



## REPORT 4

### SELECTION OF THE TWO DISTRICTS FOR THE MJUMITA/TFCG PROJECT

*"Making REDD work for Communities and Forest Conservation in Tanzania"*

April 2010

East and Southern Africa Katoomba Group

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report details the fourth and final stage in the selection of districts within which sites will be located for implementing the TFCG/MJUMITA project “Making REDD and the Carbon Market work for the community and forests in Tanzania”. Stakeholders in a workshop which included national and district government, NGOs, research and community organisations, reviewed and analysed the information from the previous characterisation exercise of short-listed districts from the Eastern Arc mountains (Kilosa and Kilolo) and Coastal Forests (Lindi and Liwale). They used the criteria developed in stage 1 to score and rank the final four districts in order to select two highest potential districts, one from the Eastern Arc mountains and one from coastal forests. The scores were used as guidelines, but greater weight was given to the critical criteria, which were forest size, carbon density, compelling baseline and opportunity cost. In the Eastern Arc mountains Kilosa district was selected. Selection between Liwale and Lindi Rural the Coastal Forests could not be made using the information available and was adjourned pending further consultation by TFCG/ MJUMITA staff.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

A/R	Afforestation / Reforestation
CABS CI	Centre for Applied Biodiversity Science Conservation International
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CCBA	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DD	Deforestation and Degradation
EU ETS	European Union Emissions Trading Scheme
FBD	Forestry and Beekeeping Division
GHG	Green House Gases
IRA	Institute of Resource Assessment
JFM	Joint Forest Management
MJUMITA	Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Mimitu Tanzania
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NTFPs	Non Timber Forest Products
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
RECOFTC	Regional Community Forest Training Centre
REDD	Reduced Emission Deforestation and Degradation
SUA	Sokoine University for Agriculture
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
TNRF	Tanzania Natural Resource Forum
TRAFFIC	Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna In Commerce
VER	Verified Emission Reduction
VPO DoE	Vice President's Office Division of Environment
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## **AUTHORS**

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## INTRODUCTION

This report details the final stage of site selection for the TFCG/MJUMITA project “Making REDD work for the community and forests in Tanzania”. This site-selection stage was undertaken jointly with key stakeholders in a one-day workshop in Dar es Salaam<sup>1</sup>. Stakeholders included the government, REDD Task Force, CSOs, academic and research institutions, government officials and community members from the four characterised districts (see Appendix 3 for a list of participants).

Information from the characterisation of four short-listed districts (Kilosa and Kilolo from the Eastern Arc mountains and Lindi and Liwale from Coastal Forests) was used by stakeholders to select one district from the Eastern Arc mountains and one from the Coastal Forests. During the workshop presentations were made including the project document, an introduction to carbon project development, the procedure used for site selection and how it had been implemented so far. This was followed by joint application of the criteria to score and rank the short-listed districts based on characterisation information supplemented by inputs from stakeholders.

This report concentrates on the final workshop stage detailing how stakeholders used the criteria to select the final two districts. Summaries of presentations are attached as part of the workshop report.

## METHODOLOGY

Stakeholders in the workshop reviewed the criteria developed in Stage 1 and grouped them as listed below. Ranking was done step-wise. Where quantitative data was available, actual figures were used. Scores from 3 (most desirable) to 1 (least desirable) were used for qualitative information or for estimations where data was missing.

**Step 1** considered the most critical criteria for developing a carbon project, which included forest size, compelling base line / deforestation rate, forest area outside protected areas and share of ever-green forests outside protected areas.

**Step 2** focused on community participation in forest management and the potential for benefit sharing. Criteria considered included total area under CBFM or JFM, status of CBFM or JFM and average patch size of CBFM or JFM. Stakeholders recommended consideration of share of evergreen forest under CBFM or JFM, but no reliable data was available on it.

**Step 3** looked at feasibility of project implementation. The criteria scored under this category included leakage risk, biophysical risk (fire or population growth) and opportunity cost. The criteria on governance, community organization presence of relevant partners and likelihood of designing effective interventions were considered to be important, but could not be scored due to insufficient information. Under the criterion of potential for replicability or achieving a wider impact, stakeholders agreed that all the four short-listed districts had similar potential in this respect.

Biodiversity potential values were also considered.

