



Proceedings from Meeting on Climate Change and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) in Tanzania and East Africa

Convened by ForumCC and Tanzania Forest Conservation Group

Dar es Salaam International Conference Centre (DICC)

30th to 31st March 2010

Executive Summary

Climate change is a reality of the current times. It is a global challenge that is negatively impacting poor communities, especially those in Africa, depriving them of their livelihoods and undermining efforts to achieve development. Civil society Organizations (CSOs) in various African countries including Tanzania have organized themselves to advocate for viable interventions to address the challenges of climate change. The ForumCC in collaboration with the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) organized a two-day meeting in Dar es Salaam March 30th to 31st with over 120 participants from CSOs, professional organizations, bilateral agencies and government representatives from the East African region.

The meeting provided a platform for stakeholders to share information and reflect on the outcomes of the COP15¹ climate change conference in Copenhagen last December, and chart out ways of strengthening advocacy by CSOs for enhanced climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.

It was also an opportunity for revisiting the processes of CSO participation in the UNFCCC² as the meeting discussed a number of issues such as REDD³, adaptation strategies, government efforts on climate change, and CSO initiatives in engaging leaders and communities in Africa to address climate change impacts. The forum noted the urgent need for action to protect vulnerable communities and environments in the region and the primary responsibility of rich industrialized nations for causing the problem. The USA alone accounts for over 30% of the world's green house gas emissions over the last century. At the same time the meeting recognized the integral role of the developed countries in providing resources and technology to mitigate climate change impact and assist with adaptation efforts.

The meeting reiterated the inadequacies of the non-binding Copenhagen Accord, took note of wavering political and financial commitment from governments and the international community, and resolved to sustain CSO advocacy and capacity strengthening on climate change issues at community and leadership levels. Participants repeatedly underscored the need for a united voice from Africa that would ensure fairness in addressing the climate change crisis and secure a sustainable future particularly for poor nations.

Whereas the meeting observed a number of opportunities globally and nationally such as the increasing availability of funding, relevant technologies and resource potentials (e.g. human, land, etc...), as well as support from development partners and governments to REDD and other processes, a number of challenges still hamper climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts at the levels of policy, capacity, and community as highlighted in the following sections.

ForumCC in collaboration with TFCG organized a two day meeting that involved over 120 representatives⁴ from CSOs from Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda to review the UNFCCC CoP15, and to discuss the implications and way forward for CSO engagement in the climate debate. The meeting had two major objectives which were:

¹ 15th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC

² UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

³ REDD – Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

⁴ See Appendix 1: List of Participants

- To provide information and sensitize stakeholders from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania on UNFCCC CoP15 outcomes and progress to date;
- To develop a way forward for civil society on engagement on climate change mitigation and adaptation including REDD;

In order to meet these objectives, there were several discussion topics aimed at providing a clearer picture on the subject as well as presentations. During the sessions a panel of local experts briefed the audience on the key outcomes in the Copenhagen Accord and what it means for the future of the UNFCCC, land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) (including REDD), emission reduction targets, technology transfer and adaptation. These topics triggered discussions by the participants and increased their understanding of the issues.

About the Tanzania Civil Society Forum on Climate Change (ForumCC)

ForumCC (the Tanzanian Civil Society Forum on Climate Change) – is an association of civil society organisations committed to work on climate change in their own programmes as well as through advocacy. It brings together development and environment organizations, those with technical skills and those with a delivery and advocacy focus. This combination of organisations is important to ensure effective engagement of civil society that draws on the range of skills and perspectives of different organisations, such as linking the research groups with those that can use research findings for advocacy. The Forum was formalized in October 2009, and received funding of 156,200 GBP from DFID for its first year of operations.

About the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG)

The Tanzania Forest Conservation Group is a national non-governmental organization whose mission is to conserve and restore the biodiversity of globally important forests in Tanzania for the benefit of the present and future generations. This is achieved through capacity building, advocacy, research, community development and protected area management, in ways that are sustainable and foster participation, co-operation and partnership. TFCG and MJUMITA have been awarded five years of funding by the Embassy of Norway to implement a project called “Making REDD work for the community and forest conservation in Tanzania”.

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Workshop Proceedings

DAY 1

30 March 2010

Day 1 Objective: To provide information and sensitize stakeholders from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania on UNFCCC CoP15 outcomes and progress to date;

Welcoming Remarks from the Conveners

The meeting was opened by Charles Meshack (TFCG) and Marc Wegerif (Oxfam the ForumCC Assistant Convener representing Euster Kibona, the ForumCC Convener). They welcomed the participants and set the scene for the participants from within and outside the country and notified them that the meeting was a joint effort between TFCG and ForumCC. They clearly explained the rationale for the meeting as a follow up of the CoP15 in December 2009 in Copenhagen and a chance to debate CoP15's implications for Tanzania and East Africa. In their words, "we expected a 'fair, ambitious, and binding deal' but it is largely recognized that this goal was not achieved at Copenhagen. It is important to look at the outcomes and understand how they might help or have negative impacts, especially to understand what this means for our countries and the communities we work with.

Officiating Remarks from the key note speaker

The Guest of Honor for the meeting was Mr. Evarist Nashanda on behalf of Dr. Felician Kilahama, the Director of Forest and Beekeeping at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), .

In a nutshell, he took this as an honor for Tanzania to host this international workshop here in Dar es Salaam and welcomed international participants from Kenya and Uganda.

He insisted in his speech that we all need to work hard together in this workshop, to understand and be able to act on the opportunities and challenges of REDD+ and climate change more broadly.

Mr. Nashanda explained that the meeting will be reviewing the outcomes and impacts of CoP15 and trying to clarify the way forward. The adverse impact of climate change on environment, human health, food security, human settlement, economic activities, natural resources and physical infrastructure will impact the region substantially. Some of the open and clear impacts of climate change include the submerging of small islands, an increase of malaria and other disease incidences, and glacial melting on Mount Kilimanjaro, to mentioned just a few. Severe impacts can be seen in all sectors, the most threatened ones being the health sector, agricultural, forest and general environmental sectors.

