for communities sustainably managing or conserving Tanzanian forests; Performance-based. Communities directly access REDD finance. Credits validated by VCS and CCB <b>Where:</b> Covers 215,000 ha of forest and 51,000 beneficiaries across two biodiversity hotspots and 36 villages <b>Actions:</b> Assisting communities to market emission reductions generated through interventions that aim to address the main deforestation drivers including PFM, improved agriculture, improved forest governance and land use planning; National and international advocacy on REDD+ policy <b>Costs and Timeline:</b> 5 year, USD 5.9 million ( <a href="http://www.tfcg.org/makingReddWork.html">www.tfcg.org/makingReddWork.html</a> )
Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organization (TaTEDO) Community-Based REDD Mechanisms for Sustainable Forest Management in Semi-Arid Areas	<b>Purpose:</b> Integrating REDD+ with indigenous agro-pastoralist system called Ngitili (traditional method of natural forest regeneration). Promoting sustainable forest management and reducing GHG emissions through carbon market incentives <b>Where:</b> 11 villages of semi-arid region in northern/central Tanzania – working with 250 forests (10-50ha each) that are owned by households, villages or institutions such as schools <b>Actions:</b> Aggregation of forest/ Ngitili owners to facilitate REDD+ implementation and access to carbon markets; build local community capacity on MRV and carbon market access; develop participatory benefit sharing mechanism; and address drivers, including energy efficient technologies and improved land use practices. Expected outcomes include 2,500 ha conserved forest, 108,285 MTeCO <sub>2</sub> , with 6,000 local beneficiaries <b>Costs and Timeline:</b> 4 year, USD 2.1 million ( <a href="http://www.tatedo.org/cms/images/stories/brochure/reddbrochure.pdf">www.tatedo.org/cms/images/stories/brochure/reddbrochure.pdf</a> )
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) REDD Readiness in Southwest Tanzania	<b>Purpose:</b> Develop capacity and knowledge to participate in REDD+, while establishing sustainable alternatives <b>Where:</b> In and around protected areas (PAs) in four forests in Southern Highlands (52,680 hectares) <b>Actions:</b> Baseline study, Provide methods for estimating degradation, deforestation, carbon sequestration, emissions, leakage; Provide carbon data; Demonstrate appropriate tools for implementing and monitoring REDD+; Estimate expected emission reductions levels; Provide economic incentives (and address drivers), reaching at least 50,000 people, including benefit sharing, environmental education, and alternative forest resource provision <b>Costs and Timeline:</b> 4 year, USD 1.2 million ( <a href="http://programs.wcs.org/shcredd">http://programs.wcs.org/shcredd</a> )
Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST) Piloting REDD in the Pugu and Kazimzumbwi Forests	<b>Purpose:</b> Facilitating REDD in central-government owned forest reserves <b>Where:</b> Pugu and Kazimzumbwi forest reserves (7,272 ha), with important ecosystem services but high deforestation/ degradation rates (cover < 20%) located close to urban centre <b>Actions:</b> Improving forest management through complementing central government's management and engaging adjacent communities <b>Costs and Timeline:</b> 4 year, USD \$3.9 million ( <a href="http://www.wcstarusha.org/">www.wcstarusha.org/</a> )

## Annex II: Key Messages to Parties to the UNFCCC at CoP18 from Tanzania REDD+ Pilot Projects

Forest communities and civil society organizations in Tanzania are engaging in REDD+ through participation in national programme development, awareness raising, advocacy and implementation of pilot projects. Based on this experience, **we encourage Parties to the UN FCCC to consider the following key messages on REDD+.**

While we welcome the continued discussions over the last year, we note that substantive progress on an international REDD+ framework continues to be uncertain and slow. Therefore, these key messages in part re-state and stress the urgency of our messages to the Parties at CoP 17.<sup>16</sup>

### 1. An agreement on and support for the implementation of REDD+ financing mechanisms is a matter of urgency.

We welcome the Durban decisions regarding REDD+ finance, including that safeguards should be adhered to regardless of the funding source. However, many decisions on financing have been left to CoP 18, and substantial carbon market funding looks unlikely to be forthcoming before 2020.

