TZ - REDD

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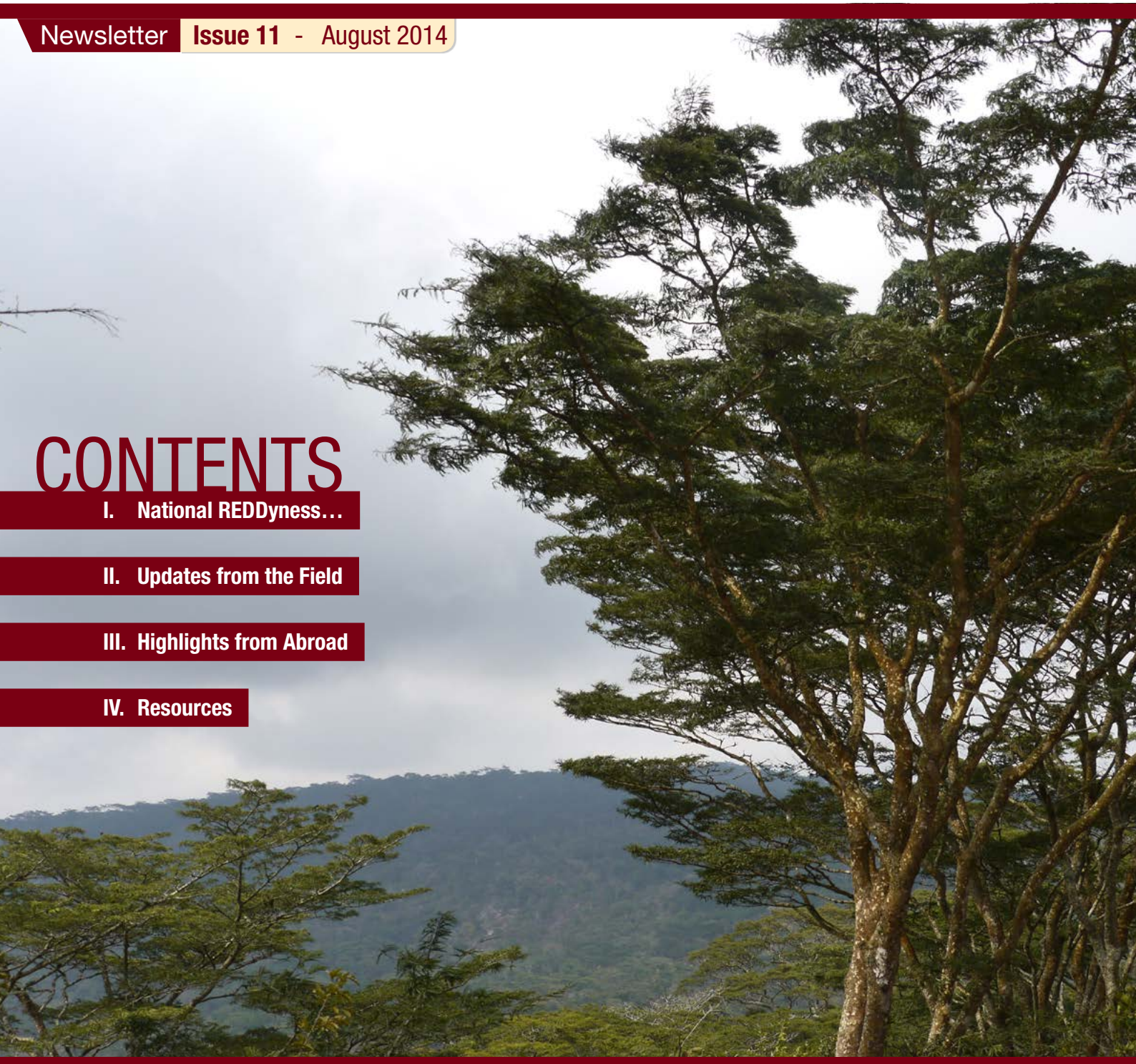

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The TZ-REDD quarterly newsletter is part of the TFCG/MJUMITA project funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway. The newsletters aim is to keep practitioners, donors, universities and CSOs up-to-date about REDD projects in Tanzania, upcoming events, and REDD developments around the world. Earlier editions of TZ-REDD are available at ***www.tnrf.org/redd***

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, including conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, **(REDD+)** has been identified as one critical approach in mitigating global climate change by reducing the levels of greenhouse gas emissions that enter our atmosphere. Today, fifteen to twenty percent of global GHG emissions are attributed to deforestation and forest degradation due to activities such as increased logging and agriculture. Many of these countries reside in the Global South, where poverty is rife and resource exploitation is a means of livelihood security. However, if such countries can reduce their rates of forest degradation and deforestation and develop strategies to conserve forestlands, then they deserve to be financially compensated for these efforts.

I. National REDDyness

Development of the Tanzania National REDD+ Safeguard Standards: A Timeline

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Introduction

The process for establishing national REDD+ safeguards in Tanzania has, to date, produced a final draft document entitled **'The Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguard Standards'.** This document is one of the core elements of REDD+ Readiness Package. This final draft is subject to approval by the responsible Minister, and is a supporting instrument for implementing the National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan endorsed in March 2013. The country-led process for developing this document was spear-headed by the National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF) with technical assistance from REDD+ Technical Working Groups and consultants.

Summary of Key Sections of
Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguard Standards (Final Draft)

1. **Goal:** To ensure that implementation of REDD+ activities respect the rights of all relevant stakeholders including forest dependent communities, avoid social and environmental harm, and generate significant benefits for the present and future generations.
2. **Elements:** The standard consists of a set of eight (8) Principles, 41 Criteria, and 132 Indicators, which together define issues of concern, conditions to be met, and information to be monitored to achieve high social and environmental performance.
3. **Principles:**
   - Principle 1: The REDD+ initiatives contribute to **good governance** and **sustainable management** of natural forest resources.
   - Principle 2: The REDD+ initiatives **recognize, guarantee, and respect** forest dependent communities and marginalized groups' rights to land and natural forest resources.
   - Principle 3: The REDD+ initiatives **improve livelihoods and well-being** of forest dependent communities, especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups.
   - Principle 4: Key **stakeholders participate fully and effectively** in designing, planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating REDD+ initiatives and MRV processes.
   - Principle 5: All key stakeholders, particularly the forest dependent communities and marginalized groups, have **timely access to appropriate and accurate information** about REDD+ initiatives, including MRV data to enable them make informed decisions.
   - Principle 6: The **costs incurred and benefits generated by the REDD+ initiative are shared** in a timely, transparent, and equitable manner among all relevant stakeholders
   - Principle 7: The REDD+ initiatives **maintain, promote, and enhance sustainable conservation** of the country's natural forests for their biodiversity and all ecosystem services (co-benefits), while meeting the needs of forest dependent communities.
   - Principle 8: The REDD+ initiatives **recognize, respect, and utilize existing complaint and dispute resolution mechanisms** at both local, sub national, and national levels for REDD+ related claims.
4. **Scope of application:** The safeguards will apply to all REDD+ programs/activities developed and executed by the government, private entities, Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations, financed through government funds or market based mechanisms (compulsory or voluntary), and other financing mechanisms including global or private sources.

