

The undersigned civil society organisations from Tanzania urge the Government of Tanzania to support the following positions in the negotiations on REDD at COP 16 in Cancun



The international global agreement on REDD+ should:

- **Contain a target on halting deforestation and degradation within an ambitious time frame.** The existence of a global goal does not oblige individual countries such as Tanzania to have national targets.
- **Give explicit priority to the protection of natural forests and restoration of degraded natural forest areas.** This is to safeguard against REDD funds, which may be limited, going mainly to finance large scale plantations, while natural forest continues to be lost.
- **Guarantee the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples, recognizing the impact of forest policies on forest dependant peoples.** While the term "indigenous peoples" has an ambiguous interpretation in Tanzania, at a global level this is an important right to guarantee.
- **Require national strategies to be developed with full and effective participation of all stake/rights holders, making improved forest governance and institutions a starting point for reducing deforestation and REDD Readiness.** We welcome the commitment to

participation made by the Government of Tanzania and look forward to seeing this put into practice as the national strategy is implemented.

- **Commit to ensuring compliance with social and environmental standards, including a mandate to SBSTA¹ to work on guidelines for the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of such safeguards.** REDD programmes have important social and environmental impacts, and so monitoring of REDD should be not only for carbon.
- **Establish national and regional-level monitoring of deforestation rates to address the problem of leakage within and across national borders.** This is at the heart of a nested approach, and if this is in place, sub-national projects pose no threat to the integrity of REDD or to national sovereignty.
- **Recognize that addressing drivers of deforestation & degradation requires reducing the consumption and demand for timber and forest land at all scales from local to global.** This is an important signal to stress that the task of halting deforestation requires action by both tropical forest countries and importing countries.
- **Develop REDD measures that are relevant for forest degradation.** Presently many of the methodologies that have been developed for REDD measurements focus on deforestation. In Tanzania, there is a significant amount of resource use which causes forest degradation, and thus significant potential for this aspect of REDD to attract investment. In order for this to happen though, there must be accepted standards for measuring and monitoring degradation.

¹ the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)