



Perspective, from policy, Practice and Academia in Tanzania

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Tanzania
Forest
Conservation
Group

Outline...

- What programmes/projects and policies are delivering CCD?
- How have they been designed and who was involved?
- How are these working on the ground?
- Are there any particular opportunities, barriers and/or limits to design and implementation of such programmes/projects in your country?
- What does a favourable policy environment for CCD and benefit sharing look like?
- What are the current opportunities and gaps presented by policy for CCD?
- What evidence do we have the CCD is an appropriate or legitimate approach to development in your country?
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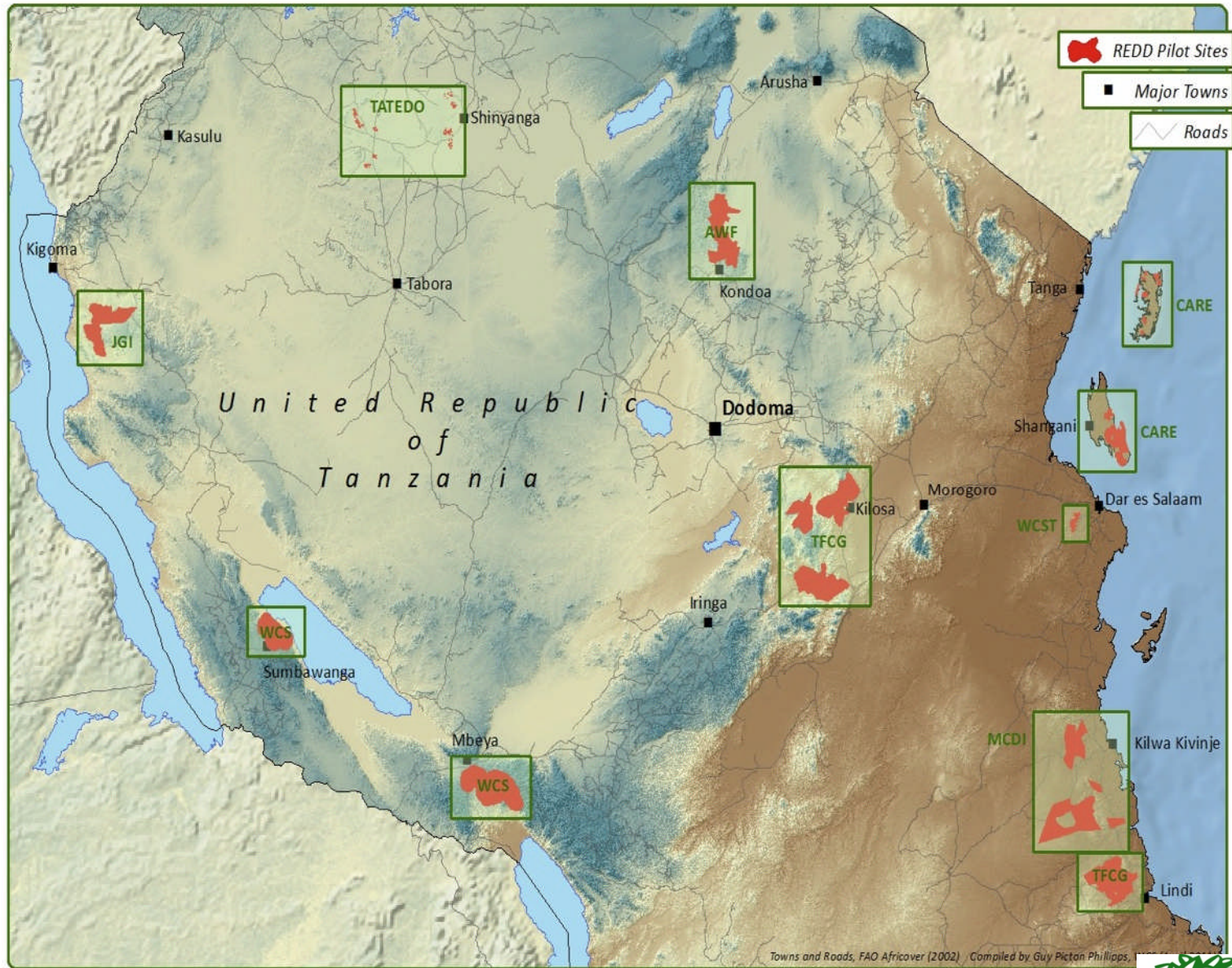


Policy, laws, strategies/programmes /projects...