Chronology of Key Events

The process to establish national REDD+ safeguards was highly inclusive and involved a wider stakeholder consultation at both national and local levels. Initial processes to develop REDD+ safeguards started in 2011 and were finalized in October 2013, with the support of the Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) of the University of Dar es Salaam, which acted as an interim Secretariat to the NRTF and to the overall process.

1. Awareness Raising and Capacity Building on REDD+ Safeguards

Awareness raising and capacity building for REDD+ safeguards was done for technical personnel involved in REDD+ activities in Tanzania, including the National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF), Technical Working Groups (TWGs), NGOs piloting REDD+ projects, REDD+ Secretariat, and representative from the CCIAM Program. The training aimed to provide participants with insights on issues to take into account when developing national social and environmental safeguards systems for REDD+, as well as to expose participants to a range of safeguards at the national and international levels. The training content focused on the safeguards under existing national instruments (i.e. related policies/acts, plans, and programmes) and international safeguards such as those under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) and related decision support tools, the REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES), and safeguards applied under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)/ World Bank. Stakeholders' inputs and concerns from awareness and capacity building sessions provided preliminary information for consideration during development of the Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguard Standards.

Timeline for Awareness Raising and Capacity Building Activities	
12 - 14 September 2011	1st formal training for technical personnel, organized by the NRTF and facilitated by national and international experts on REDD+ safeguards
3 - 5 May, 2012	NRTF, Technical Working Groups, and Secretariat participated in the 5th International Exchange and Learning Workshop organized by CCBA and CARE, held in Dar es salaam
22 - 23 May, 2012	2nd formal training for technical personnel, organized by the NRTF and facilitated by national and international experts on REDD+ safeguards

2. Securing Support from Consultant for Developing National REDD+ Safeguards

The National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF) conducted a series of meetings to discuss the best way safeguards can be developed in Tanzania while ensuring a lead from the government. Terms of reference were developed by the Secretariat, discussed by NRTF, and shared with the Royal Norwegian Embassy. Thereafter, national experts were invited to submit proposals. A team of consultants was engaged to facilitate the process and to advise the NRTF in all necessary steps to ensure that safeguards are established through a broad stakeholder engagement.

Timeline for Securing Consultant Support for Producing National Safeguards	
Aug - Sept, 2012	Draft TOR produced
11th October, 2012	NRTF conducted independent review and ranking of proposals from local experts/ consultants
12th October, 2012	Joint decision between the NRTF and Royal Norwegian Embassy on suitable consultants to be engaged
14 December, 2012	Signing of contract with consultants

3. Production of Safeguards Review Report and Ten-Step Guide (Framework)

Consultants undertook a review of existing national safeguards and international social and environmental safeguards for REDD+. The review analysed different international standards and Tanzania's legal and policy frameworks related to REDD+. The report was produced to assist REDD+ practitioners and policy makers in Tanzania understand and compare various approaches to REDD+ safeguards and standards. The review findings contributed to the development of national safeguards and standards for REDD+ in Tanzania. The review report proposed a framework on how both national and international safeguards/standards can be integrated into establishment of national safeguards for REDD+ in Tanzania. A ten step guide was developed as a framework to establish and use safeguards in Tanzania. The steps borrow heavily from those outlined in the REDD+ SES guidelines.

Timeline for Production of Safeguards Review Report and Ten-Step Guide	
December 2012 - January 2013	Review of national and international safeguards
18 -22 January 2013	Presentation and review of the ten-step guide by NRTF

4. Production of Draft Safeguard Standards

Standards were developed with reference to existing International REDD+ safeguard mechanisms/initiatives, guided by an adapted framework (see above). An existing Technical Working Group on Legal, Safeguard, and Governance issues was converted to act as a Standards Committee for the process. The consultants, with inputs from various stakeholders, produced the first draft of the national Standards. An internal consultative process was undertaken to solicit inputs from the NRTF, Technical Working Groups, representatives from REDD+ Pilot Projects and the CCIAM Program, and national experts on safeguard-related issues to improve the draft prior to general stakeholder consultation and public comments.

Timeline for Production of Draft Safeguard Standards	
February - April	Production of draft REDD+ safeguards document by consultants
19th - 20th June 2013	Technical working session of the NRTF, TWGs and national experts on safeguard issues

5. Stakeholder Consultations and Public Comments

A consultation and awareness raising plan was developed and implemented to ensure a country-wide engagement of stakeholders to raise awareness on REDD+ safeguards and receive comments on the draft safeguards. The draft was made public on the website www.reddtz.org. Consultations took place in seven designated zones (Eastern, Central, Southern Highlands, Lake, West, and South, as well as Zanzibar), involving stakeholders at the district level with expertise on forest, agriculture, land, community development, livestock, and planning, as well as academics. Separate consultations were held with representatives of forest dependent communities, pastoralists, and hunters and gatherers. The draft document was also shared with Development Partners, NGO forums, International Experts and the general public. Technical working sessions were organized to address comments raised by various stakeholders.

Timeline for Stakeholder Consultations and Public Comments	
16 July to 15 August, 2013	Country-wide consultation and awareness raising on REDD+ safeguards
22 - 23 August, 2012	Technical working session to discuss various comments

6. Validation Process

The comments from the general public were reviewed and incorporated into a consolidated draft document. The review exercise involved a technical working session of the NRTF, Technical Working Groups, lawyers, and local experts. The revised document was submitted for a national validation workshop, with participants including representatives from the consulted zones and community representatives. The document was further reviewed by the Climate Change Technical Committee and approved for submission as the final draft by the Climate Change Steering Committee.

Timeline for Validation of Final Draft Safeguard Standards Document	
5 - 6 September, 2013	National Validation workshop
26 September, 2013	Meeting with National Climate Change Technical Committee
27th September 2013	Meeting with National Climate Change Steering Committee

Way Forward

The Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) of the University of Dar es salaam, which acted as an interim Secretariat to the NRTF during development of the REDD+ safeguards, handed over the secretariat role to the government (the Vice President's Office) at the end of September, 2013. The final draft REDD+ safeguards document requires endorsement by the responsible Minister before it becomes fully operational. In addition, more work is required to ensure that safeguards are institutionalized, operational, and monitored. The challenging next steps are critical, but are outside the scope of this summary, which focuses on the development of the current final draft Standards.

Royal Norwegian Embassy Conducts Final Review of JGI REDD+ Pilot Project

As reported on the Royal Norwegian Embassy's website:

"The REDD+ pilot project implemented by the Jane Goodall Institute in Kigoma, Tanzania is the first of the nine REDD pilots to be finalised. The experiences from this pilot provide important lessons on how to implement the REDD+ projects on the local level. Building REDD+ Readiness in the Masito Ugalla Ecosystem Pilot Area in Support of Tanzania's National REDD Strategy was a project supported by the Norwegian Embassy in Dar es Salaam. …The main goal of the JGI REDD+ pilot project was "to enable communities and high bio-diversity value forests in Western Tanzania benefit from REDD based global approaches to climate change mitigation." The purpose of the project was "to build awareness and enhance capacity and governance mechanisms for local communities and government institutions to administer and benefit from REDD-related obligations and opportunities in the Masito Ugalla ecosystem in support of national REDD readiness".