He then emphasized the paramount need for mitigation and adaptation. Forests are important sinks for carbon and developing countries are custodians of the forests and their efforts need to be recognized. However, deforestation and forest degradation contributes

about 18% of global GHG, so it was agreed at CoP in Bali (2007) that REDD should be included in post-Kyoto mitigation regime (after 2012) and that an internally approved forest-based system for carbon credits should be in place after 2012.

Discussions on the Copenhagen conference are now critical because an agreement has not been reached and we are already quickly approaching CoP16 in 2010. We need to understand and plan together.

He was also glad to learn also that future activities under ForumCC will be discussed and planned to enable CSOs to engage actively and effectively in all initiatives that will lead to the preparations of the COP16 in Mexico sometime later this year. Today our expectation is that the workshop will help participants to understand what happened after CoP15. This is quite a good platform for CSOs because once you have information well shared, it is then easy to advocate for the necessary changes and step forward.

For all participants coming to Dar es Salaam and Tanzania for the first time, please feel welcome during your visit and have some time to go to historical places like Bagamoyo and Zanzibar.

After the remarks, he declared the meeting on climate change and REDD officially open.

Session 1

Background to CoP15

Presenter: Cassian Sianga, Tanzania Natural Resource Forum

Main topics debated at CoP15

Summary of processes for debate and decision making under UN FCCC

Civil society engagement at CoP15

Question and Discussion

The goal of this presentation was to give the background of the CoP15 meeting, including the role of Tanzania and CSOs. The Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF) participated as an observer in the Climate Change meeting in Copenhagen.

This was the 15th major meeting to make international decisions about climate change through UNFCCC which took place in Copenhagen, Denmark. UNFCCC refers to the international treaty to discuss solution to climate change since 1994 with 193 partner countries. CoP refers to the Conference of Parties, the highest decision making body of the UNFCCC. CoP makes follow ups on progress towards climate change decisions. Its Secretariat is made up of states that signed UNFCCC. For more information please visit.
<http://unfccc.int>

Key discussion areas included:

- Emissions reductions: How much will developed countries agree to reduce CO2? UNFCCC suggests 25 – 40% by 2020 and 80 – 85 % by 2050. Critiques say this is unrealistic.
- Financing: Rich countries expected to support poorer countries with funds for adaptation and mitigation because they contributed more to climate change, developing countries call for hundreds of billions.

- Technology transfer: Spread clean-energy technology to help solve global climate change. Negotiations are on how best to support transfer of these technologies and related resources to developing countries
- REDD “Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation” means rich countries pay poor countries for forest conservation.
- Adaptation: Climate will change even if we’re successful now at mitigation, we need to adapt and East Africa is among most vulnerable regions.
- Enforcement: Kyoto agreement has not worked. A new treaty needs to define penalties that can be enforced.

Tanzania Government at CoP15: To negotiate international debates and to observe proceedings of the meeting;

Civil society engagement: TNRF had observer status and was also part of the TFCG-MJUMITA project on REDD. The display booth secured by TNRF was shared by government, universities and the news media. One of the achievements was that we managed to send information back home.

Challenges:

- Difficult to coordinate joint meetings with government, NGOs, Media, Universities
- Need committed news media and had very few
- Difficult to learn about negotiations because access to conference was not easy and there was little communication about the events schedule. Negotiators were also hard to contact.

In future:

- Need to strengthen relationships already established at local and international levels
- Need common platform for planning meeting before such conferences (lead by government)
- Have reflection meetings in conferences
- More media coverage

Key issues that were raised from this presentation include:

- Uncoordinated funding support for CSOs and other institutions that represented Tanzania at CoP15. CSOs representing Tanzania had several sources of support.
- A lack of information on the exact progress on the development of the negotiations -- This was because of the nature of the meeting, the number of representatives from the government and poor timing. The fact there are several side events taking place at the same time requires larger representation in order to ensure all progress of the negotiations is being recorded.
- The need for prior meetings of information sharing and preparations before attending an international conference of importance to the future of Tanzanians, and hence the need for a common objective at the country level
- Poor representation of CSOs in the Tanzania government negotiations -- Other countries had specific representation from CSOs, journalists and indigenous peoples.
- The representatives of African presidents did not consider what the other African states wanted. Hence, there was no African position especially on the funds for climate Change adaptation.
- The need for a coordinated flow of information shared on REDD through supporting and strengthening more journalists to participate in international conferences

Comments and contributions from the participants

- i) How did other countries prepare themselves before the negotiations?
 - Kenya formed a committee of government and CSOs and planned together in advance of the negotiation with the members of the government delegation. But at Copenhagen the Chair of the Africa group took over the committee and they demanded money (only 10 billion dollars) for adaptation because it was clear that the emissions reductions weren't going to be agreed upon.
 - There was some civil society engagement, particularly with indigenous peoples, and groups like ForumCC helped in preparing civil society inputs.
 - For China, it was sometimes participating in the poor countries bloc, sometimes in the rich countries bloc; it all depended on where they saw their interest.
 - Regarding media participation, we need a broad range but it all depends on who has decided to sponsor the media. The private sector should also sponsor media and others going
- ii) How do African countries make themselves heard and participate? How do you get observer status?
 - TNRF had observer status as part of TFCG-MJUMITA project
 - The mission was to create a space for CSOs on these topics
 - There needs to be further discussion on the role of developed countries in helping developing countries
- iii) What was Tanzania's position in the negotiations (and other countries' positions) on mitigation and adaptation? Was it more about adaptation or mitigation? Were they strongly prepared, or did they join 'bandwagons' focused on mitigation and not focus enough on adaptation.
- iv) Kyoto Treaty drove a lot of the framework but this is weak including because US and China aren't held accountable
- v) (Uganda) We need a civil society delegation in the government because otherwise it's impossible to implement the decisions. In Uganda there is only one NGO that is involved in the government delegation and we rely on that one NGO to give all our comments and in Copenhagen, civil society was not fully present and that influenced the outcomes

Session 2

Panel discussion and plenary feedback on key outcomes of CoP15

This was a panel discussion with a plenary feedback session on the key outcomes of CoP15. The discussions were based on the topics below.

