



Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania Summary of progress between September 2010 to February 2011



Progress towards the project's goal has been made both at a technical level in terms of developing key elements of the REDD project design document and on the ground in terms of identifying and beginning to implement strategies to address deforestation.

Achievements during this reporting period:

- Village land use plans were developed by six villages with a population of 10,710;
- 13 villages resolved long-standing boundary conflicts;
- Four village forest reserves were established;
- 26 villages developed participatory strategies to address deforestation;
- Land cover classification was completed for the Lindi and Kilosa Project Sites;
- a social impact assessment was carried out for the Lindi site;
- comments were provided on the Draft National REDD strategy.

About 'Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania'

This 5 year partnership project was launched in September 2009 between the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) and Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA).

The aim 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 communities to conserve and manage forests sustainably.

The project is piloting REDD in two high biodiversity sites. One site is in Lindi Rural District in Lindi Region and includes areas of Coastal Forest. The other site is in Kilosa District in Morogoro Region and includes areas of Eastern Arc Mountain forest.

This summary aims to provide a concise overview of progress.

Output 1: Progress towards the development of replicable, equitable and cost-effective models 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.

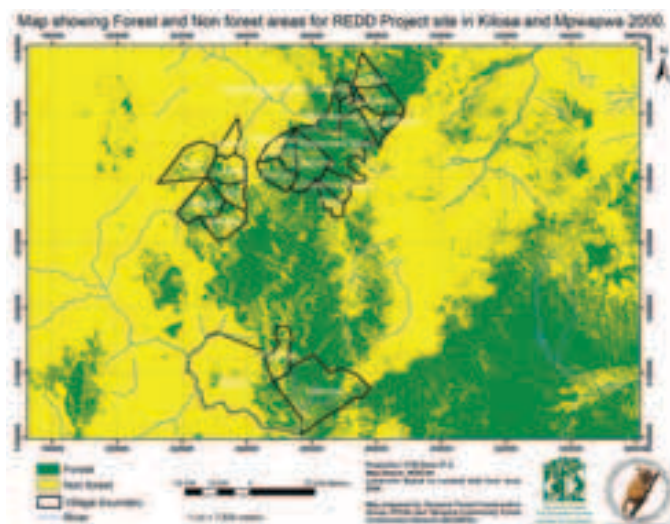
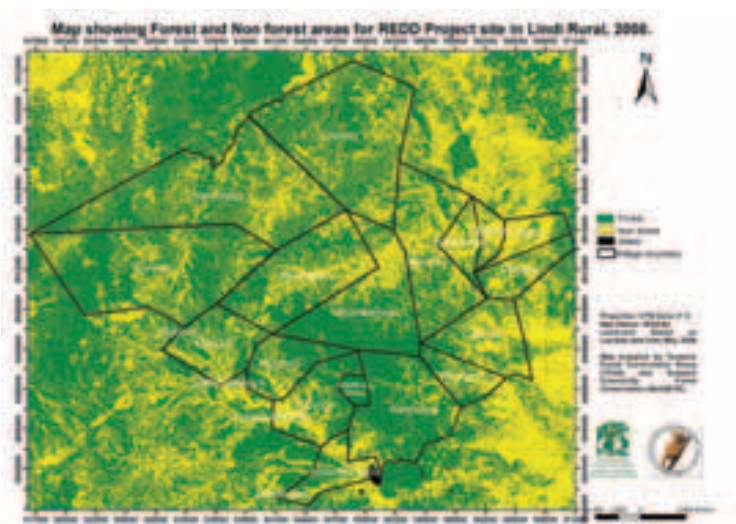


Carbon monitoring Officer, Baraka Samweli with community members in one of 500 ground-truthing points. At least 1000 additional ground truthing points were assessed using high resolution google images.

Developing a project design document for the Voluntary Carbon Standard

Over the last six months our remote sensing team have been carefully analysing Landsat 5, SPOT and PALSAR images and carrying out ground-truthing in order to develop land-cover classifications for the two sites and their reference regions. The team have faced and overcome various technical hurdles including dealing with cloud cover and shadow in the images; seasonal changes in vegetation; and distinguishing between forest and fallow areas. Classification of both landscapes has now been achieved to 85 % accuracy level.

Maps of the villages in the two project areas



Developing an equitable, well-governed benefit sharing mechanism

Consultation was carried out with representatives from 92 of MJUMITA's networks during the MJUMITA annual forum on the design of the carbon enterprise and the benefit sharing mechanism. Four community networks involving 13 villages have been formulated in Lindi and training has been provided to 149 community leaders on good governance. MJUMITA is designing a participatory governance monitoring scheme based on experiences from governance monitoring in Namibia.

