

# STATUS OF REDD READINESS IN TANZANIA

**R. Otsyina, F. Kilahama, G. Kamwenda  
and A. Nashanda.**

# Outline

- Background – forest resource endowment
  - Current situation on deforestation and degradation.
  - Policy and institutional framework.
- REDD readiness initiatives (readiness plan).
- Steps towards establishing a REDD strategy and issues to be addressed.
- Conclusion

# The Tanzania Forest Resource Base

- Tanzania has about 33.5 million hectares of forests and woodlands that constitute 38% of the total land area in the mainland.
  - About 12.5 million hectares as forest reserves
  - 83,000 hectares of industrial plantations
  - 1.6 million hectares of strategic forests such as water catchment and mangroves owned and managed by the central and local governments
  - 19 million ha on general lands.

# Deforestation and Degradation.

- Deforestation in Tanzania is estimated at a rate of 91,200 ha per annum (FAO & MNRT).
- Drivers of deforestation and degradation.
  - agricultural expansion.
  - livestock grazing.
  - wild fires.
  - unsustainable utilization of wood resources.
  - illegal mining.
  - pit sawing & illegal harvesting for building materials.
  - firewood and charcoal making.

# Policy environment

- Macro and micro policies objectives are to:
  - Promote poverty reduction and improved livelihoods for all Tanzanians;
  - Ensure sustainable supply of forest products and services by maintaining sufficient forest area under effective management;
  - Increase employment and foreign exchange earnings through sustainable forest-based industrial development and trade;
  - Ensure ecosystem stability through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility; and
  - Enhance national capacity to manage and develop the forest sector in collaboration with other stakeholders

The National Forest Programme (NFP) provides the framework for implementation of the forest policy at national and local levels.

# Key challenges

- Inadequate technical capacity for forest assessments and data management
- Weak law enforcement especially at local levels
- Undefined ownership of large areas of forest lands and general lands
- Inadequate financing of the forest sector
- Inadequate human resources at district and ministry levels.