At the end of each stage, the Eastern Arc Mountain and Coastal Forest districts were ranked separately.

### Assessment criteria

#### Technical feasibility

Forest size

Compelling baseline / Deforestation rate

Forest area outside protected areas

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<sup>1</sup> Site Selection Workshop. February 24<sup>th</sup> 2010 at the Regency Park Hotel, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Share of evergreen forest area outside protected areas

### Community participation

Area under CBFM

CBFM status

Average CBFM Forest patch size

Area under JFM

JFM status

Average JFM Forest patch size

### Feasibility of project implementation

Leakage risk

Biophysical risk

Opportunity cost

### Co-benefit

Biodiversity values

## RESULTS

### Step 1. Carbon parameters

**Table 1. Scoring based on carbon-project criteria**

<i>District</i>	<i>Total forest area (ha)</i>	<i>Deforestation rate 1990 – 2000**</i>	<i>Forest area outside PA (ha)</i>	<i>Share of ever-green forest area outside PA*</i>
Kilolo	88,300	4.8		1
Kilosa	464,100	0.2	268,326	1
Liwale	454,000	0.2	217,250	1
Lindi Rural	337,000	0.3	272,908	3

\*Share of evergreen forest area: 3 (large), 2 (medium), 1 (small)

\*\* Based on figures from CABS / SUA

Figures on total forest area and deforestation rate were obtained from the CABS CI publication. Forest area outside protected areas was calculated as the difference between CABS CI figures and the total area under PFM, obtained from National PFM/JFM databases. The only challenge was Kilolo where the total forest area in the district seems to have been underestimated according to CABS CI data. For compelling baseline, again the figure for Kilolo was questionable and therefore disregarded in the ranking. Since no data was available on area of ever-green forest outside protected areas, scores from 1 (small) to 3 (large) were used based on estimations of stakeholders present in the workshop. Based on these assessments, Kilosa district from Eastern Arc mountains was ranked highest. For Coastal Forests, both Lindi Rural and Liwale districts more than satisfied the criteria under this category.

### Step 2. Community participation

**Table 2. Scoring based on community participation status and potential**

<i>District</i>	<i>Area under CBFM</i>	<i>CBFM status</i>	<i>Average CBFM patch size</i>	<i>Area under JFM</i>	<i>JFM status</i>	<i>Average JFM patch size</i>
Kilolo	16,000	2	749.3	178,292	2	2,909
Kilosa	54,000	1	2,709	73,513	2	18,376
Liwale	417,000	1	10,889	106,318	1	98,420
Lindi Rural	5,000	3	577.9	7,808	2	1,974

Key: CBFM or JFM status ranges from 3 (process just starting) to 1 (process in advanced stages); JFM patch size – 1 (small), 2 (medium) and 3 (large)

In evaluating community participation, districts where PFM was in advanced stages were less favoured. In the Eastern Arc mountains, again Kilosa district was ranked highest although its CBFM

status was already well advanced because of its large area under PFM and generally large patch sizes. Although Kilolo had more area under JFM, this figure was much higher than that of the total forest area indicated in the CABs-CI document and was therefore not considered. For coastal forests, again it was not possible to choose between Liwale and Lindi Rural. Liwale had large forest areas under PFM, but it was already in advanced stages. The reverse was true for Lindi Rural.

### Step 3. Feasibility of project implementation

**Table 3. Scoring based on feasibility of project implementation**

<i>District</i>	<i>Leakage risk</i>	<i>Biophysical risk – fire &amp; population growth</i>	<i>Opportunity cost</i>	<i>Presence of other potential partners</i>
Kilolo	1	2	1	Finland - tree planting; Technoserve – agricultural markets
Kilosa	3	2	3	DANIDA – PFM; WWF - PFM, ILLOVO - tree planting
Liwale	3	3	3	AGA KHAN, LIFA - agriculture; ACTION AID – agriculture; WWF - PFM; CLINTON FOUNDATION – REDD; FINLAND - PFM
Lindi Rural	3	3	3	DANIDA – PFM; FAO – agriculture; AGA KHAN – agriculture; GEF/WWF - biodiversity

Key: 3 (low), 2 (medium), 1 (high)

Leakage risk, biophysical risk and opportunity cost were scored qualitatively according to information from among the workshop participants. Information about other partners was noted, but not scored. Kilosa was again the higher scoring district in the Eastern Arc mountains. In the Coastal forests, Lindi and Kilolo were equally favourable. Both districts had a high potential feasibility for project implementation because of low potential leakage and biophysical risks and low perceived opportunity cost.