- The Copenhagen Accord and what it means for the future of the UNFCCC
- Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) including reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD)
- Emissions reduction targets

- Technology transfer
- Adaptation funding and technology support

Key outcomes related to emissions reductions targets

Presenter: Emmanuel Mpeta, Tanzania Metrological Agency

The presenter took the participants through an overview of REDD and its origins in Bali. He elaborated on REDD and its linkages to Climate Change. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is used to drive climate change emissions reductions but REDD is not included under CDM or the Kyoto protocol more broadly because of concerns over baseline monitoring, governance, adequate monitoring and measurement. A REDD mechanism was expected from Copenhagen but this did not happen.

Some of the major concerns or issues in this presentation were mainly related to:

- Baseline Monitoring
- Issues on forest governance and
- Inadequate monitoring and measurement
- Continuing pressure on African tropical forests due to global and local demand for forest products

The Copenhagen Accord and what it means for the future of the UNFCCC, LULUCF, including REDD

Presenter: Professor Pius Yanda (REDD Task Force, Institute for Resource Assessment, University of Dar es Salaam)

Professor Yanda took the participants through an analytical session of the Copenhagen Accord implied in the UNFCCC processes:

- One output from CoP15 is a commitment to seriously considering REDD as an important part of global mitigations, including in the Copenhagen Accord, which recognizes also the importance of REDD+, which is good because it's much broader in the issues it addresses
- Recognition of the importance of REDD is important for developing countries. But what is also recognized in the Accord, achieving REDD requires providing incentives to such actions this includes providing alternative livelihoods options. REDD has to add to peoples livelihoods. Important pilots are being done by NGOs on the ground here in Tanzania including TFCG, Mpingo Conservation, Care Tanzania in Zanzibar and few others.
- Positive outcomes from CoP15
 - Recognized that 2degree temperature rise could have dangerous impacts
 - Despite this Accord places focus on holding the increase to 2 degrees
 - Developing countries pushed for 1.5 degree limit
 - Step forward was made on REDD (recognition of indigenous peoples rights and protections against turning forests into plantations)
 - Large turn out of world leaders indicates that climate change impacts are global
- But Copenhagen Accord is not fully adopted / legally binding and not all countries agree, so there needs to be further negotiations
- So how would these funds come? What is the **Funding Mechanism?**

- Fund based – can objectively assist and promote livelihoods of some of the disadvantaged communities in the most vulnerable positions
 - Market based -- This needs to be taken from broader perspective because there are important equity implications. For instance basic questions like for people living in very remote places, how will they get access to that market? How will equal opportunity to the market be secured? What will the overhead costs be? What will happen to people's livelihood security when / if the price for carbon credits bottoms out? How will people be protected?
- Scaling up current arrangements and new/ additional funds were both discussed at Copenhagen
- But it's not just an issue of the funds being there. It's an issue of access to the funds and the modalities – do we have to hire an expensive consultant to access those funds? CDM has not worked well in Africa and this is in part because of the complexity in packaging the proposals to access the funds. Packaging in the right way requires investment that the most vulnerable won't have.
- New fund commitments were made and this was a good sign.
- However, the legality of the Copenhagen Accord is debatable but we can agree that it is a political tool to allow for further debate
- Took part in the negotiations. It was confusing but also interesting.

Some of the issues that were raised include:

- Need to provide incentives to the people involved in forest management because rural people depend on forest. The need for alternative livelihood scenario to rural communities will create a win-win situation.
- Need to commitment to mobilize resources to implement REDD in the local context
- Funding mechanism for REDD.....should it be fund based or market based. Whichever the case the mechanism should ensure that the rural people get equal opportunity and access to the market. However fund based can assist in promoting local livelihoods who are ready to participate in forest management and still have outstanding issues to solve.
- Access to funds is also an issue in many African countries.
- Need to generate more and accurate information on REDD through various projects that are being implemented in the country.
- PFM is a very important aspect and entry point to REDD and is expected to provide a mechanism for benefit sharing.
- Issue of logging: this is related to leakage in REDD, it can be at local or international levels and hence should be controlled (a question of law enforcement) and good forest governance.
- Engaging of youth in the process is very important

Adaptation funding and technology support

Presenter: Marc Wegerif (Oxfam)

The presenter during this session stressed very much on the ongoing effects of climate change and the need to be responsible for our own emissions.

- Effects of climate change are already seen all over the world. Small farmers all over Tanzania will tell you about the disruption to the livelihoods (planting seasons are changing, fisher people do not know when to fish, pastoralists are loosing animals in droughts, etc...)

- We can link climate change to the carbon emissions starting from the industrial revolution in the rich nations. It's a problem affecting East Africa, though these countries have done very little to cause the problem (more than 30% of GHG emissions in recent history have come from the United States, and the US continues to emit more than 23 tons per year per American. Whereas Tanzania emits 0.1 tons of carbon annually per person.
- We need a global deal because it's a global problem
- Copenhagen was an historic opportunity to get that deal and unfortunately the leaders failed to do that
- In the last hours an Accord was put on the table but the Accord is not a binding deal, and doesn't give us a strong way forward. Even the details of the Accord fail us... even if the intentions in the Accord are met, catastrophic climate change is going to occur by the end of the century...and the temperature increases in Africa will be more than in other parts of the world. If global average temperatures increase by 2 degrees this will mean more than 3 degrees in Africa.
- Adaptation funding:
 - Those who have caused the problem have responsibility to address the problem (polluter pays principle) – this is about justice
 - Accord refers to fast track funding of \$30 billion in the next three years, but the operationalization is not clear. The commitment is not ensured, and it is not clear that it will be additional or new funding rather than a redirection of current aid. It is also not clear whether this is loan or grant funding. If it is loans it does not address the justice issue and will put the poorest countries further into debt. It could also be private sector funding or market based, which means rich countries could count all kinds of investment as part of the commitment. The \$30 billion, which is \$10billion per year is far less than the amounts that the African group and UN have said is needed. The \$100billion a year suggested for 2020 is also far less than the \$200– \$400 billion that has been demanded by developing countries. Further this fund is for adaptation, and mitigation together. Whatever money does come we will have to look carefully at who is going to benefit. The money must not only come to developing countries, but it must get used for the poorest and most vulnerable such as small farmers and pastoralists especially women.

