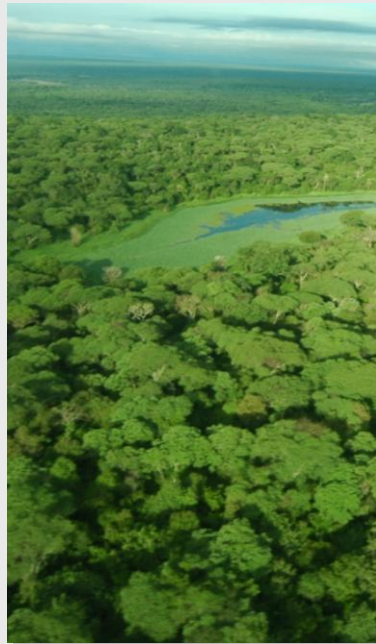




# *United Republic of Tanzania*



## **Global Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Benefits of REDD in Developing Countries**

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## OUTLINE

- Introduction
- National REDD Programme
- REDD Opportunities
- REDD Challenges
- Conclusion





# Introduction

- About 33.5 million Ha. is forest and woodland.
- 2/3 out of 33.5 mill. Ha. is woodlands on public land, lack proper management.
- 13 million Ha. gazetted as forest reserves.
- 80% of the gazetted area is under forest plantations.
- The annual value of forest goods and services is estimated at US\$ 2.2 million.





### Box 3.1 Forest Distribution by Type, Use and Legal Status

#### type

Forests (other than mangrove forests)	1,141
Mangrove forests	115
Woodlands	32,299
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,555</b>

#### Use of forest land

Production forest area	23,810
Protection forest area (mostly catchment areas)	9,745
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,555</b>

#### Legal status

reserves	12,517
Forest/woodlands within national parks, etc.	2,000
Non-reserved forest land	19,038
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,555</b>







## *Intro. Cont.....*

- One of the ten most forested countries in Africa – about 39%.
- Deforestation estimated at over 412,000 hectares annually
- Forests provide many values in terms of ecosystem services (water), local livelihoods, and biodiversity conservation
- Mapping of carbon and biodiversity has been done (supported by UNEP, UN-REDD, UNDP, FAO, WCMC)





## National REDD Programme.

- 2007 at COP 14<sup>th</sup> Session of UNFCCC Norway pledge to support Tanzania under the Norway's International CC and forest Initiative.
- April 2008 a letter of Intent signed for the five-year programme (2008-2012).
- National REDD Task force established to oversee the implementation of the programme (development of the National REDD Strategy and Action Plan, National REDD Trust Fund and other short-term assignments e.g. projects and in-depth studies.
- Institute of Resource Assessment of the University of Dar es Salaam – UDSM, to serve as a secretariat to the task force.
- Activities that have been undertaken so far:-
  - Creation of a REDD national website ([www.reddtz.org](http://www.reddtz.org)),
  - National Stakeholders workshop – draft strategy framework,
  - Study tour:- Australia (NCAS, NCMC); Brazil (NRTF, methodology and operationalization); Norway (Institutional collaboration);





- Six demonstration projects are being implemented around the country (one remaining);
- Capacity building programme ( a consortium of four universities plus Tanzania Met. Agency) – PhD, MSc, and Research. TMA has separate activities;
- In-depth Studies;
- Showcase at UNFCCC COP15 Copenhagen;
- Consultations with the forest dependant communities are planned.
- A Separate initiatives on traditional knowledge is being undertaken through the Presidential Award on tree planting and water conservation.
- One of the commissioned in-depth study is looking at existing carbon markets (e.g. voluntary carbon market)
- **NAFORMA** – (F. Inventory, Database, F. Map and other Land uses. Partners :-URT, Finland and FAO.





## Commissioned In-depth Studies

- Modalities of establishing and operationalising National REDD Trust Fund, and associated financial flow management;
- Role of REDD for rural development;
- Development of business case for carbon trade through REDD initiative;
- Legal and institutional framework review in the context of REDD initiative;
- REDD information needs, communication and REDD knowledge management.







## Five REDD Demo/pilot projects

- Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania;
- Building REDD readiness in the Masito Ugalla Ecosystem pilot area in support of Tanzania's National REDD Strategy;
- Combining REDD, PFM and Forest Certification in South – Eastern Tanzania;
- Community – based REDD Mechanisms for Sustainable Forest Management in Semi-arid areas;
- Advancing REDD in the Kolo Hills Forest; and
- Piloting REDD in Zanzibar through Community forest Management.





# REDD Opportunities

- REDD has the potential to provide an important new source of financing for forest conservation at *national*, *district*, and *village* levels
- REDD can contribute to climate change mitigation
- Redress existing inequalities – legal reforms and decentralised forest management, land tenure reforms, un-privileged groups etc.
- REDD will contribute to Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem stability.
- REDD will open up of blocked wildlife corridors and restoration of habitats.
- REDD Promote sustainable development – NTFPs will be used for food, medicine and raw materials for making goods.





- The international community has a strong interest in financing forest conservation efforts as a part of global climate change mitigation strategies.





## REDD Challenges

- Attachment of cultural and traditional values to forestry resources.
- Ensuring Monitoring - Carbon stocks and flows need to be Monitored, Assessed, Reported and independently Verified (MARV).
- REDD based land use system changes may lead to food insecurity.
- Conflicting Policies – sectoral policy overlaps and conflicts within and between sectors.
- Quality of databases – no body knows precisely the quantity and quality of our forest resources.
- Governance issues especially at local government (districts, wards and village councils). PFM cost/benefit sharing.





## *Challenges cont.....*

- Forest/bush fires.
- Experience from the local level e.g. failed top – down initiatives, failures of other sectors to benefit from various global market opportunities (Coffee, Cotton).
- “Indigenous peoples” and/or forest dependent communities. Their role as managers/conservators be considered in the REDD framework.
- Land grabbing and marginalization of the poor.
- Gender relations upon transforming trees as cash crops through REDD initiative .
- Sustainability of REDD funds as Incentives.
- Opportunity costs (Charcoal making Vs Forest Conservation Vs Commercial logging etc).
- Leakage (mitigation and biodiversity ).







# Conclusion

- Based on the current situation and the challenges on Forest biodiversity, a well planned REDD policy will provide solutions to most of these challenges. Challenges such as: strong linkage between social and ecological systems, encroachment of natural habitats, over-exploitation of forest resources, and quality of data, all are based on socio-economic factors. Baseline establishment is a pre-requisite in carbon market. The value of the forest on ecological systems is not appreciated by most poor people, due to the fact that, for the poor what matters is survival, the basic needs of the day i.e. food. Environment and ecological needs is a non issue.
- Tanzania strongly believe that REDD can safeguard forest biodiversity, play a great role as a mitigation factor and all will depends on how the REDD regime will be finalised.
- Agreeing on a well functioning International REDD regime is yet another challenge ahead of us.





ASANTENI SANA!

THANK YOU!

MERCI!

GRACIAS!

*MWASEMEZYA!*