The review was conducted by Indufor Asia Pacific and a national consultant. The main conclusion from this project is that it achieved important outputs that demonstrate positive impacts on the livelihood of the participating communities by creating opportunities for income generation from alternative activities other than those that cause deforestation and forest degradation. The project components have helped to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, carbon emission, protect and enhance biodiversity and other ecosystem service."

Read the full final project review here.

UNDP and GoT Commission Gap Assessment of REDD+ Readiness in Tanzania

UNDP and the Government of Tanzania commissioned an **assessment of the status of REDD+ readiness in Tanzania and support to the preparation of a potential second UN-REDD Tanzania Programme.** The assessment report, prepared by a Team of consultants comprised of Mr. Nelson Gapare, Dr. Riziki Shemdoe, and Ms. Shukuru Nyagawa, was completed in May 2014.

Using the Quick Methodology for REDD+ Readiness Assessment for Africa, drawn from Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) guidance, five thematic domains of readiness were assessed:

1. National REDD+ Governance and Institutional framework
2. Coordination and Stakeholder Engagement
3. Strategy, Policy and Sector Transformation
4. Forest Monitoring System, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), and Reference Emissions Levels (RELs)
5. Social Environmental Safeguards and REDD+ Multiple Benefits

Below are excerpts from the report's Executive Summary and Recommendations.

Excerpt from the Executive Summary (P.5)

"In March 2013, the Government of Norway informed the Government of Tanzania (GoT) that from 2016, Norwegian support for REDD+ will be based on verified reductions of CO2 emissions. Discussions between development partners, GoT and UN agencies have concluded that it will be challenging but possible to establish all necessary systems that are required for a result-based REDD+ system in Tanzania in this timeframe. All parties also confirmed that the UN-REDD Programme and UN agencies will continue to play a critical role in assisting government with the necessary steps over the period 2013 -2015.

Following the completion of the final evaluation of the UN-REDD National Programme, taking note of the key findings, partners are considering the development of a 2nd programme of the UN-REDD in Tanzania for follow up. The UN-REDD programme has no budget for follow-up phases since new countries are eagerly awaiting their first chance of UN-REDD support therefore it is important to secure funds from other sources.

The different evaluation exercises conducted suggest that Tanzania still has an important path to cover to achieve REDD+ readiness and, particularly, to be recipient of results-based payments (as development partners increasingly intend for Tanzania). In fact, there are important gaps and shortfalls for Tanzania to be credibly ready for REDD+, notably in terms of a detailed and transformational investment plan for the key drivers of deforestation (agriculture and energy) and key institutional mechanisms & measures (e.g., a functional NCMC, a government-led REDD+ secretariat or the like, a safeguards information system and, perhaps, a financial mechanism)."

High Level Summary of REDD+ Readiness Gaps (Extracted from Executive Summary Table 1-2, P.7)

Component: "National REDD+ Governance and Institutions"

Key Gaps:

1. "Operationalization of REDD+ Implementation Unit under VPO
2. Absence of functional REDD+ Financing Mechanism
3. Absence of functional NCMC
4. Limited capacity for Judicial and other legal enforcement units to deal with REDD+ issues
5. Lack of clear vertical and horizontal benefit sharing mechanisms"

Component: "Coordination and Stakeholder Engagement"

Key Gaps:

6. "Decentralization of REDD+ and the need for substantial financial support and commitment from central Government
7. Sustainability of REDD+ institutions in absence of proper funding and political support"

Component: Strategy, Policy, and Sector Transformation

Key Gaps:

8. "Implementation of the approved REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan
9. Unclear multi-sectoral REDD+ Investments strategy (Agriculture, Forestry, Energy)
10. Engagement of Private Sector in REDD+ implementation"

Component: Forest Monitoring System, RELs/RLs

Key Gaps:

11. "The government REDD+ National Forest Definition and RELs\RL Development
12. Clear NFMS & MRV Data Management System and Ownership
13. Quantification of drivers and agents of deforestation at national level
14. Development of a national LULC mapping program
15. National technical capacity for development of REL/RL and MRV Data Management System"

Component: Social, Environmental Safeguards, Multiple benefits

Key Gaps:

16. "Finalization of Safeguard Standards to include monitoring framework (Step 7-10)
17. Establishment of Safeguard information System (SIS)
18. Preparation of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and development of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)that will help access WB/FCPF Funds
19. Completion and approval of the Safeguards Standards
20. Development of a national Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) guideline
21. Development of REDD+ training and awareness guidelines for conflict resolution practitioners in negotiations, mediation, arbitration, judicial and administrative systems"

Recommendations (Report p.20)

"Under the immediate priorities the following are proposed (by the end 2014):

- REDD+ Implementation Unit under VPO;
- Operationalization of NCMC;
- National forest definition needs to be decided because it is in the critical path for the development of REL/RLs;
- Methodological and technical approach for the development of REL/RLs needs to be decided;
- REL/RLs need to be developed in conjunction with LULC for REDD+; and
- Finalize SES to include monitoring framework, testing the PCI, producing performance report and publishing SES (Step 7-10)."

"Under the medium term priorities the following are proposed (By Mid 2015):

- A functional REDD+ Financing Mechanism by seeking additional financial and technical support from the international community;
- A clear framework outlining benefit sharing mechanism from national level to community;
- It is necessary to follow-up on the initial strategy under Key Result Area 3 in the National REDD+ Strategy. In particular, the role of local government authorities warrants specific attention;
- Preparation REDD+ investment strategies and plans will be necessary if Tanzania is to access further say forest investment programs and climate investments funds;
- Acceleration of mainstreaming REDD+ polices in the key sectors of Agriculture, Energy and Forestry is necessary;
- In conjunction with the development of RELS and LULC, a Data Management System and infrastructure is essential;
- A custodian of the national MRV system needs to be appointed to establish a clear NFMS & MRV Data Management System
- Safeguards Information Systems need to be established along with completion and approval of Safeguards Standards
- Develop training and awareness guidelines for conflict resolution practitioners SESA (if there is need to access WB/FCPF Funds)"

"Under the long term priorities, the following are proposed (By Mid 2016):

- Strategy and implementation plan for capacity building for Judicial and other legal enforcement;
- Potential role of the private sector needs further consideration; and
- A national guideline for FPIC is required before 2016."