In sum, we are already seeing the impacts which will continue to get worse - especially as there is no binding deal on reducing further green house gas emissions - and the funds and mechanisms to address these are not clear. Leaders engaged in the debates leading to Copenhagen over the last two years did not come to a consensus.

So what is the way forward?

- The global negotiations are continuing
- The Kyoto Group and the group on Long Term Cooperative Action will continue meeting.
- There will be the UNFCCC CoP16 in Mexico in November-December this year.
- We as civil society will need to continue to engage and demand a fair, ambitious and binding deal.
- At the national level the Tanzanian, government and other governments need to do what they can to help the most vulnerable adapt and to continue to demand a fair and binding deal at the global level.
- Civil society needs to act at the local level assisting people to adapt and also calling for the deal we need at national and international levels.

- Engaging of research institutions in the process to generate scientific information and findings is also necessary while strengthening the use of indigenous knowledge in environmental management and adaptation efforts.
- While we must all do our bit to respond to the crisis. The rich who caused the problem must assist poorer countries and people in fighting the situation.

The role and perspective of journalists at CoP15

Presenter: Benedict Komba, Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation

Mr. Komba started by thanking the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) for the opportunity to participate in CoP15. The major role for him was to convey what was being discussed, and to determine by which means this important information related to the progress of the negotiations would be updated to the general public in Tanzania and all people interested in the climate change issues. The main areas of discussion included:

- How are poor countries going to benefit?
- How are rich countries going to commit to reduce emissions?
- What was discussed and how does it relate to Tanzanians?

He explained how hard it was to communicate as these issues are very important but there was a lot of technical jargon involved. They wanted to digest the information for regular people. In Copenhagen he witnessed many things, such as protests and various meetings, after which he looked for people to get more information directly. After all the meetings and interviews were done he spent a lot of time editing so that the news arrived at home on time.

Main issues that arose during the CoP15:

- Journalists who found their way to CoP 15 meeting via other supporters were hardly recognized. This meant difficulties in accessing information on updated information on the progress of the negotiations.
- Not being easily identified also denied me and other journalist's access to attend several meetings and side events. Unlike my colleague in TBC1 who had an identification and invited through other institutions

Lessons:

Mr. Komba described the lesson as follows, "We were given identity cards, for the general area and for the main halls. My identity card was not for a news reporter so I was excluded from some areas. We relied a lot on other people for some of the information. Otherwise, there were people from JET, the Journalists Environmental Association of Tanzania. JET had about 10 people in its delegation, which came during the second week of protests and exclusion of CSOs. The Vice President's Office for the Environment has expressed interest in providing official sponsorship of the press during the upcoming international climate meetings, in order to ensure greater official access to information. We asked ourselves what other countries thought about media access. Some countries did not have media representatives."

Summary of the discussions

i) REDD pilot sites in Tanzania

We should all be aware that Norway has approved now a good number of NGOs to undertake pilots, and those interested can contact those NGOs for more information. TFCG

is already funded. Jane Goodall Institute also funded. CARE Int'l signed contract with Norway in Zanzibar. TaTEDO and AWF also funded. Many more in the pipeline including WWF and WCS TZ. Mpingo has been funded.

Much information will come from these pilot projects and the intention is that these projects should benefit communities and lead to lessons that will be taken up at the national level. These are all also part of REDD Readiness. REDD is a good opportunity but there is also a risk and REDD shouldn't become a burden on the poor or on sustainable development. We don't have a clear policy framework so these pilots should be seen as a way to engage, but also make sure that we're aware of the risks. Private companies are already buying up land and trying to have REDD benefits from these and this can be a further source of land grabbing.

ii) How is REDD affecting PFM in Tanzania? What opportunities can REDD present to the PFM process, and how can REDD be facilitated by presence of PFM?

We consider PFM as an important entry point for REDD in Tanzania and we can learn lessons from PFM for REDD but also the other way around. We are involved in the formation of a national REDD strategy and this will involve consultation of all stakeholders. Had zonal consultations (8 zones). Focused on issues of tenure, governance, drivers of deforestation, etc. People said, if you don't give us alternative ways and alternative sources of energy, people are going to keep cutting trees. The feedback from these discussions including with forest dependent communities will go into the strategy.

iii) Logging for export

Leakage can be at local level or international level. This is one of the leakages we have to consider under REDD projects piloted in the country. Have to consider law enforcement as part of REDD but also more generally.

iv) Indigenous knowledge/ indigenous communities in REDD – what language to use? And are biofuels going to undermine REDD

In Tanzania, we have debated this a lot. Should we call people "indigenous", and if so who is and who isn't. We prefer using the term "forest dependent communities" which includes indigenous communities, but is also broader. It's not that we believe there are not indigenous peoples, but rather that the categories aren't very clear here but we are engagement with forest dependent people. Need to make sure that communities benefit, but also make sure that people can protect themselves from risks and therefore need to know their rights and how they can demand them

Regarding biofuels, it does mean land use change away from natural forests. Sometimes there are trade-offs, but we need to really see what the impacts are and whether these plants absorbed as much carbon as natural vegetation

v) From academic and research point of view, how are we doing in terms of generating technical information that can help us negotiate strongly?