We recognize the complexity in REDD+ finance, and the fact that important open questions remain. Nonetheless, it is **urgent that these questions are addressed and that effective mechanism(s) are established soon.**

Regardless of the mechanism(s) selected, REDD+ financing at *all levels* should be:

- Adequate (covering full costs, including all readiness provisions)
- Accessible (particularly to women and men in forest communities who are doing the work and bearing the costs of REDD+)
- Timely and reliable
- Performance based
- Adaptable to changing and diverse circumstances
- Well governed, including being fair, enforceable, transparent and accountable at all levels.

As part of this, we recommend clear decisions be made regarding, among others: whether or not, and how, REDD+ will be funded through the Green Climate Fund, and what other funding mechanism(s) will be made available in the shorter and longer terms.

### 2. Robust, credible, timely and mandated reporting is needed to ensure implementation and adherence to environmental and social safeguards.

REDD+ has benefits *and risks* for the environment and for people, particularly indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities. Strong, effective social and environmental safeguards help ensure that these risks are minimized, and that the greatest possible benefits are realized.

The international agreement to establish a system for reporting on safeguards provides an important foundation for action. We welcome the progress made in Durban regarding monitoring guidelines for safeguards for REDD+ implementation. However, these monitoring guidelines are not sufficient to ensure adequate and reliable reporting.

**We encourage the Parties to go further in defining strong and clear guidance**, including to, “ensure *transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness*” in safeguards reporting. In line with many of the recommendations made in Parties’ and Observers’

2011 submissions to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)<sup>17</sup>, this might include providing guidance to ensure that safeguards information systems:

- Are based on participatory, coordinated, transparent, accountable and otherwise well governed processes;
- Include comparable and accurate information, with specification of the key types of information to be included;
- Are able to inform action and allow monitoring overtime;
- Provide for information sharing, including disaggregated data, with rights-holders and stakeholders; and
- Are supported by appropriate and accessible technical guidance.

### 3. Continued progress towards clarifying and supporting MRV systems is needed to help move REDD+ forward.

We welcome the Durban technical guidelines and decisions regarding setting and reporting on reference emissions levels, as well as continued discussion on carbon monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV). We urge Parties to move forward and finalize decisions regarding the structure of MRV systems, the means for providing related technical and financial support, and the means for measuring and monitoring forest emissions within the technical guidelines. Reliable *and economically feasible* ways to verify emissions reductions will be critical for REDD+ moving forward globally.

### 4. REDD+ should remain a priority because it can bring local and global benefits... though it is not a standalone approach.

Pilot projects in Tanzania suggest that **REDD+ can deliver important benefits**, if it is effectively and equitably implemented, including with the strong safeguards, adequate financing, and effective MRV systems mentioned above. **Deforestation and forest degradation are major contributors to global carbon emissions, and forests have the potential to sequester more carbon.** REDD+ can also help conserve forest ecosystems and biodiversity, and benefit participating communities and countries through financial revenues and co-benefits such as improved forest governance and enhanced ecosystem services.

**Beyond direct project benefits**, experience in Tanzania demonstrates that REDD+ can provide new motivation, resources, and opportunities for, amongst others, expanding and reinforcing implementation of existing sustainable forest management mechanisms, such as participatory forest management (PFM); protecting and diversifying people’s livelihoods strategies and wellbeing; strengthening community land tenure; and further developing awareness of and demands for governance improvements more broadly.

However, **REDD+ alone is not the answer.** Urgent and drastic action is needed in other sectors. Further, at a global level, for REDD+ to be an effective measure for climate change mitigation it **must be part of ambitious emissions reduction pledges by Parties.**

Dialogue on these key messages was facilitated by the Tanzania Natural Resource Forum: [www.tnrf.org](http://www.tnrf.org)



<sup>16</sup> See [http://www.tnrf.org/files/Making\\_REDD\\_Work.pdf](http://www.tnrf.org/files/Making_REDD_Work.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> See Larsen, Gaia et al. 2012. “Map of SBSTA Submissions: REDD+ Safeguard Information System.” WRI Working Paper. World Resources Institute, Washington DC. Available at <http://www.wri.org/gfi>