MNRT and UN-REDD Publish Report on Using Spatial Information for REDD+ in Tanzania

In December 2013, the Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism and the UN-REDD Programme, supported by FAO (FAO-Finland Forestry Programme and FAO/UN-REDD HQ team) and UNEP-WCMC, produced a report entitled ***Using Spatial Information to support decisions on safeguards and multiple benefits for REDD+ in Tanzania.*** As described in the summary:

"This report presents spatial analyses developed during two working sessions in 2013 with members of the Tanzania Forest Service, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Forestry Training Institute (FTI) Olmotonyi and the UN-REDD Programme. The maps developed aim to support assessments of the potential for multiple benefits of REDD+ implementation at the national scale in Tanzania, and contribute to REDD+ plans, taking REDD+ safeguards into account. The maps also contribute towards the action in the Tanzania REDD+ Action Plan, which states that the country will: "(1.3) Develop integrated methods to quantify REDD+ and other forest benefits such as biodiversity, ecotourism, and water catchment related to PES [(Payments for Ecosystem Services)]", with a specific activity to "Develop a package of integrated methods for REDD+ co-benefits mapping" (Runsten 2013:2).

The full report can be downloaded here.

Full citation: Runsten et al. 2013. Using Spatial Information to Support Decisions on Safeguards and Multiple Benefits for REDD+ in Tanzania. Ministry of Natural Resources and UN-REDD. FAO.

II. Updates from the Field

REDD+ pilot project updates are submitted by project staff on a periodic, voluntary basis for information sharing at a broader level.

Jane Goodall Institute

Project: Building REDD Readiness in the Masito Ugalla Ecosystem Pilot Area in Western Tanzania ….

Facilitating organization: Jane Goodall Institute (JGI)

Source: Adapted from a presentation given by JGI (Nssoko Edwin) to the REDD+ Coordination Meeting on 15 May 2013

Lessons Learned

- Awareness of forest conservation is changing people's mind and attitudes about charcoal-making and wildfires in the village forests. There is a greater sense of ownership over, and greater value for, forest resources in the project area. Village residents no longer allow outsiders to cut trees for charcoal, timber, or large amounts of fuel wood. Community engagement in sustainable utilization of the forest for their livelihoods has enhanced forest management and ownership.
- Benefit sharing systems need to be integrated with MRV (monitoring, reporting, and verification) processes. To ensure additionality, there should be efficient and effective arrangements for MRV.
- In some villages, people who were involved in charcoal-making have shifted to beekeeping industries. The charcoal makers in Karago village, for example, have formed a group, stopped making charcoal, and are now requesting a REDD project to provide them with bee hives as a loan, which they will pay back in two years. Other groups may also be able to borrow money from this fund to scale-up beekeeping and conservation activities.
- JGI's previous interventions form the basis for addressing drivers of deforestation, thus contributing to climate change mitigation by reducing emissions from forest degradation.
- The project assisted a local CBO (formed with support from the project) to arrange to collect and retain a portion of tax revenues from forest resources (charcoal, illegal timber harvest) in the REDD+ project area. The formation of this sustainable revenue stream is part of the project's 'exit strategy', recognizing that advances may by the project need support and financing to continue in the absence of project grant funding. Other components of the project 'exit strategy' include: improving forest resources management through the development and capacity support for the implementation of community-based wildfire management plans; .procuring field gear for forest management patrols; support for the formation and continued operation of an intra-community CBO (JUWAMMA) to oversee forest resources management and ensure equal, transparent distribution of benefits.
- The land should be owned and managed by local communities to avoid few elite groups to capture the benefits intended to local communities.

Challenges

- Movement of large numbers of cattle from Shinyanga and Mwanza around Masito Forest
- Weak law enforcement (arising in part from inadequate resources)
- Forest-fires in the Masito-ecosystem
- Rapid establishment of human settlements
- Land tenure conflict between the seven villages managing Masito Forest and the Kigoma District Council

MCDI

Project: Combining REDD, PFM and FSC certification in South-Eastern Tanzania

Implementing organization: Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI)

Submitted by: Glory Massao

[This article builds upon previous MCDI updates in the TZ-REDD newsletter. For more information, see past newsletter issues available here.]

Achievements

VCS Methodology: We submitted our methodology to the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) program, accounting for greenhouse gas emissions preventions as a result of proactive early burning of dry land forests. Drafting of the VCS method was an exceptionally complex and technically involved piece of work. Each piece of analytical work undertaken needed to be described in terms of quality thresholds. Now the proposed methodology is undergoing the double-approval process that VCS requires of new methodologies. Two independent Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs) check all the details and must agree that is a valid method for assessing prevented GHG emissions and that it is compliant with VCS's demanding standards.

Early Burning: In 2013, we trialed early burning in the two villages of Likawage and Ngea. The forest in Ngea was found to be too wet and without sufficient grass cover to be suitable for early burning, so Ngea will instead focus on timber extraction as the principle revenue earner. This year (2014) we rolled out early burning in six villages: Likawage, Nainokwe, Nanjirinji A, Kikole, Kisangi, and Liwiti. An average of 5% of community forest has been burned (for the six villages).

Socio-economic Survey: Repeat surveys in all the REDD pilot villages and six control villages were conducted in order to assess changes in household socio-economic status and village governance. Preliminary findings from data collection include:

- Attendance at various village meetings appears to have improved in communities supported by MCDI, suggesting people are more motivated about local governance.
- Many of the uses of PFM revenue chosen by communities explicitly support women, e.g. new boreholes and midwives' accommodation. However. Despite this, in every surveyed village, households report more men than women benefitting from MCDI's work.
- At least 78% of households have already received or anticipate getting some practical benefit from MCDI's work and the REDD project.

PFM and FSC:

- PFM activities are in the final stages of completion in four villages.
- There were several inter-village boundary disputes, but appropriate diplomatic representatives, including Regional and District Commissioners, played constructive roles in resolving the issues.
- Last year (2013) one of the villages participating in the REDD pilot project (Likawage) joined the FSC scheme facilitated by MCDI.

Biodiversity Monitoring: In 2013, we developed a new biodiversity monitoring method to track impacts of early burning on biodiversity. This strategy combined MCDI's existing community-based biodiversity monitoring with a dedicated expert-led monitoring effort looking at relative species abundance in birds. The method gave particular focus to the ground-nesting birds most likely to be impacted by changes to the fire regime. The baseline data collection produced a list of the five most common bird species. These species will be tracked, using known characteristics, to monitor ecological changes in the forest.

Monitoring perceptions of change: In 2013, data on 'most significant change' was collected in six of the villages participating in the REDD+ pilot project. Results show that dynamics in the agricultural sector, and seasonal variability in particular, continue to be the biggest driver of local communities' welfare.

Gender: MCDI continues to adopt a gender-aware approach in all its work, as a better alternative to specific activities aimed at gender issues.

