

Experiences with the REDD+ - policy issues and challenges: case Tanzania



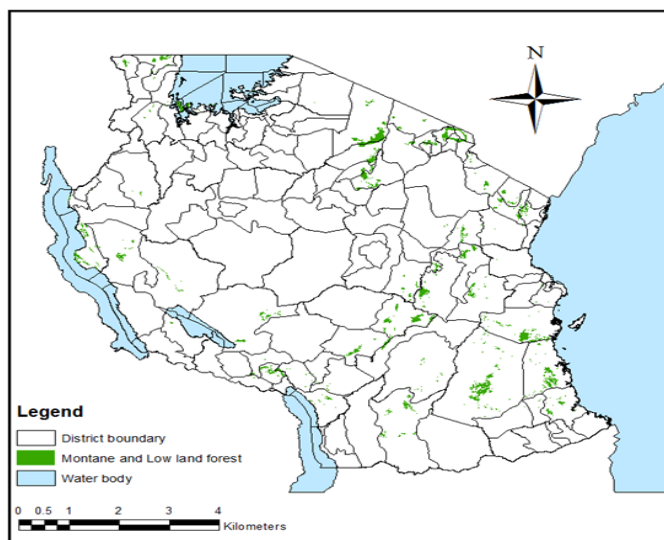
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Workshop on
Technical challenges for REDD+ and some recent advances in MRV
Held at Research Council of Norwegian,
Thursday 29 October 2015

Introduction

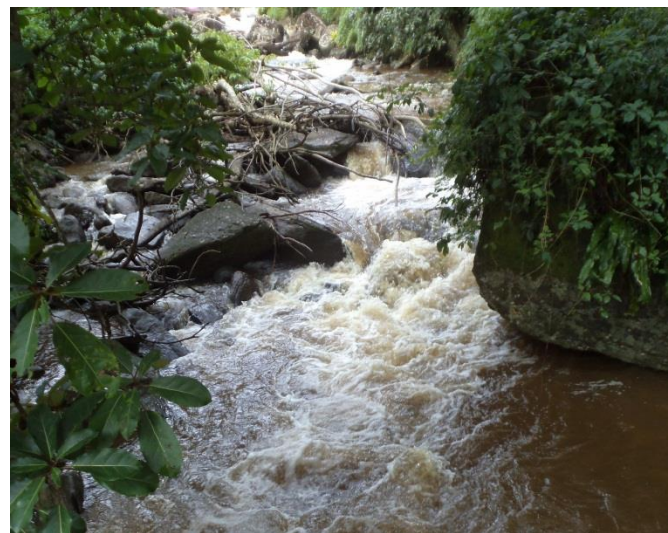


- Forest carbon trading: the CDM of the KP of the UNFCCC
- CDM is limited to afforestation and reforestation projects only till 2012
- But 15-20% of current annual carbon emissions are the result of loss of tropical forest
- This prompted re-negotiation of climate change policy for the post KP to include REDD+
- REDD+: a developing country which is experiencing deforestation may, on a voluntary basis, receive compensation if it reduces its national deforestation rate, in proportion to the amount of carbon emissions that are reduced.



Introduction

- Tanzania total area: 94.5 million ha
- Forestland of 48.1 million ha:
 - Direct benefit: Fuel wood, ecotourism potentials, construction material, medicine, food, etc.
 - Indirect benefit: Biodiversity, soil and high catchment values , and carbon sequestration



National deforestation rate: 373,000 ha year⁻¹

High potential to participate in REDD+

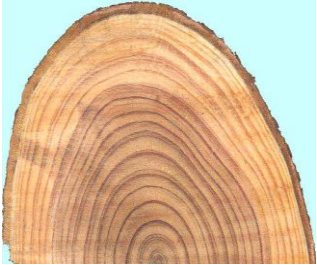
Norway Commitment to REDD+




-  Norway launched an International Climate and Forest Initiative in 2007, with a global commitment of up to NOK three billion annually.
-  In April 2008, Norway and Tanzania signed a Letter of Intent on a Climate Change Partnership;
-  Cooperation was for five years
-  Commitment NOK 500 million (US\$ 100 million) for the period 2008-13.