There are short courses on climate change within masters programmes and some of the masters programmes are already integrated. Also working hard to further mainstream climate change in university curricular. ForumCC is partly here to respond to this need for coordination and develop common approaches. Universities in DSM, along with others in UK

and elsewhere have already started research on future impacts and on REDD mechanisms. Large research and capacity building programme (close to 20million dollars) for UDSM, Ardhi University, SUA, University in Norway) focusing mainly on REDD, but also a provision for fully funding close to 50 masters degrees and some PhDs and call for proposals has been announced

TBC has TV programmes on Climate Change and environment but could have more and want ideas. Whoever feels they have something to share on environment, its managements and effects of climate change please they should contact Benedict Komba from TBC.

vi) On adaptation funding

We're all hearing about numbers like billions of dollars for adaptation etc... we've seen this before in the development sector, but the funds aren't coming and many projects don't work well. So how can we improve on this for adaptation projects... projects are too small, fashions change, policy and practice aren't linked, NGOs are focused on people earning a living rather than service delivery... so once all this money starts coming, how can we learn from aid effectiveness process and improve impacts in this sector?

vii) Engagement of the youth

Not sure that we are really seeing the urgency of the issues, but we did have good engagement of young people at Copenhagen and that is a good sign. The conveners of this panel didn't bring these youth voices to the panel, and maybe they should have. We have ideas and we have to develop the culture of change. If the Americans are going to change their culture, it will take the youth to do that. Its good to remember that the energy of youth and all civil society has created a call for change in Climate Change and we need to engage this.

However, there is need to stop shifting the blame and take responsibility by having plans for our countries (including Tanzania) to allocate some areas where we conserve and some areas where we use ... people need to continue to have access to the trees to use them but we also need to conserve. Good that we have some Masters degree programs, but people at grassroots also have to be more aware of laws. Developed countries also have to realize that they see Africa as a market but they won't have any market here if everyone is sick and can't survive. We do need to take also responsibility Those of us in Dar es Salaam may indeed have emissions that we can reduce and we all need to take responsibility

Understanding that it's quite clear that the sale of forest carbon credits won't be sufficient to stop deforestation drivers, what are the considerations for payment for other environmental services (water, biodiversity, etc) to really ensure forest sustainability-- not that everything has to be translated into REDD... if you improve catchment areas and people downstream can use it, then those benefits will be appreciated. And communities will benefit if they get carbon credits. The question was about whether there should be other policies for PES on other environmental services, because total REDD funding and impact isn't going to be very sufficient to stop the drivers of deforestation.

It's true that from a perspective of justice we should not have to adapt to this problem the causes of climate change should simply be stopped, but the reality of climate change is complicated, the effects we are feeling today are from carbon emissions over decades, even if we cut emissions by 40% or more tomorrow climate changes would still be with us for some time so we have to adapt and for that funds are needed. What we must never do is to

give up demands for climate change mitigation in exchange for adaptation funds or allow some countries to continue with high levels of emissions as long as they pay for mitigation and adaptation elsewhere. It is like mopping the floor when the tap is running: It will be a waste of time unless you also turn off the tap.

viii) REDD vs. other land uses... where will REDD take place?

There are ways to help ensure there are not conflicting land uses, for example, REDD will focus on areas that we need to conserve such as catchment areas, fragile landscape. If REDD goes to a degraded forest reserve, which can't be used for other things anyway, REDD can help it be more healthy forest. Also, some places landscape can't be used for other purposes and here REDD can be good. This decreases conflict with agriculture or other land uses.

ix) CSO Engagement

CSOs have an important role to play in development issues in Tanzania, we have seen a lot of programmes fail. Community forestry programmes in the 70s have failed, then PFM but not much benefit... so what is going to be different about REDD? We wouldn't be facing deforestation if these earlier efforts were successful. So for these CSOs that have gotten funding for REDD pilots have to do more than business as usual. And we talk about forest dependent communities... but also Dar es Salaam is forest dependent so have to deal with the whole supply chain...

Conclusion

Climate change is only one of many problems we face but it's one on which we need help adapting to because of its pace and span of impact. The polluter pays principles is paramount ... this is what we are always struggling to address at these high level meetings, but this is difficult to make happen in practice but we can still continue to struggle. The efforts of activists from around the world in the build up to and at Copenhagen are a positive that we must build on going forward.

Session 3

Panel discussion and plenary feedback on progress to date and next steps on post-CoP15 climate change mitigation and adaptation action

Kenya's progress on Climate Change and REDD

Presenter: Mr. Jacob Kimani, Kenya Forestry Service

In his presentation Mr. Kimani highlighted the following:

- Stressed that the Kenya Forestry Service are working with civil society
 - In December 2009, the Kenyan Government launched a national climate change response strategy. This was preceded by an extensive stakeholders consultation
- Need for forest conservation in Kenya
 - Closed canopy forest cover in Tanzania is only 2% (less than UN recommended 10%). Economy heavily dependent on agriculture also depend heavily on tourism and forests are important wildlife habitat
- There has been great effort towards forest conservation

- Have submitted R-PIN to FCPF in WB
 - Signed grant agreement in November 2009 with FCPF with KFS as focal points
 - Also REDD preparation proposal of 200,000 USD fund granted
 - Winrock International and partners were selected as consultants to help develop project
- Have Technical Workshop Group since November 2009 (National Working Group + relevant institutions)
 - Consultation and participation - Identify relevant stakeholders and Develop ways of engaging with stakeholders (divided into 5 regions)
 - Methodology-- Identify appropriate and accurate methods of estimated REDD related changes and Identify existing data that would help develop REDD baseline (carbon, livelihoods, biodiversity)
 - Policy issues-- Identify relevant policies that have significance to REDD and Find how to set for national REDD policy structure
 - National REDD Steering Committee—constitute of the High level decision makers from various sectors and PS of Forestry and Wildlife as Chair
- Supportive processes
 - Conservation efforts (e.g., Mau Forest)
 - Passing relevant legislation, e.g., charcoal / farming/ forestry rule
 - Training on REDD
 - Research on Carbon
 - Clinton Foundation
- Challenges
 - Role of international bodies isn't clear
 - Stakeholder engagement is hard because people don't know about REDD
 - While some good process was made in CoP15, no clear decision on REDD
 - Accord can address short term REDD financing (if parties will hold themselves to it)

About the Accra Caucus and its work on REDD at CoP15

Presenter: Mr. Charles Meshack, TFCG

The presenter took the participants through a presentation about the Accra Caucus.