Publications

There have been several papers published about the project, including:

- Ball and Makala (2014) *Making REDD+ work for communities and forests: lessons for project designers.* IIED Gatekeeper series. (See Resources section below for summary and link)
- McNicol et al. (2012) *Accurately Assessing Biomass Carbon in Miombo Woodlands*. Arc Journal 27.
- Khatun et al. (2014) *Participatory Forest Management in Kilwa District, Tanzania: Insights on governance, benefit sharing, and implications for REDD+*. Submitted to Environment and Planning.
- Khatun et al. (2014) *Fire is REDD+: A political ecology of carbon offsetting in southern Tanzania*. In preparation for the Norwich Conference on Earth System Governance 2014.
- McNicol et al. (2014) *Spatial Patterns in Aboveground Woody Biomass: Links to forest structure, tree species composition, and diversity in African woodlands*. In preparation for Biotropica.
- McNicol et al. (2014) *Environmental Determinants of Aboveground Woody Biomass Across an African Woodland Landscape*. In preparation for J. Biogeography.
- McNicol et al. (2014) *Impacts of Land Use Change on Ecosystem Carbon Stocks and Species Dynamics Across a Chronosequence of Miombo Woodland Stands Cleared for Swidden Cultivation*. In preparation for Ecosystems.
- McNicol & Williams (2014) *Spatial Variability of Soil Respiration in Different Aged Stands in a Savannah Woodland Ecosystem*. In preparation for Forest Ecology and Management

Challenges

- This year (2014) we were hampered by late running rains that were linked to the emerging *El Niño* phenomenon in the Eastern Pacific. No burning was possible before June, and only a little in the first half of June. This creates a significant management challenge

because the VCS methodology requires a defined cut-off date that signals the end of the early dry season when fires are less harmful. When averaged out over many years, rainfall follows a clear pattern, but on a year to year basis, it is highly variable.

- Village By-laws at the district level have been approved, which is a set back to the village.
- Accessibility to some of the more remote parts of the forest has also been a problem. This had been a challenge last year in Likawage Village Land Forest Reserve, but was an even bigger problem this year in the exceptionally large Village Land Forest Reserve in Nanjirinji Village.

MCDI staff member conducting early burning in Likawage Village in 2014, using a drip torch. It was very hard to start the fire because of the very wet grasses. (Abigail Williams)

Participation of women in early burning in Likawage Village in 2014 (Abigail Williams)

Early burning in Nainokwe Village in 2014 (by Joel Fares)

Early burning in Likawage Village in 2013 (Glory Massao)

TFCG and MJUMITA

Project: Making REDD Work for Communities and Forest Conservation in Tanzania

Implementing organizations: Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) and MJUMITA (Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania)

Source: Excerpts from TFCG/MJUMITA Report 'Summary of project achievements between September 2009 and August 2014'

Project Summary

The **goal of the project** 'Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania' is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Tanzania in ways that provide direct and equitable incentives to communities to conserve and manage forests sustainably.

The **project purpose** is to demonstrate, at local, national and international levels, a pro-poor approach to reducing deforestation and forest degradation by generating equitable financial incentives from the global carbon market for communities that are sustainably managing or conserving Tanzanian forests at community level.

The project has been piloting a mechanism whereby REDD finance can bring about additional reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by channelling tangible incentives to reduce deforestation as directly as possible to communities with forests on their land. In the absence of a compliance market for REDD or a fund-based mechanism, the project is assisting communities to access funds from the voluntary carbon market. The model could also be used to channel different types of REDD finance to communities.

The project has been financed by the **Government of Norway** through the Royal Norwegian Embassy.

Project Partners: Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) and Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA).

Overview of Achievements

The project 'Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania' has laid a solid foundation for demonstrating that a pro-poor model of REDD can achieve the dual goals of GHG emission reductions and poverty alleviation. The project has laid the foundation for a community carbon enterprise. With support from the project, MJUMITA has gained the consent of 22 villages to sell their verified emission reductions; has established an equitable benefit sharing mechanism; and has successfully made 'trial' payments to test the benefit sharing model. The project has supported strategies to reduce deforestation including improved agriculture, more formalised land tenure, improved governance and improved community-led land and natural resources management. These strategies have proved effective and the project has achieved emission reductions of 40,178 tons of CO2 eq between 2012 - 13 in Lindi based on internationally recognised methods to measure emission reductions. The project has developed project design documents and project implementation reports for Lindi and has submitted these for validation and verification according to the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) project standards. The public comment period for the CCB documents has been completed and the validation and verification process is underway. MJUMITA have prepared marketing materials for the Lindi site and have begun to meet with potential buyers. The documents for the Kilosa / Mpwapwa sites are now being finalised.

Lessons learned and recommendations

- Uncertainties in carbon markets and lack of progress in international negotiations mean that sellers of REDD credits will struggle to get a price > US$ 7 / US$ 7.50. This is low in relation to costs (transaction and opportunity) making REDD an uncompetitive land use option in some areas.

  Recommendation 1: Help to smooth the transition to a performance-based system by reducing market-related risks e.g. by assisting sellers of voluntary REDD credits to secure a price of at least US$ 10.

- The withdrawal of support for 'REDD readiness' is taking place before a funding mechanism is in place. If funding is now restricted to being performance based, there is a risk that the interests of non-state actors, particularly communities, will be poorly represented in the design of the funding mechanism, resulting in a less efficient, equitable and effective system.

  Recommendation 2: Continue to support advocacy efforts that support forest-owners, particularly local communities, to engage in negotiations on REDD financing at national and international level.

- Agriculture causes the majority of deforestation in Tanzania. BUT Agricultural initiatives such as SAGCOT are promoting the expansion of agricultural land; best practices for 'climate smart small-scale agriculture' are poorly articulated; and mechanisms to support small-scale farmers to adopt improved techniques is non-existent in most of Tanzania.

  Recommendation 3: Invest in research, advocacy and capacity building on climate smart small-scale agriculture and advocate for better alignment between REDD and national agricultural policy.

- Carbon stock assessment and calculating baseline deforestation rates has been a major cost for the project. Developing the capacity of the national carbon monitoring centre to provide this information to international standards is critical for scaling up REDD in Tanzania.

  Recommendation 4: Support the establishment of the Carbon Monitoring Centre including building its capacity to generate and update wall-to-wall deforestation mapping and mandating it to make such data accessible to sub-national initiatives.

- A pro-poor REDD model can reduce emissions and improve livelihoods. Scaling up needs investment in FPIC and establishment of strategies to reduce emissions. The successful REDD pilot projects are an opportunity to catalyse expansion.

  Recommendation 5: Support the scaling-up of REDD from the grassroots up, using the pilot projects as catalysts for expansion.

- The REDD pilot projects have used multiple strategies to address deforestation drivers. Rigorous research to pinpoint the 'value-added' and cost effectiveness of these strategies in relation to their impact on emission reductions would be valuable.

  Recommendation 6: Support a comparative study to determine which strategies have the greatest 'bang for your buck' in terms of emission reductions.

- Delays by local and central government to issue village land certificates; the practice of 'splitting' villages; and the municipalisation of some villages all undermine community forest tenure.

  Recommendation 7: Given that there are over 10,000 villages in Tanzania, it is important that the powers to issue village land certificates are devolved to District Councils. Furthermore, splitting villages or 'integrating' villages into municipal areas should only be done with the consent of the affected villages.