Tanzania Commitment to REDD+



 Norway supports Tanzania REDD+ Readiness process.

 In the REDD+ readiness process among other activities Tanzania:

 Prepared the National Framework for REDD+,

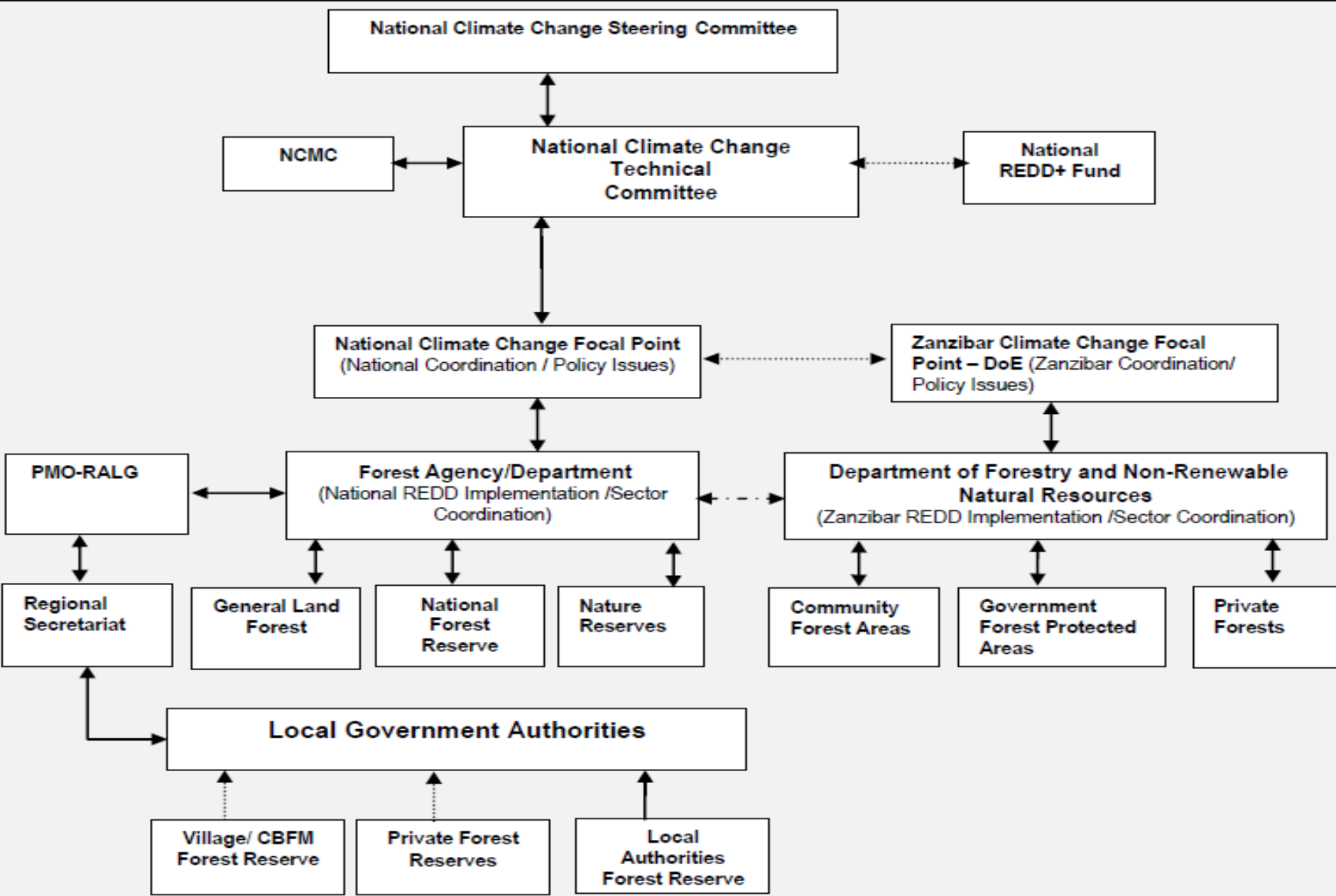
 Prepared the National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan,