- Forest Policy 1998
- Forest Act 2002
- Environment Management Policy
- Environment Management Act
- Village Land Policy
- Village Land Act 1999
- Land Act 1999
- Draft National Climate Change Draft
- National Adaptation Programme of Action – NAPA
- National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction - MKUKUTA
- Draft National REDD+ Strategy
- UNREDD Programme
- REDD Pilot Projects (9)
- Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation- CCIAM.
- National Forest Monitoring and Assessment

REDD pilot projects location...



CCD - Tanzania's Perspective



How have they been designed?

NGO organises debate on clean environment

By Guardian Reporter

POLICY Forum, a non-governmental organisation, is to organise a debate on the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and

jump-start REDD activities. Additionally, according to the statement, Tanzania had made efforts to move forward with making strategic policy decisions and developing institutional arrangements for addressing REDD.

In 2009, a National REDD Task Force was formed

equitably. Many lessons learnt should be considered and past experiences built upon so as to avoid significant levels of risk. In short, it is possible to get REDD right, but it is equally possible that REDD could go wrong.

The statement noted that to



Recommendations from Tanzanian Civil Society Organisations for Tanzania's National REDD Strategy

Recommendations:

- The National REDD Strategy express support for a nested approach.
- The National REDD Strategy recognize that most unreserved forests in mainland Tanzania are on village land and that villages should have ownership over the carbon REDD benefits derived from reduced deforestation on their lands.
- The National REDD Strategy stipulate that community groups, civil societies for their efforts to reduce deforestation in government forest reserves.
- The National REDD Strategy stipulate that community groups, civil societies and private sector should be represented on the National REDD Task Force.
- The National REDD Strategy include a commitment to adopt and implement National REDD Community and Biodiversity Safeguards to complement World Bank safeguards.

REDD in Tanzania
Tanzania has wisely started to implement REDD readiness pilot projects before finalizing national REDD policy and institutional arrangements. The rationale for this is to use lessons learnt and findings from pilot projects to inform policy makers in developing a comprehensive national REDD strategy. We recommend that project findings and lessons learnt in the first year of pilot projects be incorporated into the National REDD Strategy. This note sets out the key findings which we believe could help strengthen Tanzania's ability to deliver REDD in an equitable, effective and efficient way.

Civil society organisations in Tanzania, including Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), Tanzania Forest Network (INJUMITA), Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF), Mpingo Conservation Society (MCS), Wildlife Tanzania, African Wildlife Foundation, and the Jane Goodall Institute (GIZ), CARE Tanzania, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Tanzania Traditional Energy



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How are these working on the ground?



Are there any particular opportunities, barriers and/or limit?

- High Transaction costs of REDD (funding)
- Will REDD benefits offset the opportunity costs of conserving the forest?
- How do you address leakage?
- What is the right methodology?
- There are many drivers of deforestation – how do you find alternatives to all drivers?
- There are competing agendas (eg. Kilimo Kwanza)
- How do you adequately and fairly inform communities about REDD?
- REDD payments will take time before it reaches communities
- Communities have high expectations about REDD funds
- Poor gender equity
- Lack of institutional capacity
- Lack of Cost and benefit sharing mechanism



Perspective



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What does a favourable policy environment for CCD and benefit sharing look like?

...



- Decentralization
- The freedom of media

What are the current opportunities and gaps presented by policy for CCD?.....