For more information please visit:

www.tfcg.org/makingReddWork.html

III. Highlights from Abroad

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The Warsaw Framework for REDD+

The 19th Conference of Parties (CoP19) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (November-December 2013, Warsaw, Poland) produced a set of seven REDD+ decisions known as the Warsaw Framework for REDD+.

Summary of the Seven Decisions of the Warsaw Framework

Source: UNFCCC website

Decision 9/CP.19: Work programme on results-based finance to progress the full implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70

"The COP in this decision, inter alia:

- Reaffirms that results-based finance may come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources
- Encourages financing entities, including the Green Climate Fund in a key role, to channel adequate and predictable results-based finance in a fair and balanced manner, and to work with a view to increasing the number of countries that are in a position to obtain and receive payments for results-based actions

- Decides to establish an information hub on the REDD Web Platform, to publish information on the results and corresponding results-based payments

- Requests the Standing Committee on Finance to consider the issue of financing for forests in its work on coherence and coordination

- Recognizes the importance of incentivizing non-carbon benefits for the long-term sustainability of the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70"

Decision 10/CP.19: Coordination of support for the implementation of activities in relation to mitigation actions in the forest sector by developing countries, including institutional arrangements

"The COP in this decision, inter alia:

- Invites interested Parties to designate a national entity or focal point to serve as liaison with the secretariat and bodies under the Convention, on coordination of support, and may also be nominated to receive and obtain results-based payments

- Recognizes that in order to address issues related to the coordination of support, a number of needs and functions were identified

- Encourages national entities/focal points, Parties and relevant entities financing REDD-plus to meet, on a voluntary basis, to discuss the needs and functions identified to address issues relating to coordination of support; with the first meeting to be held in conjunction with SBI 41 (December 2014)

- Requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at the latest, at its forty-seventh session (November-December 2017) to review the outcomes of these meetings"

Decision 11/CP.19: Modalities for national forest monitoring systems

"The COP in this decision, inter alia:

- Affirms that the activities referred to in this decision are undertaken in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support to developing country Parties

- Decides national forest monitoring systems should be guided by the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines, as adopted or encouraged by the COP

- Also decides that national forest monitoring systems should provide data and information that are transparent, consistent over time, suitable for MRV, and build upon existing systems while being flexible and allowing for improvement"

Decision 12/CP.19: The timing and the frequency of presentations of the summary of information on how all the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected

"The COP in this decision, inter alia:

- Agrees that the summary of information on how all of the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, could also be provided, on a voluntary basis, via the REDD Web Platform

- Decides that developing country Parties should start providing the summary of information after the start of the implementation of activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70

- Also decides that the frequency for subsequent presentations of the summary of information should be consistent with the provisions for submissions of national communications and, on a voluntary basis, via the REDD Web Platform"

Decision 13/CP.19: Guidelines and procedures for the technical assessment of submissions from Parties on proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels

"The COP in this decision, inter alia:

- Decides that each submission of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels shall be subject to a technical assessment
- Invites Parties and relevant international organizations to support capacity-building for development and assessment of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels
- Adopts the guidelines and procedures for the technical assessment, as contained in the annex to this decision"

Decision 14/CP.19: Modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying

"The COP in this decision, inter alia:

- Decides that measuring, reporting and verifying anthropogenic forest-related emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest carbon stock and forest-area changes is to be consistent with the methodological guidance provided in decision 4/CP.15, and any guidance on the measurement, reporting and verification of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties as agreed by the COP
- Decides that data and information should be provided through a technical annex to the biennial update reports, underlining that the submission of the technical annex is voluntary and in the context of results-based payments
- Further decides to include two additional LULUCF experts in the technical team of experts for the international consultation and analysis of results-based actions reported in a technical annex to the biennial update reports, and agrees that these LULUCF experts will develop a technical report on their analysis of the technical annex and identified areas for technical improvement
- Also agrees that results-based actions that may be eligible to appropriate market-based approaches that could be developed by the COP may be subject to any further specific modalities for verification"

Decision 15/CP.19: Addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

"The COP in this decision, inter alia:

- Encourages Parties, organizations and the private sector to take action to reduce the drivers
- Also encourages to continue work to address drivers, and to share information
- Further encourages developing country Parties to take note of the information shared"

While the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ constitutes substantial progress, it does not all address all issues (see, for example, the discussion on non-carbon benefits below). Concerns have also been raised about several components of the Framework decisions. For example (adapted from Traynor and Campese 2014:6-8):

- Decision 12/CP.19 reflects agreement that safeguards information should be provided *after the start* of REDD+ implementation activities. This raises concerns because information on safeguards may not be made available during the

REDD+ readiness and policy phase.

- Decision 15/CP.19 preambular text notes "that livelihoods may be dependent on activities related to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and that addressing these drivers may have an economic cost and implications for domestic resources". This ambiguous text has been criticised because it could be interpreted to implicate Indigenous peoples, their traditional livelihoods, and uses of forests as drivers of deforestation. These concerns were acknowledged in the COP19 report, which states that this preambular paragraph "should not be interpreted to imply that traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples, based on natural resources, are drivers of deforestation. The livelihoods of indigenous peoples should not be negatively affected when addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation" [para. 42 (e)].
- Decision 11/CP.19 acknowledges that national forest monitoring systems *may* provide information on how the safeguards are being addressed and respected (para. 5), but does not go so far as to *require* that they do so.

Decisions regarding the types of information to be collected in the SIS will be further discussed at the 41st meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA) (1-12 December 2014), based in part on submissions that were invited by SBSTA in June 2013 and that will continue to be accepted through September 2014.

SBSTA Pushes Discussion on Non-Carbon Benefits to 2015…

The controversial, critical discussion of UNFCCC methodological guidance for non-carbon benefits in REDD+ was on the table at the recent meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) (40th SBSTA meeting, June 2014, Bonn).

According to an analysis and summary by Allison Silverman and Niranjali Amerasinghe:

> "Consideration of methodological guidance relating to NCBs – the social, environmental, and governance benefits that REDD+ should provide – occupied a good portion of the SBSTA discussions on REDD+. However, there was significant disagreement about the need for any specific guidance for incentivizing such benefits.
>
> Eventually, Parties agreed to continue considering methodological issues next year at SBSTA's 42nd session, providing the necessary space to discuss issues related to safeguard information systems (SIS) at SBSTA's 41st session in Peru at COP 20."

Read Silverman and Amerasinghe's full article on non-carbon benefits and the related outcomes of the SBSTA meeting here.

UNFCCC Parties to begin exploring adaption and mitigation links?

According to a recent article by Stephen Leonard on ForestsClimateChange.org, Parties to the UNFCCC are increasingly aware of the links between adaptation and mitigation, and may be more open to exploring how these relationships can be addressed...

> "During the Bonn session in June [2014], it seemed that Parties became more accepting of the synergies and linkages between mitigation and adaptation. However, identification of the technical details and development of modalities concerning the relationships between mitigation and adaptation has not yet been considered within the UNFCCC. Many Parties have mentioned that such information would be useful. Recognition of the links between adaptation and mitigation has been argued for inclusion in the Paris Agreement and it can be expected that the discussion will be ongoing into the October ADP inter-sessional (ADP 2-6) and COP20 in Lima."