 Supported Research programmes and

 Established nine REDD+ pilot projects



Institutional Structure for REDD+ Implementation and Reporting





National REDD+ Framework

- Finalized in 2009
- Provided a framework for the coordination of different REDD+ stakeholders in the country

National REDD+ Strategy

- Main Objective:** To guide the implementation and coordination of mechanisms for Tanzania to benefit from a post-2012 forest carbon trading, based on demonstrated emission reductions from REDD+

Other objectives

- To establish a baseline and an effective MRV system for determining forest carbon changes
- To establish and operationalize a transparent REDD+ financial mechanism and incentive schemes
- To engage and enhance active participation of all stakeholders in REDD+ processes,
- To strengthen a national system for governance and coordination of REDD+ processes,
- To build capacity in terms of training, infrastructure, systems and equipment to support REDD+ policy
- To generate knowledge and promote scientific understanding on REDD+ issues through research,
- To strengthen public awareness, communication and information sharing systems on REDD+ issues,
- To strength mechanism to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in various agro-ecological zones,
- To ensure that gender is mainstreamed in the implementation of REDD+ process and Action Plan



REDD+ Pilot Projects




Facilitating NGO	Project name
1) African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)	Advancing REDD in Kolo Hills Forests (ARKFor)
2) CARE Tanzania Hifadhi ya Misitu ya Asili (HIMA)	Piloting REDD in Zanzibar through Community Forest Management
3) Jane Goodall Institute (JGI)	Building REDD readiness in the Masito Ugalla Ecosystem Pilot Area in Support of Tanzania's National REDD Strategy
4) Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI)	Combining REDD, PFM and FSC certification in South-Eastern Tanzania
5) Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) and Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA)	Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania
6) Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organization (TaTEDO)	Community-Based REDD Mechanisms for Sustainable Forest Management in Semi-Arid Areas
7) Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	REDD Readiness in Southwest Tanzania
8) Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST)	Piloting REDD in the Pugu and Kazimzumbwi Forests Hifadhi Mapafu ya Dar es Salaam (HIMADA)
9) WWF Tanzania Country Office	Enhancing Tanzanian capacity and delivering short and long term nationwide data on forest carbon stocks.

Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation Programme (CCIAM) in Tanzania

- 🌳 Duration: 5 years (2009 - 2014).
- 🌳 On a 1 year no-cost extension to 30/12/2015
- 🌳 Collaboration
 - 🌳 Tanzania: SUA, UDSM, ARU & TMA
 - 🌳 Norway: UMB, UIO-Oslo, CICERO, NILF
- 🌳 21 projects mostly conducted in National REDD+ Pilot Projects (Jan 2010 - Dec 2014)
- 🌳 Offered 51 Masters & 18 PhD full scholarships



Enhancing the Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of forests in Tanzania through the application of advanced remote sensing techniques (2011-15)

-  This research project is assisting the Government of Tanzania (GoT) in the development of the MRV system for the forest carbon in the country
-  SUA collaborates with:
-  KSAT, Norut, NR, NFLI, NMBU, UoT, UDSM

WORK PACKAGE	DESCRIPTION
WP 1	Testing of airborne LiDAR for biomass estimation in high biomass forests in Tanzania
WP 2	A national sample survey of biomass based on airborne LiDAR samples (strips) and NAFORMA ground data
WP 3	Delivery of preprocessed satellite data and development of preprocessing methods
WP 4	Mapping of forest area and forest area change
WP 5	Biomass estimation methods for satellite data
WP 6	Development of allometric biomass estimation models for selected vegetation types of Tanzania
WP 7	Project Management