### Step 4. Co-benefits

**Table 4. Scoring according to potential for biodiversity co-benefits**

<i>District</i>	<i>Biodiversity status*</i>
Kilolo	3
Kilosa	3
Liwale	1
Lindi Rural	3

\* Biodiversity status: 3 (high), 2 (medium), 1 (low)

The potential for biodiversity co-benefits was high for both Kilolo and Kilosa. For Coastal Forests, Lindi Rural had high potential unlike Liwale.

## CONCLUSION

Kilosa was clearly the highest potential district for project implementation in the Eastern Arc Mountains. In the Coastal Forests, further consultation was needed in order to choose between Lindi Rural and Liwale districts.

## **Appendix 1. Site Selection Workshop Proceedings, Regency Park Hotel, Dar es Salaam, 24<sup>th</sup> Feb 2010**

### **Introduction**

A workshop of key stakeholders was convened by TFCG/MJUMITA at the Regency Hotel, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to select the final two districts for the implementation of the TFCG/MJUMITA project "Making REDD work for the community and forests in Tanzania". Workshop participants included the government, REDD Task Force, CSOs, academic and research institutions, government officials and community members from the four characterised districts.

### **Workshop Objectives**

1. To review the criteria used for site selection.
2. To review the findings of the site selection exercise for the REDD project conducted in the four short-listed Districts.
3. To select the two pilot districts in which the project will operate.

### **Methodology**

The workshop was the fourth stage in a site selection exercise that had been undertaken by consultants working closely with TFCG. The rationale and outcomes of the previous three stages were presented in order to put into context the workshop objectives. The workshop included presentations, distribution of photocopied printed information and facilitated discussions.

The morning session chaired by Mr George Kafumu from the VPO DoE and included the following presentations:

- a) An overview of the TFCG/MJUMITA project 'Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania'.
- b) Introduction to the basic technical stages and considerations in forest carbon project development
- c) Site selection criteria and indicators
- d) Application of criteria to shortlist four potential districts - Kilosa, Kilolo (Eastern Arc Mountains), Liwale and Lindi Rural (Coastal Forests) - for implementing the TFCG/MJUMITA project

The afternoon session concentrated on using the district characterisation information (printed and distributed among participants) to score and rank the four short-listed districts. The site selection criteria that had been developed in stage 1 were projected in a spreadsheet and participants were facilitated first of all to agree on what criteria and indicators would be relevant and could be realistically used in this final site selection stage. This was followed by categorising criteria in order of importance as carbon parameters, community participation, project implementation and co-benefits. Participants were then facilitated to award a score (3-most desirable, 2-desirable or 1-least desirable) for each district under each criterion. In some cases, actual data instead of scores was presented especially when looking at forest size and compelling baseline / deforestation rates. At the end of each category, the Districts were ranked in order to identify which Districts had the highest potential. This will later be followed by selection of sites or forest patches within the two top ranking districts.

The workshop was held using a combination of both English and Swahili languages to capture all the ideas and opinions of all categories of people in the meeting. Questions were allowed after each presentation to ensure that each step in the process was well understood and a consensus reached.

### **Opening**



The Representative from the Vice President's office Division of Environment opened the one-day workshop and appreciated TFCG and MJUMITA for involving other stakeholders in the selection of the pilot sites. He commented that REDD in Tanzania is a new concept and encouraged participants to put in their all for the success of this project. He concluded by thanking the organizers and promised to participate in all the steps necessary for the implementation of the project.