About 40 CSOs from 30 countries (i.e. Kenya, Congo, Ghana, Nepal, Indonesia) formed the Caucus in Accra in August 2008. It is aimed at making sure REDD development does not have negative social and/or biodiversity impacts.

Key issues

- Violations of indigenous peoples and local communities' rights to land, territories and resources
- State actors and carbon experts taking control of forest to disadvantage
- Others in PPT

Key message that Accra brought to Copenhagen

- Include target for ending deforestation by 2020
- Protect intact natural forests and their biodiversity
- Support restoration of degraded natural forests
- Recognize that plantations are not forests and should be excluded

- Take action against real drivers of deforestation (not against traditional sustainable uses)
- Not benefit large scale industrial activities like logging and agro-fuel production
- Include policies and measures against demand side drivers of deforestation, including trade arrangements, to ensure that they do not contradict or undermine the goal of halting deforestation

Lasting REDD only possible if REDD process respects rights of IP and LC

- PFIC – (consultation isn't substitution for consent)
- Full and effective participation in REDD process (design, planning, implementation and monitoring)
- Include protection of secure rights to land, resources and territories pertaining to IP and LC
- An accessible, independent and transparent complaints mechanisms for REDD

Forests are more than carbon. MRV must:

- Cover social impacts and safeguards as well as emission
- Allow details about all criteria and indicators to be developed after Copenhagen and made body for doing so in which IP and LC participate
- Recognize IP and LC as key actions with FPIC
- Be truly independent and reliable in MRV

REDD financing should be additional to emissions reduction under climate agreement and must

- Be accessible through transparent and reliable public-funding mechanisms
- Be adequate in scale
- Benefit the most vulnerable

Described advocacy strategies used by Accra Caucus

- Holding up key messages signs as people entered negotiations
- Having meetings in corridors or as they were able to

The Pan African Conference on Climate Justice and Post-Copenhagen Dialogue

Presenter: Vera Mugittu, MUVEK Development Consultants

Ms. Mugittu gave a quick summary of the vision, mission, goal and broad objectives of PACJA. She then elucidated PACJA's strategic objectives for the post-Copenhagen period: to strengthen networking among African civil society so as to effectively lead policy advocacy in African countries, as well ensuring enhanced African civil society participation in UNFCCC processes, provide guidance in the formulation of climate-related policies at national and regional levels, track the UNFCCC and other international climate change dialogue processes, ensure increased and positive media coverage, foster strategic linkages and support civil society movements globally and lastly institutional strengthening and coordination.

After that Ms. Vera presented the PACJAs position on the Copenhagen Accord, and below are some of the highlights of what she shared with us:

- One Africa, One Voice, One position
- Africa must support and hence work to strengthen the science-based African position-Hence calling for African negotiating institutions including CAHOSOCC and AU to adopt the African science-based position

- Africa must demand for effective compliance mechanism-for Multilateral Climate Fund to be properly established. “the polluter not the poor pays”
- Africa must be decently and properly compensated for the climate harms. This calls for developed countries to repay their adaptation debts.

SADC meeting on REDD in Arusha

Presenter: Abdallah Shah, IUCN Tanzania

Mr. Shah explained that the purpose of the meeting was to provide an opportunity for the SADC's Stakeholder Forum on Forests (SF) and other key partner organizations to identify the scope and content of a Regional REDD Programme. The meeting came up with needs which are to be met for REDD readiness in the SADC countries some of which include good forest governance in place, enabling policies and commitment and ownership by Member States, cross sectoral linkages, integration and harmonization, and strong stakeholder engagement and participation at all levels. He further explained that Regional integration will be crucial in getting funding for REDD initiatives, development of Effective MRV and capacity building for REDD. He then concluded by saying that possible partnerships arrangement that can bring added value and take forward the development of the regional program will be to increase cross sectoral cooperation between sectors that have contribution in REDD.

Questions and Answers

i) How effective are policy makers in the process of REDD process/negotiations?

Policy Makers in Kenya will be in a National Steering Committee. They are not there yet so we don't know how effective they will be, but we know that we can't move forward without them, so we're bringing them on board so that we are assured that the REDD process will bear some fruits at the end of the day and a political commitment.

ii) In preparation for CoP15, was there some forums that involved CSO to develop a common agenda in Kenya?

In some, yes, there was a process for CSO engagement. Civil society is engaged through Kenya Climate Change Working Group and we met 6 to 7 times before CoP to try to make common platform

iii) Definition of forest

Accra Caucus says “plantations are not forests”... you need to think about all the implications. Some communities can create plantations of mono-trees as part of agro-forestry and this would mean they can't participate in REDD. However, this is an arguable point, but it depends on your definition forests and we shouldn't clear forests to plant plantations (and if this happens they shouldn't get REDD benefits. But then at the national level we need to carefully define what is a forest. If tree planting is integrated into agro-forestry it may be that this fits in within the project scope but it needs more clarification, this is also a key issue for South America.

The definition of forest in Tanzania is a critical and difficult question. We need sustainable forestation and even in Tanzania that which we call a forest is often degraded.

iv) The Mau Forest Evictions

When the Mau Forest residents were evicted, was this consistent with the message of the Accra caucus? The way this was reported by the media was not clear because the government opinions were not more not really related to REDD... it's more about water (the catchment role of the forest and the invasion)

v) International leakage

What about international leakage? Will more forest conservation in Kenya mean more deforestation in northern and other parts of Tanzania? What are the controls? We need to work as a community on leakages. The impacts of Climate Change on the region are communal

vi) Energy crisis

Regarding involvement the Kenyan Ministry of Energy, were they involved? Charcoal use is a major issue; it's impossible to have enough affordable electricity in Kenya without charcoal? The Kenyan Ministry of Energy is very much involved and they will continue to be a part of the process as it evolves, mostly through the safe energy union to look at energy production options

vii) Improve in forest governance

SADC workshop → good forest governance is part of REDD readiness, but won't the process of REDD also help improve governance? The groups gathered in Arusha said, yes, this is a prerequisite. It may not be perfect at the moment but it's an ideal to work towards

viii) Need for a common voice

PAJCA says we need one common voice. But it's hard to get one voice... the selection of the Africa Group chair, for example, might have been based in part on alphabetical order... but surely other issues mattered too.

ix) Information sharing

How will PAJCA carry it's work forward and inform ongoing processes? (Are they going to engage in review of MDGs and other main events?)