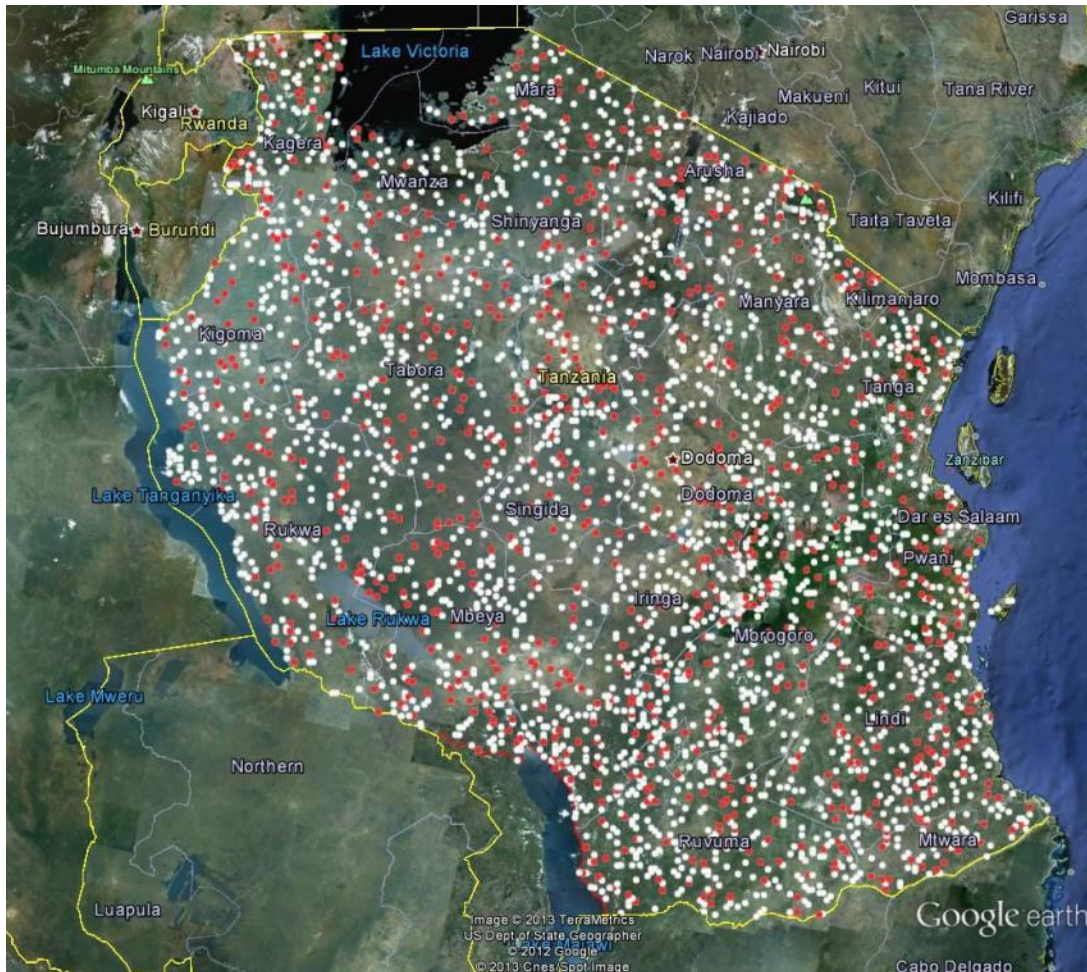
NAFORMA

- The National Forest Monitoring and Assessments, Tanzania
- Duration 2010-2014
- Cost:
 - **FAO-FIN:** **USD 6 mill**
 - **TANZANIAN govt** **TSHs 2 bill**

Objectives

- 1 Establish broad consensus** at the national level on the process and approach to NAFORMA in Tanzania
- 2 Strengthen the capability** of Govt to conduct forest inventory
- 3 Develop a national database** and information system on Forests and TOF.
- 4 Prepare national maps** of forests and land uses based on harmonised classification and forest related definitions.
- 5 Undertake a national assessment** of the forest and TOF resources
- 6 Define long term monitoring programme** of the forestry resources
- 7 Develop Tools and methods for integration of REDD+ MRV** to NFMA methodology