Read the full article here.

International conference on land use change and national forest biomass assessment in Central Africa

Source: *Adapted from* UN-REDD Newsletter (August 2014 Issue)

"More than 90 experts from 19 countries came together in Gabon on 21-22 March 2014 to share knowledge on [] REDD+ and the unique challenges of implementing REDD+ in Central Africa. They shared results and experience on key topics such as monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), land-use change, and national forest biomass assessments."

Key issues raised at the conference included:

- "effective implementation of REDD+ requires the establishment of national systems that ensure efficient and precise MRV"
- "African tropical rainforest environment presents many challenges, for example selective logging is an important economic activity in the Congo Basin, but also one of the main direct causes of forest degradation. Thus, there is a crucial need for quantitative information on the impact of selective logging on forest biomass for the design of appropriate forest management policies that are beneficiary to the REDD+ process."
- "[T]here is also a lack of regional specific data on land use change and forest biomass in Central Africa. … Harmonization and

documentation of the forest assessment procedures are crucial in supporting the transparency, accuracy, consistency and comparability of emission reductions under REDD+. To help strengthen the regional-specific forest estimates FAO through the UN-REDD Programme is collaborating with the French Research Centre CIRAD (Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement) to develop procedures for the harmonization of permanent sample plots."

- "…[N]ew maps of forest and land cover change, biomass and carbon stocks have been developed in Central Africa. This new data has helped increase knowledge on the status of forestry resources in Central Africa and will be considered when monitoring REDD+ activities. However, the accuracy of results from the different products varies greatly depending on a number of factors including methodologies, data sources and the adequacy of the models used."

REDD+ Partnership Holds Africa Regional Meeting (May 2014)

The REDD+ Partnership held an Africa regional meeting in May 2014 (Accra, Ghana).

The REDD+ Partnership is a "REDD+ Partnership, a global platform for organizing action in order to enable effective, transparent and coordinated fast action on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries", launched during the Oslo Climate and Forest Conference (Norway, May, 2010) (REDD+ Partnership webpage).

Presentations at the Africa regional meeting included:

- Building Sustainable African Capacity in Terrestrial Carbon Accounting - Daryl Bosu
- Finance and Forests in Ghana - Robert Bamfo
- Participatory Governance Assessment in Nigeria - Salisu Dahiru
- REDD+ Process in DRC - Victor Kabengele
- REDD+ prospects in LDCs_REDD+- Stephanie Roe
- Safeguards Information System - Cecile Ndjebet
- Strategies for Mitigating Climate Change in Agriculture - Stephanie Roe
- The Land Sector in the UNFCCC negotations -Keith Anderson
- Warsaw Framework - Observer perspectives - Edwin Usang

This regional meeting was followed by a full REDD+ Partnership meeting in July 2014 in Bonn, Germany. (See more here).

Law and Policy Analysis for REDD+ in Kenya

Source of description: UN-REDD Newsletter (2014 Issue no. 2)

"In 2013, Kenya's Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife led a comprehensive gap analysis of the forest and tenure laws and policies relevant to REDD+ with the financial support of the UN-REDD Programme and the technical support of FAO and the Institute for Law and Environment Governance (ILEG). The main objective was to analyse the major forest, land and carbon tenure issues pertaining to REDD+ and to recommend priority areas for legal reforms.

The third issue of the Kenya REDD+ Analytical series is made of two reports. The first is the legal report Forest Governance, REDD+ and Sustainable Development in Kenya. It includes an assessment, in light of the new constitution, of the principal land tenure and forest related laws and institutions that have a direct impact on REDD+. The analysis is based on a review of the relevant provisions of the constitution, the environmental and land legislation, as well as on consultations with key players in REDD+ law and policy arenas. The review of laws, policies and institutions in those sectors suggests that there are a number of challenges that may hinder Kenya's implementation of REDD+, including:

- Insecurity and unreliability of tenure especially in relation to Community Land where most of the REDD+ activities are expected to be conducted
- Lack of clarity and coherence on some forest related laws, including the criteria for defining "communities" in relation to ownership of community land, and the disconnect between the tenure regimes under the Forests Act and under the constitution
- Institutional challenges including the lack of cooperation among forest related institutions
- Lack of an agreed formula for owning carbon rights and sharing REDD+ benefits.

The second report, Final recommendations to enact legal reforms for REDD+ implementation in Kenya examines ways through which Kenya could strengthen the legal framework for REDD+ implementation. It identifies an opportunity for integrating REDD+ legislative reforms into the ongoing legal and institutional reforms that are intended to align Kenyan laws with the new constitution and in the current efforts to review and update both the draft of the Forest Policy and the Forests Act as well as the tenure legislation. More specifically, the report recommends:

- Including specific provisions on REDD+ in specific laws and policies
- Clarifying the roles and mandates of all the forest sector institutions in order to avoid overlaps and incoherence
- Crafting the rules for access and use rights and for carbon rights benefit sharing and defining Kenyan Criteria and Indicators for sustainable forest management; and finalizing the legislation that relates to tenure and the Community Land. The legislation would define "community" and "community land" in a way that promotes both sustainable utilization of forests and inter-ethnic cohesion."

IV. Resources

New Journal:
"Beyond Carbon" – A Special Issue of the Journal *Ecology and Society*

The journal ***Ecology and Society*** has published a special issue on critical issues of justice and equity in REDD+. The full journal is available here. The issue includes a guest editorial entitled: Beyond Carbon: Enabling Justice and Equity in REDD+ Across Levels of Governance (Schroeder and McDermott), a synthesis entitled: REDD+ for the poor or the poor for REDD+? (Pokorny, Scholz, and de Jong), and seven research papers:

- Community Monitoring for REDD+: International Promises and Field Realities (Danielsen et al.)
- REDD+ and Human Rights: Addressing Synergies between International Regimes (Savaresi)
- From Carbon Projects to Better Land-Use Planning: Three Latin American Initiatives (Rival)
- Equity and REDD+ in the Media: a Comparative Analysis of Policy Discourses (Di Gregorio et al.)
- Evaluating Safeguards in a Conservation Incentive Program: Participation, Consent, and Benefit Sharing in Indigenous Communities of the Ecuadorian Amazon (Krause et al.)
- Who Should Benefit from REDD+? Rationales and Realities (Luttrell et al.)
- Indigenous Peoples in UN REDD+ Negotiations: "Importing Power" and Lobbying for Rights through Discursive Interplay Management (Wallbott)

New Paper:
The challenge of establishing REDD+ on the ground: Insights from 23 subnational initiatives in six countries
Source of publication description: CIFOR Library

"This CIFOR Occasional Paper presents research results on challenges experienced by proponents in their efforts to establish REDD+ subnational initiatives in Brazil, Peru, Cameroon, Tanzania, Indonesia, and Vietnam. On the basis of in-depth interviews with 23 organizations collaborating in CIFOR's Global Comparative Study on REDD+, it was found that the biggest challenges are tenure and the (currently) disadvantageous economics of REDD+. The study observes several patterns connected with these challenges. Performance-based conditional incentives are judged important but are not as central as once envisioned. Although most organizations are forging ahead with REDD+ in spite of the difficulties, some are drifting away from the label "REDD+." Most of the organizations rely heavily on "integrated conservation and development" as a mode of operation, which enables them to move forward in anticipation of more favorable conditions for REDD+, but raises questions about whether REDD+ will fulfill its promise as an innovative and more effective form of conservation. The study proposes some options for overcoming the main challenges, and observes that there are some grounds for hope that REDD+ can eventually turn the corner and fulfill its potential for greatly reducing deforestation and forest-based carbon emissions."