## **Workshop Presentations**

### **Making REDD Work for Communities and Forest Conservation in Tanzania: Project overview and workshop objectives**

**by Charles Meshack, Executive Director, TFCG**

The aim of this presentation was to give the participants an overview of the project. Key issues:

- ✚ This is a partnership project between TFCG and MJUMITA which will be implemented in collaboration with a number of national and international organizations who have specific roles in the project namely TNRF, SUA, Valuing the Arc Project of WWF, Institute of Resource Assessment at the University of Dar es Salaam, CARE International, the Clinton Foundation, the Katoomba Group and RECOFTC
- ✚ The goal of the project is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Tanzania in ways that provide direct and equitable incentives to rural communities to conserve and manage forests sustainably.
- ✚ The project purpose is to demonstrate, at local, national and international levels, a pro-poor approach to reducing deforestation and forest degradation by generating equitable financial incentives from the global carbon market for communities that are sustainably managing or conserving Tanzanian forests at a sub-national level.
- ✚ The lifespan of the project is 5 years from September 2009 to August 2014.
- ✚ The project has 4 major outputs as presented below.
- ✚ Project location will be in one site from the Eastern Arc Mountains and the other from the Coastal Forests.
- ✚ Minimum of 50,000 ha bringing benefits to at least 25,000 people in 20 communities from REDD
- ✚ Selection of sites is critical for the success of the project and must be done in a participatory and systematic way. This is a priority activity for the inception phase.

### Comments

- ✚ The REDD project will be accepted by the community because one of its objectives is to conserve/manage the forest in a sustainable way.
- ✚ The community will be willing to participate since people are likely to benefit from conservation by selling carbon credits.

## Project outputs

Output	Detail	Implementing partner	Indicators
Output 1	<p>Establishing a community carbon cooperative which will help in Piloting carbon emission sales;</p> <p>Replicable, equitable and cost-effective models developed and tested at the group or community level for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) on village and government forest land in ways that maximize benefits to communities, forests and the nation.</p>	<p>MJUMITA with input from Sokoine University of Agriculture and Valuing the Arc on carbon monitoring and site selection, Katoomba Group/Forest Trends on site selection and engagement with the Carbon market and CARE on 'cooperative' establishment and CCBA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A self-financing carbon co-operative based on sound 'state of the art' business principles established and functioning within MJUMITA by end of project</li> <li>• REDD/ A/R revenues being channelled to at least 20 communities and covering at least 50,000 hectares of forest by end of project</li> <li>• At least 25,000 poor men, women and children report financial benefits from REDD</li> </ul>
Output 2	<p>Managing leakage</p> <p>Replicable, equitable and cost-effective models developed that are designed to reduce leakage across project sites and provide additional livelihood benefits to participating rural communities.</p>	<p>TFCG with input from RECOFTC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leakage strategies developed and implemented in and around 20 communities involved in the sale of voluntary emission reduction credits</li> <li>• Leakage strategies identify drivers of deforestation and include measures to address those drivers.</li> <li>• 150 government, project and partner staff and 200 community leaders trained in REDD / A/R, leakage strategies and climate change;</li> <li>• Increased technical backstopping and training opportunities on REDD and participatory forest management are provided over the long term to Tanzania.</li> </ul>

Output 3	<p>Project monitoring, evaluation and communication</p> <p>Monitoring, evaluation and documentation processes supported that assess the overall impact of the project at local and national levels and communication of the findings undertaken.</p>	<p>- TFCG with sub-component implemented by TNRF and with support from valuing the Arc,</p> <p>- CARE, IRA, Forest Trends and the Katoomba Group.</p>	
Output 4	<p>Advocacy at national and international levels</p> <p>Advocacy process supported at the national and international levels that promote equitable and effective REDD benefit sharing mechanisms and in particular with regard to forest managers at the community level.</p>	<p>MJUMITA with support from the Katoomba Group, CARE, TNRF and IRA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon benefit sharing agreements reached with FBD, Ministry of Finance and local governments in jointly managed forests</li> <li>• The findings of the project are directly contributing to international policy dialogue in at least three international climate change meetings relating to REDD.</li> <li>• The findings of the project have directly influenced Tanzanian policy in relation to REDD</li> </ul>

## Overview of the site selection process

by David Loserian, REDD Project Manager

This presentation gave an overview of the whole process of site selection as summarised below.