NAFORMA *samples*



Biophysical data

- 30,773 plots

25% sample sites are permanent

Socioeconomic data

- 3500 Households
- 1500 Key informants

SOME RESULTS

Area

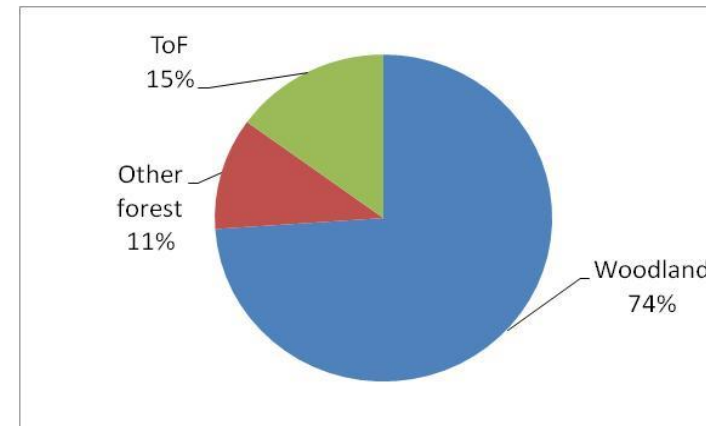
Total land area of TZ is 88 mill

- The total forest area is 48 mill ha
- 55% of the total land area
- Earlier estimates 38%
- Woodland alone occupies 44 mill. ha or 51% of the total land area
- General land has decreased from 19 mill ha to 2 mill ha
- Village land increased to 20 mill ha
- Forest plantations increasing, >500,000 ha

SOME RESULTS

Growing stock

- Total wood volume is 3.3 bill m³
- Biomass 1.7 bill. tons
- Carbon 1bill. tons
- Rate of deforestation is 373,000 ha/yr
- Tree count
 - Total count => 1 cm = 77 bill trees
 - Total count => 10 cm = 100 mill trees
- Wood deficit 19 mill m³



Future REDD+ Support for Tanzania



- NICFI visited Tanzania in April 2013 to make assessments regarding future cooperation between Norway and Tanzania on Climate Change and REDD+ after the first grant comes to an end by the end of budget year 2013/14.
- This visit followed a visit by the Norwegian Minister of International Development in March 2013.
- The message was that Norway aims to move to a results-based modality of cooperation on forest conservation from 2016, leaving 2014-2015 as a bridging period.
- This might be an opportunity to cooperate on the implementation of the Tanzanian National REDD Strategy.
- However, determination of REL/RL for the envisaged result-based modality of cooperation is still pending.
- RE-measurement of NANFORMA plots
- Establishment of NCMC was identified as a priority activity for the determination of REL/RL for Tanzania

Objectives:-

- To manage the development, and sustain the operation of the Tanzanian MRV system, and verifies the results for the UNFCCC and International Community;
- To maximize usefulness of the data generated;
- To suggest different programmes and projects with a technical MRV component and define steps in MRV research;
- To coordinate forest and carbon data; and
- To harness available National capacity and support from international expertise to operationalize the National Carbon Accounting System.

Outputs:-

- **Output 1:** Inception team established, AC-NCMC established, staff recruited, available MRV data collected and equipment procured. 6 months after project start up.
- **Output 2:** Tanzanian proposal for REL/RL submitted to UNFCCC for technical assessment. 12 months after project start up.
- **Output 3:** MRV system maintained, and updated by 36 months after project start up.
- **Output 4:** Legal establishment of NCMC finalised. National LULC programme developed and drivers of D&D quantified by 30 months after project start up.
- **Output 5:** NCMC training, infrastructure and sustainability plan prepared and implemented 30 months after project start up.¹⁷

Challenges related to REDD+ Implementation in Tanzania



- **Very slow process with a possibility of frustrating local communities**
- **REDD+ readiness requires information and data from many different stakeholders;**
- **Massive investment is needed to generate data for the national carbon accounting;**
- **Capacity building is crucial since most of the processes such as National Inventories currently utilise technical assistance from outside the country;**
- **National processes need a lot of stakeholders consultation and consensus;**



===*Thank you for Listening*===