It involves a lot of engagement with different stakeholders across the continent including forums like this one. The Idea is to strengthen national CSOs and national processes so that the PAJCA CSOs can go through their own national bodies to influence government negotiators in their states. At the same time there are processes through regional bodies in which PAJCA gets involved.

The strong movement of PAJCA to influence heads of state and negotiators before they go to meetings is crucial. For CoP16 and the Berlin meeting in April and other meetings, there are some strategic actions to directly influence. Youth movement engagement is a key component to influence AU processes. But still there is a lot to be done to make sure that people will be influenced before they go to the meetings

The time differences between technical and political processes for determining positions for negotiations are not aligned and this creates challenges for CSO engagement.

Capital to capital lobbying isn't transparent and the attitude should be that science shouldn't be compromised.

x) Use of findings form research

How can you engage leaders to use the research from universities to feed into national processes?

- There are resources that Universities can pursue if they are interested. Getting leaders interested is difficult but there is high interest right now (DSM biogas project gained a lot of interest. Zahabu research was been presented all over the world...).
- Its also important that the findings are simplified and facts are used to convince the policy makers and political leaders.

DAY 2

31 March 2010

Day 1 Objective: To develop a way forward for civil society on engagement on climate change mitigation and adaptation

Introduction

To open Day 2 of the meeting, the facilitator, Ms. Halima Shariff, gave an overview of Day 1, emphasizing the main issues raised by each of the speakers. To set the agenda for Day 2, Ms. Shariff asked the question: How will CSOs mobilize themselves to collaborate through ForumCC and for individual organizations and push forward the climate change agenda?

Forum members suggested the following additional issues to discuss during the day:

- How can civil society organizations prepare themselves before the international climate meetings in Mexico and South Africa by identifying the areas for capacity building, information and techniques beforehand.
- What kind of projects can local people get involved in order to reduce emissions and thus preventing acceleration of climate change?
- Regarding technology transfer, CSO should think broadly on how to include indigenous knowledge.
- How to use social media like Twitter and YouTube effectively so civil society can link up with western non-governmental organizations and reach a large audience through the internet.
- The Forum should focus on the problems within the country, like the floods in Kilosa and the drought in Dodoma, and see what we do to reduce the impact of climate change, since it is so difficult to actually change it or prevent it.

A Welcome Note from ForumCC

Ms. Euster Kibona, the ForumCC Convenor, welcomed everyone to the second day of the meeting and thanked those present for answering the call for the meeting.

Session 1

Overview of the Agenda

Ms. Shariff, gave participants the task of discussing key issues of Day 1 with a focus on the role of CSO's in addressing climate change.

The Forum members provided the following responses:

- CSO's must analyze the beneficiaries of deforestation, e.g. charcoal and timber merchants. Who is losing out? It is a national loss, a climate loss, and a loss for natural resources.

- Does this gathering say no to the Copenhagen Accord? If so, what is the alternative? What is our stand as civil society?
- What is the stand of Africa in regards to the definition of forests and plantations? The representation of Africa must be clear at all levels.
- What is the stand of the government on all climate change issues?
- Does China really have the mandate to represent Africa?
- There must be safeguards for REDD which is not just about reducing carbon but also socio-economic development.
- Will funding for REDD and adaptation really help Tanzania?
- Which is best for Tanzania: A market-based or a fund-based mechanism for implementing REDD?
- Mitigation actions must be nationally appropriate. CSOs must spearhead these challenges.
- The issue of NAMAs is important. What are we doing to mitigate our emissions?
- What are the roles for government, CSOs and project builders in supporting communities to build capacity for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)?
- What can CSOs do about the fertilization of knowledge among party delegates? The government is silent about who will represent them at CoP16. If a representative is picked out at the “11th hour”, the process could be compromised.
- Can we chart a clear path for East Africa party delegates? Can we be clear about the issues?
- How can we make the work of CSOs effective? The main challenge is that there are so many stances, and it is difficult to reach conclusions. How can our voice be effective without creating more discord?
- CSO can help to clarify benefits sharing from REDD. There should be a framework for how REDD benefits will trickle down.
- CSO can raise awareness so people can understand and appreciate the role of forests.
- CSO can facilitate a regional approach for building a REDD strategy in order to avoid “leakage”.
- The views of CSO should be incorporated by our national negotiators so government and CSOs speak with the same voice.
- CSO can help clarify the issue of tenure. Who has the rights to carbon and trees?

Reflections for community and civil society engagement in REDD

Presenter: Ms. Rahima Njaidi, MJUMITA (The Tanzania Network for Community Forest Management)

MJUMITA, the Tanzania Network for Community Based Forest Management is an example of how to deal with climate change at the community level. Ms. Rahima explained that MJUMITA is comprised of 80 CBOs which are community forest conservation networks from 12 regions, 23 districts and 320 villages in Tanzania and in collaboration with TFCG they are running a pilot community REDD project. She then pointed out that the National REDD strategy is being developed under the National REDD framework which highlights key issues and the national vision for REDD. In developing the National REDD framework, community and CSOs have been involved in different levels, for instance in community level, MJUMITA Annual Forum has been used as a platform where community members voice out their concerns on REDD. Also the community to some extent has been involved in the

consultations for the development of the REDD+S&E Standards. At the national level, RECOFTC has done some training on REDD for CSOs and community representatives. However, she expressed her disappointment on the involvement of CSOs and community representatives in the UNFCCC negotiations as they are really fast and complex and the majority of people whose livelihoods will be directly affected by REDD are being left behind. Rahima also identified key areas of engagement for CSOs and the community, some of them were capacity building programs for awareness raising, participation in various forums and implementing REDD pilot projects. To conclude her presentation, she explained by giving a short list of what she thinks are the best practices of engagement in the international negotiations for REDD most of which based on inclusive integration of representatives of CSOs and community in the negotiation process instead of them being closed out as it happened in Copenhagen.