### *Pre-screening criteria*

- Presence of Eastern Arc and / or Coastal Forests
- Presence of MJUMITA or TFCG
- Avoidance of major charcoal-producing districts (to reduce risks of high opportunity cost and leakage)
- Presence of CBFM

### *Pre-screening results*

- Two coastal forest districts: Kilwa and Lindi Rural
- Twelve Eastern Arc districts: Mpwapwa, Mufindi, Kilombero, Kilosa, Morogoro rural, Kilolo, Mvomero, Kilindi, Korogwe, Lushoto, Mkinga and Muheza

### *Site selection process*

1. Refine criteria and indicators.
2. Characterise and rank pre-screened districts using criteria and indicators to short-list four districts (two from Coastal Forests and two from Eastern Arc mountains).
3. Carry out field visits and develop more detailed profiles on short-listed districts.
4. In collaboration with key stakeholders, select one Coastal Forest and one Eastern Arc District.
5. Define precisely the project area within the two districts.

### Comments

- ✚ Why was the criteria of readiness included?
  - It was explained that the criteria were based on those listed in the national REDD Framework. However, during the field exercise, communities complained that CBFM had not brought much development to them.
  - One of the steps in finding out the readiness levels is through this meeting and it will be followed by village level consultation when determining particular sites for project implementation.
  - As was done in promoting PFM, the project will start in a small area and expand after demonstrating that benefits are possible and accessible. However, it is necessary that land tenure issues are solved first.
- ✚ Where will the money from carbon credits go - central government or the community? In the central government forests, where will the benefits go?
  - Although this depends on the management agreement that binds the parties, it still remains that the principle owner of the carbon is the owner of the forest.
- ✚ Benefits from NTFPs create little incentive, under the REDD project we expect benefits to be shared 50/50. Better arrangements for REDD payments are expected.

## Carbon Forestry Projects: - Brief Introduction

by Johannes Ebeling, Katoomba Group

An overview was presented including carbon markets, credits and projects, financing sources, generation of markets via carbon projects, the feasibility of the carbon forestry projects, the kind of information necessary.

*Which carbon markets exist?*

- Compliance / regulatory markets ; Kyoto (including CDM), mainly in EU
- Forthcoming compliance markets ...USA, Japan, Australia?
- Voluntary markets - global, demand mainly EU and USA
- Carbon markets - one way of complying with emission reduction obligations (legal or voluntary)

*What are carbon credits?*

- Unit = 1 tCO<sub>2</sub>
  - CDM – Certified Emission Reduction (CER)
  - Voluntary – Verified Emission Reduction (VER)
- Emission reductions are calculated according to a carbon standard
- Projects that reduce emissions (in a developing country) can sell carbon credits to developed countries or private companies (under Kyoto, EUETS) or to companies and individuals (under voluntary markets)

*Carbon markets*

- Compliance markets rapidly growing
  - US\$ **119 billion** in 2008 (up from 64 billion in 2007)
  - Of which US\$ 21 billion through the CDM, i.e. through projects in developing countries (plus leveraged funds)
- Voluntary markets becoming very significant
  - US\$ **705 million** in 2008 (up from 330 million in 2007)
  - Very dynamic and flexible (e.g. more forest project types, different standards for different buyers), but much smaller than compliance markets

*Forestry sector in carbon markets*

- Very limited role under Kyoto
  - Only reforestation / afforestation is eligible (not conservation or forest management)
  - Only 6 CDM AR projects registered (< 1%)...
  - Forestry CDM credits excluded from EU ETS (i.e. from largest carbon markets)
- Situation is very different in voluntary markets
- REDD (or REDD Plus) could become a very important sector in future regulatory carbon markets

*Forestry in voluntary carbon markets*

- Forestry projects were the first carbon projects (before any regulatory markets existed)

- Reforestation and forest conservation still very attractive project types (the “typical” carbon project)
  - Attractive for buyers: often many community and biodiversity co-benefits
  - Higher prices for high-quality projects (standards and co-benefits)
  - Opportunities for many project types: reforestation, conservation, sustainable forest management, agro forestry...