# REDD READINESS PROCESS

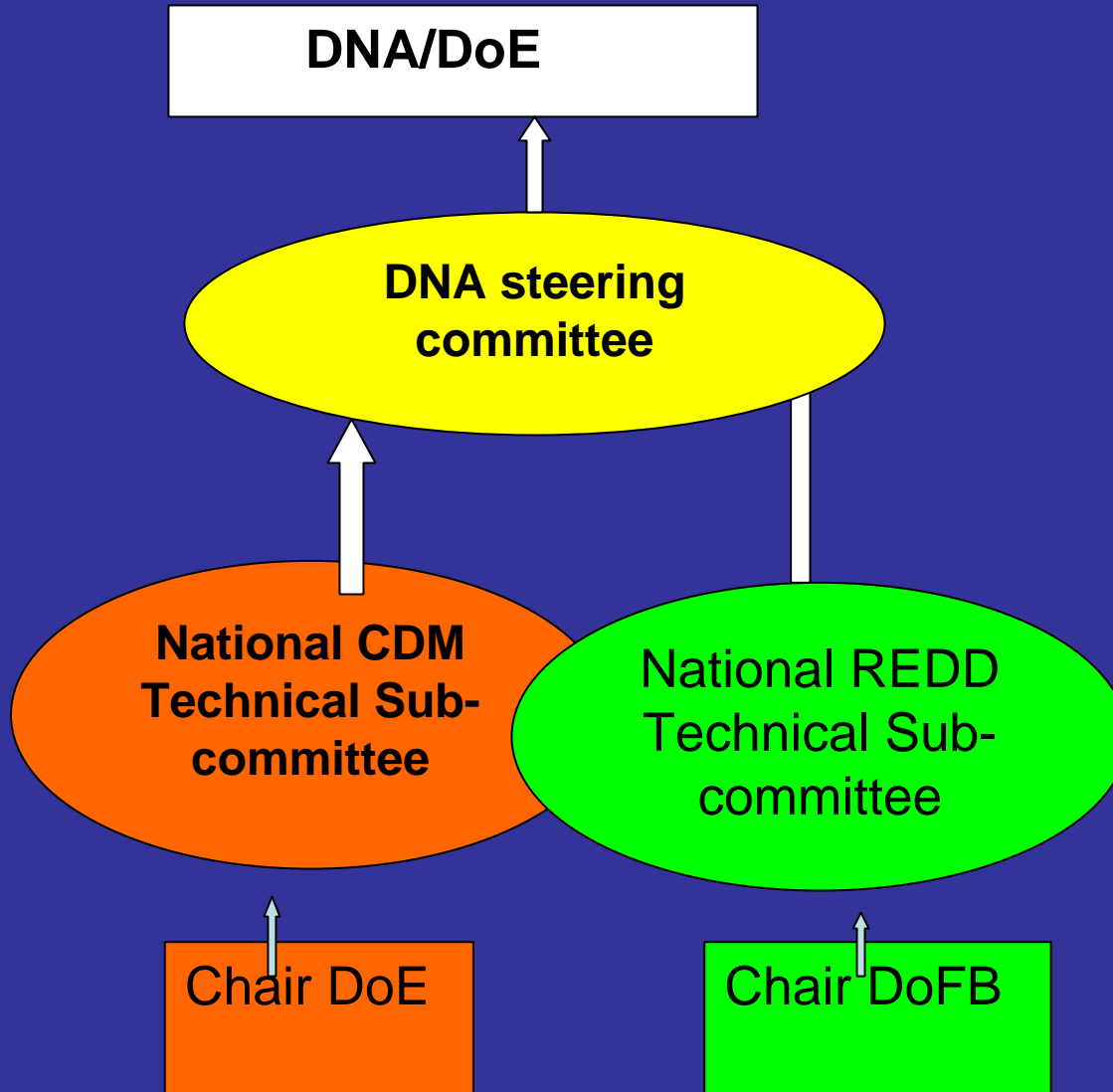
- **Requirements for REDD Readiness**

- favourable policy environment which favours implementation of REDD programmes and encourages poor people to participate effectively;
- a conducive institutional setup for decision making and information flow;
- adequate physical and human capacity at all levels to effectively assess carbon in all pools and measure changes and leakages;
- clear and transparent incentive sharing mechanisms put in place;
- and a financial management system established for flawless funds flow to beneficiaries and stakeholders.

- **Awareness on REDD created.**
  - Many people are becoming more aware of REDD
- **Institutional framework for REDD implementation.**



# Proposed National Carbon Coordination Structure



# Current status of preparedness

- **Participatory Forest Management Experiences**

- Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) approaches introduced.
- Currently, about 11 - 13% of forests on general lands are being managed through PFM approaches.

Participatory Forest Management (PFM) programmes involving local communities provide valuable opportunities for REDD

- **Forest monitoring and implementation**
  - A National Forest Database (NAFOBEDA) has been established to district levels.
  - A National Forest Resource Assessment and Monitoring (NAFORMA) an initiative between the FAO and FBD is about to be initiated in 2008.

These will provide the tools to monitor REDD strategy and programme implementation at national and community levels.

- **Case Studies and Lessons Learnt.**

- The Think Global Act Local projects provide valuable lessons
- Simple methodology for measuring carbon storage in community forests has been developed.
- Community-based monitoring systems which reduce transaction and management costs have also been developed
- The local communities are easily capable of mitigating carbon in a variety of ways through better management of existing forest, provided that they will benefit financially through the sale of the resulting carbon credits.

## • **Capacity Development**

- **Human and physical capacities for assessments of carbon, development of carbon projects, monitoring and evaluation of carbon increments as well as leakages, certification and reporting has been identified as a major limitation to REDD implementation at national and local community levels**
- **Training required at National, district and local Levels:**
  - **Training in forest inventories and assessments including the use of GIS, satellite image analysis, remote sensing, mapping and database development and management.**
  - **collection and assessment of social and development information.**
  - **Support for the development of physical infrastructure.**

# Steps Towards Establishment of a National REDD Strategy and programme.

- Carbon trading concept note has been developed by the ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) developed .
- Consultations among stakeholders at the national level to identify roles and responsibilities and to agree on fundamental principles of REDD.
- Identification of areas of implementation: PFM approach provides a good entry point for REDD.
- Degradation hotspots will be identified for initial demonstrations

- **Development of the REDD Strategy.**
  - a strategy to provide a common framework for effective coordination and implementation.
- **What will it address? Key issues:**
  - Institutional Set- up and Co-ordination of REDD issues at national and local levels
  - Financing mechanisms and sharing of incentives.
  - Strategies and modalities for promotion and awareness creation on REDD
  - Modalities for REDD information development and dissemination
  - Facilitation of communities for effective Participatory Forest Resources Management
  - Modalities for increased private sector and community participation
  - Training and human resources capacity building in all aspects of project development, management and certification.
  - Forest law compliance and good governance
  - Mechanisms to ensure inter-sectoral coordination and complementarity
  - Research and technology development
  - Planning, monitoring and evaluation at community and national levels
  - Data base management and information sharing
  - Certification mechanisms and procedures

- **Establishment of pilot REDD Demonstrations**

- Strategic REDD demonstrations or pilots areas are being planned to cover the major ecological zones (miombo, coastal forests, mangroves, alpine forests, etc ) and major forest ownership and management situations.
- will provide learning opportunities, resources assessment methodologies, monitoring and assessment of carbon and leakages, incentive sharing mechanisms, social & economic data collection and analysis as well as issues likely to influence implementation of REDD.



# Conclusion

- Counting on our forest resources, the high rates of deforestation and degradation, especially on general lands, and the institutionalisation of PFM initiatives, Tanzania is well placed for REDD.
- The REDD readiness process has been initiated and gaining momentum.
- Good support from Government through the DoE and MNRT and development partners such as the Royal Norwegian Embassy, the WB and FAO.

We are sure to be REDD ready for post 2012.