Session 2

Civil society discussion and action planning for the way forward (in groups)

Prepared to strategize for civil society's next steps in dealing with climate change, the facilitator, Ms. Halima Shariff posed the following questions to the Forum:

1. What are the main opportunities and threats related to this issue in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya and the people we work with?
2. What do we want to see happen? (What are we asking for?)
 - a. From government
 - b. From international community
 - c. From communities
3. What can we do as civil society to make this happen (as individual organizations and as a collective)?
 - a. in our programs
 - b. in advocacy campaigns

The Forum split itself into groups based on the following categories:

1. Mitigation
2. Adaptation
3. REDD

Group Outputs

1. Mitigation

Opportunities

- Tourism
- Financial help (overall CDM)
- Clean Technologies

Threats

- Regulations on things like investment and construction that limit mitigation and adaptation efforts such as building requirements that do not allow for use of local materials.
- Policy gaps.
- Lack of funds and information on other technologies.
- No or Limited National Targets.
- Exploration of fossil fuels.

Facilitators

- Subsidies for clean technology.
- Good political will by the government
- Good organization with strong structures.
- Awareness creation in both national and local level.
- Behavioural changes through education.

What to do?

- Linking different sectors because climate change is a cross-cutting issue.
- Creating awareness to the public.
- Looking at common interests.
- Capacity building of CSOs and community representatives
- Information sharing/communication to and from locals.
- Coordination that bridges CSOs and government.
- We need to have experts in crucial positions such as the NTF.
- Get support from the government by emphasizing the seriousness of the problem.
- Encourage donors and government to provide funds to the CSOs working on climate change issues.
- Increase information flow and exchange experiences within the East Africa.

2. Adaptation to Climate Change

Opportunities

- Availability of funding from both international organizations and governments.
- Resource potentials such as natural resources and human resources.
- Existence of ForumCC.
- Availability of relevant technology for instance irrigation and drought resistant seeds.

Threats

- Lack of information on funding resources
- Weak institutional arrangement.
- Demographic dynamics.
- Foreign aid dependency.
- Displacement of people.
- Poor forests governance.
- Poverty.
- Lack of transparency in the government.
- Low level of literacy in the rural areas.

What do we want to happen?

From the government

- Internal sources of funding to be the priority.
- Community awareness creation on adaptation techniques and measures.

- Concrete institutional agreement.
- Prioritizing operations of Tanzania forest services.
- Promote sectoral linkages.

From the international community

- Funding.
- Technology transfer.
- Firm commitment and time bound commitment.
- Strengthen southern CSOs in capacity and finance.

From the community

- Active participation in adaptation measures.
- Mobilize their own resources to tackle their own problems.

What can civil societies do to make this happen?

- Doing the right activities to intervene on the impact of climate change.
- Exploit opportunities that are available.
- Support the local initiatives to combat the effects of climate change.
- Global financial and technological support.
- Seek/hunt for relevant information.
- Push the climate change issue to be regarded as multi-sectoral issue.

3. REDD

Opportunities

- In Tanzania- the government is supportive of the REDD initiative and the Embassy of Norway has funded pilot projects in country.
- Existing of international conferences
- REDD is an opportunity, CSOs can have a learning ground on various issues on REDD.
- Existence of forests and deforestation in many areas
- Government commitment and willingness to cooperate with other SH
- The Tanzanian government is undertaking a national Forest Inventory hence a great opportunity for having baseline information
- PFM programs in Tanzania are an entry point for REDD
- Existing policies
- Different dialogues taking place at various levels are also an opportunity

Threats

- Failure of African leaders to convey a common message
- Most forests in Tanzania are on general land it will be an attraction for land grabbing hence the community will face land problems
- Leakage; if a livelihood approach is not undertaken to address the issue of leakage, it will be a problem
- Likelihood that REDD might not work

What should be done

Having safeguards- that are formed and follow the local and international standards in undertaking REDD. For example, REDD initiatives should not reach an extent that it undermined the efforts of the local community.

1. To ensure that all the benefits are tangible and rich the local level.
2. Capacity building for local communities in relation to REDD
3. CSOs should be part of the national delegation

4. We want to see meaningful participation of the local communities in REDD projects.
They should feel the ownership and not aliened.
5. Institutional changes should be undertaken to suit the current situation

What should not be done

1. CSOs should be transparent especially to the local communities

Session 3

Update to the members on Forum CC status and actions in 2010

Presenter: Latif Amars, ForumCC

Latif Amars, the new ForumCC Project Manager, gave a brief overview of the Forum. TNRF Secretariat provides administrative support and currently the Forum has an interim Coordination Team made up of individuals from CEEST, IUCN, CEEST, MUVEK, EPMS, Oxfam and TNRF. Members of the formal Coordination Team will be selected through an upcoming ForumCC general meeting. The Forum has organized different events and conferences since its inception. The National Climate Hearings, Ipo Mikononi Mwetu Concert, Civil Society Day on Climate Change Meeting, and children's dialogue on Climate Change are some of the activities already undertaken by the Forum. Latif then concluded by giving a list of main activities planned by the Forum for 2010 and asked the participants to contribute their thoughts:

- Four Full Forum Meetings
- Public Hearings/Dialogues
- Media and documentation
- Promotion of a popular song
- Website development
- Tracking and documenting CC policy processes
- Supporting participation in government processes and international negotiations
- Two training workshops on adaptation

Participant inputs:

- Explore ways to bring in Rwanda and Burundi
- Environmental education in schools – add Climate Change in education materials modules (learn from other countries)
- Compose key Climate Change messages that can be shared nationally and locally

It was also stated that all the inputs from the group discussions (above) will be considered in revising and developing the programme of action.

Summary and closing remarks

The facilitator gave a short summary of the meeting discussions and subsequently welcomed ForumCC convener, Ms. Euster Kibona for closing remarks. Euster apologized for the lack of government representatives during the meeting and promised that the organizers will do their best to have government representatives in the next meetings. She thanked everyone for coming and for their active participation during the meeting.