#### REDD options

- Country or project will receive compensations for reducing emissions from deforestation
  - Probably tradable carbon credits
  - Crediting and accounting on national or project level?
  - Probably important role for projects even in national scheme

#### Key elements of carbon projects

- Additionality of project activity (must be enabled by carbon finance, not attractive otherwise)
  - Baseline emission level (i.e., without project = reference scenario)
  - Leakage (displacement of emissions by project)
  - Strategies to ensure permanence of emission reductions
  - Monitoring of project performance
- For all this: Carbon standards with approved methodologies for this project type

### Site Selection- Methodological Approach

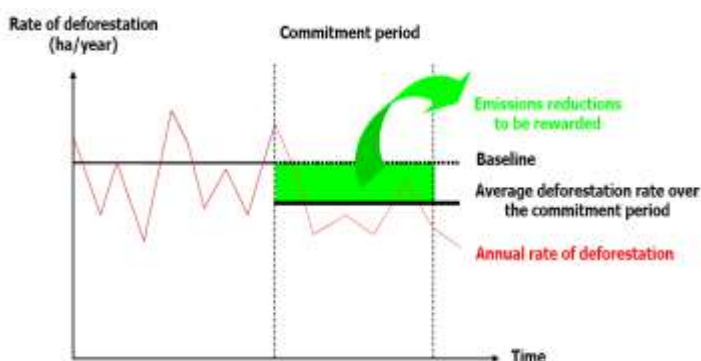
#### By Johannes Ebeling

An overview of what determines the feasibility of a REDD project was presented including potential factors that influence the generation of carbon credits and other considerations.

*Screening approach* is used to identify sites / districts with high potential for carbon credit revenue generation depending on data availability and specific context of the project

- Determine potential projects that could finance their conservation through REDD payments
- Develop a set of criteria and indicators to score potential sites regarding deforestation threat and implementation capacity
- Give weight to scoring results
- Complement with qualitative criteria

*What determines carbon credit potential of a REDD project?*



- Baseline emissions = carbon stocks x area x deforestation rate
- Sources of leakage
- Non-permanence risks
- Additionality

*What determines carbon credit potential of a REDD project? - but most importantly: lowering deforestation!*

- Are deforestation drivers well-known?
- Do capacity and resources to tackle them exist?
- Can opportunity costs be overcome?
- Are project stakeholders sufficiently well organised?

#### *Other considerations*

- Potential to generate exceptional biodiversity benefits
- Potential for poverty alleviation
- Replicability of approach in other sites or districts
- Strategic importance for stakeholders etc

#### *Screening steps*

- 1) Pre-screening to determine „eligible“ sites / districts
- 2) Applying indicators for scoring and ranking - quantitative and qualitative criteria
  - Criteria fall in 3 main categories:
    - Carbon project aspects (technical feasibility)
    - Project implementation feasibility
    - Co-benefits

3) Weighting of results for individual criteria

It is important to balance between “ideal“ and pragmatic approach

#### *Pre-screening criteria*

- Districts should be part of either Eastern Arc or Coastal Forests (aim of 1 district in each)
- Strong presence of TFCG and / or MJUMITA
- Minimum 50,000 ha overall
- Minimum of 20 communities involved overall with population of 25,000

#### *Criteria for technical carbon project feasibility*

- Baseline
- Forest area size
- Carbon density
- Leakage risks
- Biophysical (non-permanence) risks
- Additionality

#### *Criteria for feasibility of effective project implementation*

- Likelihood of effective project intervention

- Potential participatory forest management
- Single or multiple districts
- Population density
- Opportunity costs
- Implementation partners

*Criteria for Community organisation and governance (i.e. related to project implementation)*

- Strength of community organisation
- Benefit sharing mechanisms
- District-level governance

*Criteria for co-benefits*

- Biodiversity value of sites
- Potential for poverty alleviation
- Replicability

*Carbon project feasibility*

Example: Baseline

- Reference scenario to compare project performance against Mosaic deforestation, frontier deforestation, planned deforestation
- Degradation from illegal logging, firewood, planned logging usually using historical trends from reference area, e.g. last 10 years

Example: Leakage risks

- Displacing deforestation drivers rather than reducing overall pressure
- Activity shifting (e.g. small-scale conversion, fuelwood collection) or market leakage (displaced timber harvest)
- Reducing leakage: increasing agricultural productivity, woodlots, improved forest management
- Leakage accounting: monitoring, discounting factors

*Implementation feasibility*

- Likelihood of effective project intervention
  - What are drivers and under whose control? (e.g. deforestation through immigration, firewood collection)
  - Does technical capacity exist? (e.g. improving agricultural products)
  - Are proponents sufficiently organised? (community management)
- Opportunity costs
  - Does the project restrict production (agriculture, timber, jobs)
  - Subsistence agriculture vs. cash crops vs. timber
- Strength of community organisation
  - Can baseline behaviour be changed, can they tackle drivers?
  - Are joint forest management plans in place and working? Agricultural cooperatives for improving practices?