Integrating social and environmental safeguards

The project plans to apply for validation by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Project standards. This provides a framework for integrating environmental and social safeguards into REDD projects. As part of developing the project design document for CCBA, the project consulted with stakeholder groups in 26 villages. This was followed by a landscape level meeting in Lindi to finalise the social impact assessment.



Representatives from 13 villages and from local government participate in the social impact assessment workshop in Lindi.



Focus group discussions on agriculture in Ibingu Village.

Output 2: Progress towards the development of replicable, equitable and cost-effective models designed to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and to reduce leakage across project sites in ways that build capacity of communities and other stakeholders.

26 villages have developed participatory strategies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and improve livelihoods. These strategies form the basis for the activities that are now being undertaken by the project to support communities to reduce deforestation.

As part of the implementation of these strategies:

- 4 villages have demarcated village forest reserves and prepared management plans and by-laws covering 4628 ha in Kilosa and 1873 ha in Lindi.
- Six villages have prepared village land use plans;
- 3968 women and men have participated in awareness raising events on forest conservation;
- 46 teachers have been trained in environmental education;
- 50 households have adopted fuel efficient stoves;
- Security of land tenure has been enhanced by resolving boundary conflicts involving 13 villages.
- Farmers have provided recommendations on activities to support improved agriculture.



The project also seeks to build the capacity of communities, government and community based organisations to support REDD in the longer term. In keeping with this strategy:

- 20 local government staff in Lindi were trained on REDD;
- a training manual for District level training events was finalised and is posted on the project's web page;
- two Central Government staff have been trained in social impact assessment in the context of REDD.

A feasibility study and proposal to support a long-term training programme on REDD and participatory forest management based at the FBD's Forestry Training Institute of OIMotonyi is still under consideration by development partners.



Land use planning in Dodoma Isanga. Photo by Hassan Chikira



Training on environmental education for primary school teachers in Kilosa. Photo by Elisha Pallangyo.

Output 3: Progress towards monitoring, evaluation and documentation processes that assess the overall impact of the project at local and national levels and communications of the findings.

The project has been continuing with the implementation of its monitoring, evaluation and communication plan. Through household surveys; knowledge, attitudes and practices surveys; threat reduction assessment and botanical surveys, key elements of the baseline survey have been implemented. Botanical surveys identified populations of 9 Eastern Arc endemic plant species within the Kilosa landscape; and 12 Coastal Forest endemic species in the Lindi landscape

The project continues to collaborate with various research projects including the CIFOR-led Global Comparative Study on REDD and has been selected by five of the CCIAM-financed research projects for inclusion in their work.

The projects plans, results and lessons learned have been communicated using the following means:

- 2000 copies of the Arc journal and Komba with project information,
- 1500 copies of leaflets about the project,
- 385 T-Shirts printed and distributed in Lindi and Kilosa
- One e news article in the TNRF e-news,
- Regular updates have been made to the project web page,
- Two local radio programmes,
- Two national-level radio programmes,
- Two television programmes,
- One PAC meeting;
- Presentations at nine multi-stakeholder meetings;
- Field visits by 18 official visitors.
- Participation in the UNFCCC CoP 16 Meeting in Cancun.

Output 4: Progress towards advocacy process that have been supported by the project 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.

Through meetings, media coverage and production of printed materials the project has been promoting a more equitable approach to REDD with a particular focus on the integration of safeguards and ensuring that communities have the right to access REDD revenues from village lands.

The project team coordinated the development of a joint response to Tanzania's RPP. The joint statement highlighted a number of critical issues including the issue of safeguards. Eight NGOs included their logos on the statement. A one-page flier summarising the five key recommendations from civil society was circulated by e-mail to members of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Council and to the National REDD Task Force prior to their review of the Tanzania RPP. The recommendations were also printed and circulated widely including during the FCPF Council meeting.

The MJUMITA and TFCG Executive Directors, the Project Manager and the Carbon Enterprise Coordinator participated in the UNFCCC COP 16 in Cancun in November / December 2010. The TFCG Executive Director made a presentation about REDD in Tanzania and about the project at a packed side event. The MJUMITA Executive Director participated in a meeting with CARE and CCBA looking at national standards and safeguards in relation to REDD.

For more information about the project please visit <http://www.tfcg.org/makingReddWork.html>
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