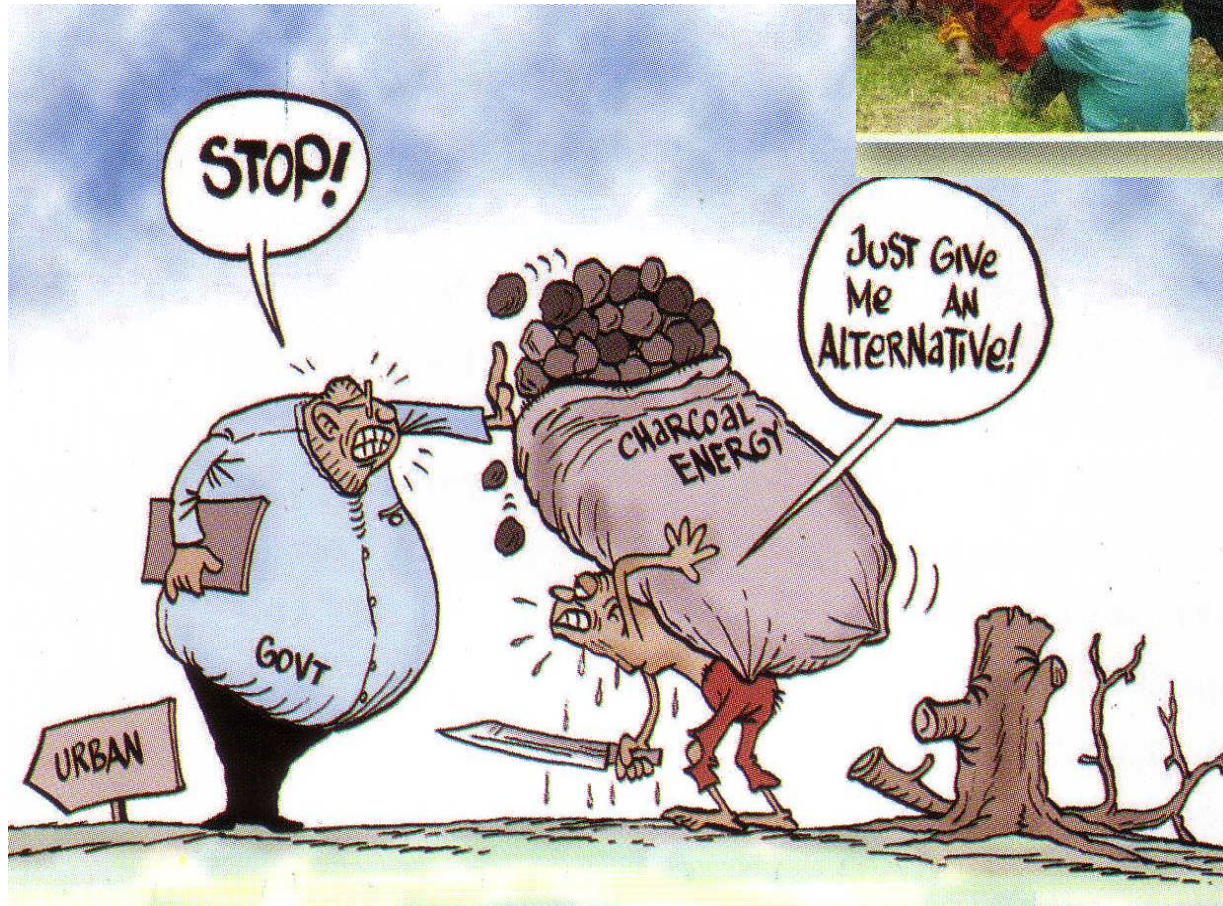
- Decentralization
- Poor law enforcement.
- The freedom of media
- Disconnect between policy and implementation.
- There is high priority (Education, Water, Health and Agriculture) vs other sectors

Policy Matters...



- Secure and strengthen land tenure at the community level and ensure that carbon tenure is tied to land tenure
- Benefits, including income, of REDD+ must reach communities directly. The financing mechanism would benefit from being more clear should be structured in a way that will favor communities.
- Tanzania should prioritize and commit to adopting high social and environmental safeguards that are monitored and regulated.
- There should be clear regulations on benefit sharing and management agreements between communities and government.
- There needs to be more involvement from other sectors so as to not have conflicting policies and agendas.
- Civil society should be involved in the decision making process

Conclusion



CCD – Tanzania's Perspective