*Replicability or policy influence*



- Strategic consideration
  - Can project approach be replicated elsewhere (in the country)? e.g. common deforestation drivers or other characteristics
- Can it form policy approaches in the country?
- Could it create additional larger-scale benefits?
  - „Replicability“ could also indicate a difficult problem to tackle e.g. widespread problem in the country without history of effective strategies to tackle it.

*Operationalising criteria*

- Which criteria are applicable to the project context?
- Which indicators make sense?
  - e.g. type of forest management, types of risks (fire, population growth, precious metals)
- How should criteria be weighted? What are priorities of project partners
  - e.g. rural development aims, revenue maximisation
- Pre-screening criteria?
  - e.g. geographic restriction, certain mandates of proponents

## APPLICATION OF CRITERIA FOR SHORT-LISTING THE HIGHEST POTENTIAL DISTRICTS WITHIN EASTERN ARC MOUNTAINS AND COASTAL FORESTS

by Sara Namirembe, Katoomba Incubator East and Southern Africa

The presentation outlined how criteria were applied to shortlist four potential districts based on information from District/National census for participatory forest management - JFM & CBFM, District profiles, Consultation with stakeholders, CABS CI 2000, and the TRAFFIC Report on forestry governance.

**Compelling baseline** - based on 1990 to 2000 district-level deforestation rates

### Scoring:

- 3= Annual deforestation rate > 2%
- 2 = Annual deforestation rate 0.5-2%
- 1= Annual deforestation rate < 0.5%

**Forest size** – aimed at achieving project objective > 50,000 ha

### Scoring:

- 3 = >100,000 ha
- 2 = 50,000-100,000 ha
- 1 = < 50,000 ha

**CBFM average block size**

- 3 = > 2000 ha
- 2 = 700-2000 ha
- 1 = < 700 ha

**JFM average block size**

- 3 = > 5000 ha
- 2 = 1000-5000 ha
- 1 = < 1000 ha

**Carbon Density**

- 3 = > 20,000 ha of evergreen forest
- 2 = 5,000 -20,000 ha of evergreen forest
- 1 = < 5,000 ha ever-green

**Leakage risk**

- 3 = DD driver localized and exerting low pressure
- 2 = DD driver mobile, but exerting low pressure or vice versa
- 1 = DD driver mobile and exerting high pressure

**Opportunity cost**

- 3= DD gains outweighed by potential incentives from the REDD project
- 2= DD gains just offset by potential incentives from the REDD project
- 1= DD gains greater than potential incentives from the REDD project

**Fire risk**

- 3= Fire threat is low or absent
- 2 = Fire is the second-biggest DD driver
- 1 = Fire is the top DD driver

**CBFM**

- 3 = Bylaws approved by village assembly; Management plan all approved by district
- 2 = Bylaws approved by village assembly; some management plans approved by district
- 1 = Bylaws approved by village assembly; Management plan not approved by district

### **JFM**

- 3 = VNRC / VEC formed; Bylaws approved by village assembly; JFM agreement signed
- 2 = VNRC / VEC formed; Bylaws approved by village assembly; JFM agreement not signed
- 1 = VNRC / VEC formed; Bylaws not approved by village assembly; JFM not agreement signed

### **Criteria not scored at this stage**

Criterion	Reason
Governance	Information was not easily accessible
Biodiversity	Already addressed in the TFCG pre screening exercise
Potential replicability	More relevant at selection of forest patches
Single District	More relevant at selection of forest patches
Presence of strong implementation partners	More relevant at selection of forest patches
Poverty levels, population densities and benefit sharing	More relevant at selection of forest patches

### Comments

- I. Having more than one partner in the project area needs to be followed up to determine who is doing what in order to avoid overlap of activities.
- II. Governance:- The DFO Liwale district believed there was good governance of natural resources. However, the team agreed that the issues of good governance are better looked at during project implementation at site level
- III. Deforestation rates: - The rate of deforestation in Kilolo seems to be way out of range. According to participants who have been working in Kilosa e.g., WWF, the facts and figures of the rate of deforestation in Kilosa are also debatable! It was concluded that the deforestation rate in Kilolo and Kilosa is not so much different.

