

REDD+ INITIATIVES IN TANZANIA: PROGRESS, OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES



Presented at UNFCCC-COP16 in CANCUN, MEXICO: SADC SIDE EVENT
2ND DECEMBER 2010

Dr. Felician B. Kilahama Director of Forestry and Beekeeping Division,
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania

fkilahama@gmail.com

TANZANIA LOCATION



Africa



East Africa



LOCATION

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- Tanzania Forests & woodlands about 33.5 million hectares. About 13 million ha of forests and woodlands have legal protection (600 National & 200 Local Authority Forest Reserves). About 4.2 million ha are Village Forest Reserves. Rest of forests & woodlands (about 20 million ha) have no legal protection
- Challenges are related to unsustainable use of forest and woodland resources



TANZANIA FORESTS SITUATION



Forests provides environmental services

Sources of Emissions from Deforestation & forest Degradation in Tanzania



REDD+ Initiatives

- Tanzania embarked on National REDD+ initiative/policy with the view to mitigate & adapt to the effects of climate change. The process started after the 13th COP of UNFCCC in Bali Indonesia in 2007.
- In April, 2008, Tanzania and Norway signed a letter of intent for the establishment of a partnership to meet climate change challenges.

Major landmarks for Tanzania's Readiness for REDD+

- (i) National REDD Framework to guide National REDD Strategy to address drivers of Deforestation & forest Degradation in place;
- (ii) National REDD Taskforce formed to lead national REDD+ Strategy formulation process;
- (iii) Community engagement and training them on measurements, data recording and reporting using simple tools as per IPCC guidelines;

Major landmarks for Tanzania's Readiness for REDD+ Cont. ...

- (iv) REDD launched on 24 August, 2009;
- (v) UN-REDD programme launched on 6 November, 2009 in collaboration with the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF);
- (vi) Capacity building through research and training involving Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), University of Dar-es-Salaam, Ardhi University, University of Life Sciences of Norway and the Tanzania Metrological Agency (TMA). The programme was launched on 30th November, 2009;
- (vii) Piloting some field activities for instance, SUA working on carbon MRV aspects has established Permanent Carbon Monitoring plots in some strategic Forest Nature reserves. Valuing the ARC on-going; TFCG & MJUMITA working on Local Community engagement-in 59 villages

Major landmarks for Tanzania's Readiness for REDD+ Cont. ...

- (viii) National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA) implemented in collaboration with FAO;
- (ix) Capacity building through UN-REDD Tanzania Program & learning from FCPF Readiness process (R-PP prepared);
- (x) Efforts to have a National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCCMC) started;
- (xi) Process to have a National REDD+ Fund;
- (xii) Process for PES with emphasis on H₂O & Biodiversity values;

REDD+ Opportunities and/or Potential Benefits

Possible Benefits of REDD:

- (i) As a source of funding-would increase government capacity to enforce the law & improve governance;
- (ii) Provide incentives to forest adjacent communities to conserve forests and woodlands i.e. as a source for income hence could improve rural livelihoods;
- (iii) Would improve forest governance at all levels;
- (iv) Could facilitate SFM by state actors and non-state actors to take appropriate actions to REDD+;
- (v) Facilitate capacity building through technology transfer and training to improve staff skills and working conditions.

Opportunities/Potential Benefits

Cont...

- Facilitate land use plans and forest and woodland resources tenure and ownership rights including user preferences. The case of PFM and enhance local community engagement, benefits sharing;
- Assist authorities to develop appropriate financial mechanisms for carbon trading including aspects for investments, markets and carbon accounting system;
- Could facilitate research and training especially for capacity building and technology transfer.

Possible REDD+ Challenges

Possible challenges as far as REDD+ is concerned may include but not limited to:

- (i) Money not flowing into the country as expected. This would jeopardize community expectations and therefore, could encourage deforestation and forest degradation in business as usual scenarios;
- (ii) Misinterpretations and wrong expectations could lead to poor performances;
- (iii) Need greater political understanding and commitment;
- (iv) REDD a new undertaking hence requiring setting of reference levels and methodology development. These technical dimensions are time consuming & costly needing specialized skills;

Challenges Cont...

- Coordination of stakeholders efforts at all levels including the Donor community. Improved communication & information sharing crucial;
- Leakages – i.e. through poverty, weak institutional capacity to enforce the law or effective monitoring, The Political Will?;
- Carbon business & trading: markets and the pricing mechanisms not well understood;
- Carbon & benefit sharing, Governance, Transparency & Information sharing. What about the Private Sector participation? Sustainability?

Other Challenges

- Wild Fires;
- Population Increase including Livestock Numbers can affect some conservation efforts;
- High Demand for Wood-fuels especially the use of CHARCOAL;
- Declining cropland productivity

Thank you and welcome to Tanzania
THE LAND OF KILIMANJARO & ZANZIBAR