Citation: Sunderlin, W.D.; Ekaputri, A.D.; Sills, E.O.; Duchelle, A.E.; Kweka, D.; Diprose, R;Doggart, N.; Ball, S.; Lima, R.; Enright, A.; Torres, J.; Hartanto, H.; Toniolo, A.. 2014. The Challenge of Establishing REDD+ on the Ground: Insights from 23 subnational initiatives in six countries. CIFOR. Occasional Paper no. 104.
http://www.cifor.org/library/4491/the-challenge-of-establishing-redd-on-the-ground-insights-from-23-subnational-initiatives-in-six-countries/

New Publication from a Tanzania REDD+ Pilot Project (MCDI):
Making REDD+ Work for Communities and Forests:
Three shared lessons for project designers

Source of publication description: IIED Gatekeeper summary

"The challenge of bringing a business-like approach to forest conservation, using Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) schemes, is complex and daunting. But three lessons learnt by a project in southeastern Tanzania can help ensure success.

Around the world, non-governmental organisations and communities are exploring how REDD+ might help them conserve forests and support local livelihoods. But REDD+ is far more complex than just forest conservation with automatic payments for storing carbon bolted on.

The Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI) has confronted the challenges of designing a REDD+ project in the sparsely populated Kilwa district, where people make a living from subsistence agriculture and depend heavily on the region's abundant forest and timber resources.

Starting with a successful community forestry project focused on sustainable timber extraction, certified by the Forestry Stewardship Council, the project team initially looked to REDD+ to help fund its expansion. But the eventual approach, based on improved fire management, was far from that originally envisaged.

It has now shared three lessons from its experiences to help others develop successful schemes…. The main lesson learnt was that the peculiar demands of REDD+ call for an extended project design phase, and that project implementers must have the confidence to make 'rough and ready' estimates to get a clear picture of the causes of deforestation. These prevent a lot of time being spent on detailed studies only to find out that the numbers do not support the project.

The business-like approach of REDD+ means it's necessary to make an early choice of which validation scheme to pursue before designing the rest of the project around that scheme's needs. This extended design phase may pose additional challenges for REDD+ projects being developed in a new area, and it's vital to explain to communities what REDD+ is in order to obtain their initial buy-in and agreement to cooperate — but there is no need to rush in with a contract. Earning and maintaining the trust of rural communities is critical, so it is better to proceed at a more cautious pace that best suits those communities."

Citation: Ball, Steve and Makala, Jasper. 2014. Making REDD+ Work for Communities and Forests:
Three shared lessons for project designers. IIED. Gatekeeper series. Available at http://www.iied.org/making-redd-work-for-communities-forests-three-shared-lessons-for-project-designers

Contact: Steve Ball (steve.ball@mpingoconservation.org) is the chief technical adviser to the Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI); Jasper Makala (jasper.makala@mpingoconservation.org) is MCDI's chief executive officer

New tool –
UN-REDD Country Approach to Safeguards Tool (CAST)
(Version 5, August 2014)

Source of tool description: UN-REDD website

"The Country Approach to Safeguards Tool (CAST) … provides countries with an Excel-based, interactive tool to plan and review the development of their approaches to REDD+ safeguards. CAST is designed to be voluntarily applied by REDD+ countries in order to support their planning efforts for activities related to safeguards and SIS, carried out in response to the relevant UNFCCC decisions. CAST includes a comprehensive library of tools and resources relevant to country approaches to safeguards, including both those of UN-REDD as well as those developed by other key programmes and initiatives. …

Using CAST can support countries to:

- Identify and prioritize activities (and/or review activities undertaken to date) to develop or further develop their approach to safeguards in the context of the national REDD+ strategy;
- Identify tools, guidelines and resources available to support each activity or area of work;
- Clarify how the processes and tools of various safeguards approaches, including those of the FCPF's Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the CCBA-CARE REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES), correspond to generic steps and activities to plan and implement a country approach to safeguards."

New Tool –
REDD+ Supply and Demand Graph
on REDD Desk's Markets and Standards Platform

Source of tool description: REDD Desk website

"The Global Canopy Programme and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded Forest Carbon Markets and Communities (FCMC) Program recently developed an interactive REDD+ supply and demand graph on the REDD desk's Markets and Standards platform. The graph allows users to generate and compare estimates of supply and demand for REDD+ credits up to 2020.

The graph was built with data from a March 2013 report prepared by Terra Global Capital for the FCMC Program called "Emerging compliance markets for REDD+: an assessment of supply and demand". The report and graph will be updated with new data as it becomes available."

New Guidance:
Assessing Forest Governance for REDD+

Source: UN-REDD website

FAO – through the UN-REDD Programme – and the Programme on Forests (PROFOR), and in collaboration with the European Forest Institute, GIZ, FERN, Forest Trends, Madera Verde and the Center for People and Forests, have released a new publication, entitled ***Assessing Forest Governance: A Practical Guide to Data Collection, Analysis and Use***. According to the UN-REDD summary:

"…the guide covers planning, data collection, analysis and dissemination of forest governance date. It also contains five case studies of forest governance assessments, including the Indonesia Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+. It also offers a collection of links and citations to tools and methods useful in governance assessment.

The practice of forest governance assessment is increasing. Governments, civil society organizations, development partners, academics and coalitions of stakeholders have all performed assessments in recent years – not only to prepare for REDD+, but also to watch for developing problems, diagnose the needs for reform, monitor the progress of programs and evaluate impacts. In 2012, an expert meeting at FAO headquarters in Rome recommended the creation of a guide to good practices in the area of forest governance and data collection. In response, FAO and PROFOR oversaw the production of this practical manual. The guide can be used as a start-to-finish road map for forest governance data collection, or it can be used selectively to get advice on specific aspects of assessments, such as how to make a budget or how to create a dissemination strategy."

For further information, please contact kristin.devalue@fao.org.
Download the full guide (English version) here.

Jumuiko la Maliasili Tanzania

Tanzania Natural Resource Forum

Tanzania Forest Conservation Group

Shirika la Kuhifadhi Misitu ya Asili Tanzania

MTANDAO WA JAMII WA USIMAMIZI WA MISITU TANZANIA

MJUMITA

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