**Appendix 2. Scoring and ranking of short-listed districts by stakeholders in the Feb 24<sup>th</sup> workshop in Dar es Salaam.**

District	Total forest area (ha)	Bas -ln	Forst area o' PA	Ev-gr'n forst o' PA	CBFM area	CBFM status	Av. CBFM patch size	JFM area	JFM status	Av JFM patch size	Lkg risk	Bio-phys risk	Opp cost	Biodiv status	Presence of other partners
Kilolo	88,300	4.8	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	Finland tree planting, technoserve agric markets AGA KHAN, LIFA agric, ACTION AID - agric, WWF - PFM; CLINTON FOUNDATION, FINLAND -PFM DANIDA - PFM, FAO - agric, AGA KHAN - agric, GEF/WWF - biodiv.
Kilosa	464,100	0.2	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	
Liwale	454,000	0.2	3	2	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	
Lindi Rural	337,000	0.3	3	3	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	

*Abbreviated text:* Bas-ln – baseline; Forst area o' PA = Forest area outside protected area; Ev-gr'n forst o' PA – evergreen forest outside protected area; Av. – Average; Lkg – leakage; Bio-phys – biophysical; Opp cost – opportunity cost; Biodiv - biodiversity

**Appendix 3 Participant List for the Site Selection Workshop (24th february 2010), Regence Park Hotel, Dar es Salaam**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Contact/email</b>	<b>District/Country</b>
1	Athman Mtimbwa	Male	MJUMITA Representative	MJUMITA	784506469	Kilwa, Tanzania
2	Rehema Milanzi	Female	MJUMITA Representative	Liwale District	787037556	Liwale, Tanzania
3	Sebastian Malisa	Male	DFO	Kilosa DC	785634404	Kilosa, Tanzania
4	Theron Brown	Male	Technical Advisor	MJUMITA	788183309	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
5	Cassian Sianga	Male	Coordinator	TNRF	756960496	Arusha, Tanzania
6	Jessica Campese	Female	Representative	IUCN	764889998	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
7	Heidi Risset	Female	Researcher	University of Oslo	683027852	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
8	Johannes Ebeling	Male	Advisor	Katoomba Group Incubator		Kampala, Uganda
9	Charles Meshack	Male	Executive Director	TFCG	Box 23410 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
10	David Loserian	Male	Project Manager - REDD	TFCG	Box 23410 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
11	Rahima Njaidi	Male	Executive Director	MJUMITA	Box 21522 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
12	Nike Doggart	Female	Technical Advisor	TFCG	Box 23410 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
13	Sara Namirembe	Female	Coordinator	Katoomba Group	25 Friendship Road.	Kampala, Uganda
14	Professor S. Mwakalila	Male	Coordinator	Valuing the Arc - WWF	0784387659 Smwakalila@wwftz.org	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

15	George Kafumu	Male	REDD Task Force	VPO - DoE	Box 5380 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
16	Emmanuel Lyimo	Male	M and E Officer	TFCG	Box 23410 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
17	Bettie Luwuge	Female	Capacity Building Officer	MJUMITA	Box 21522 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
18	Nassoro Mzui	Male	District Executive Director	Liwale District	Box 23 Liwale	Liwale, Tanzania
19	Masawanga yahaya	Male	District Executive Director	Lindi District	Box 328 Lindi	Lindi, Tanzania
20	Kennedy Ayare	Male	Accountant	MJUMITA	Box 21522 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
21	Leneth Moto	Female	MJUMITA Representative	Kilolo District	764566342	Kilolo, Tanzania
22	Dr. Suzana Augustino	Female	Lecturer	Sokoine University of agriculture	Box 3014 Morogoro	Morogoro, Tanzania
23	Susan Chombo	Female	Researcher	University of Oslo		Norway
24	Peter Sumbi	Male	Forest programme Officer	WWF		Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
25	Abeid Mohamed	Male	Driver	MJUMITA	Box 21522 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
26	Alex Lowasary	Male	Driver	WWF	784700094	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania