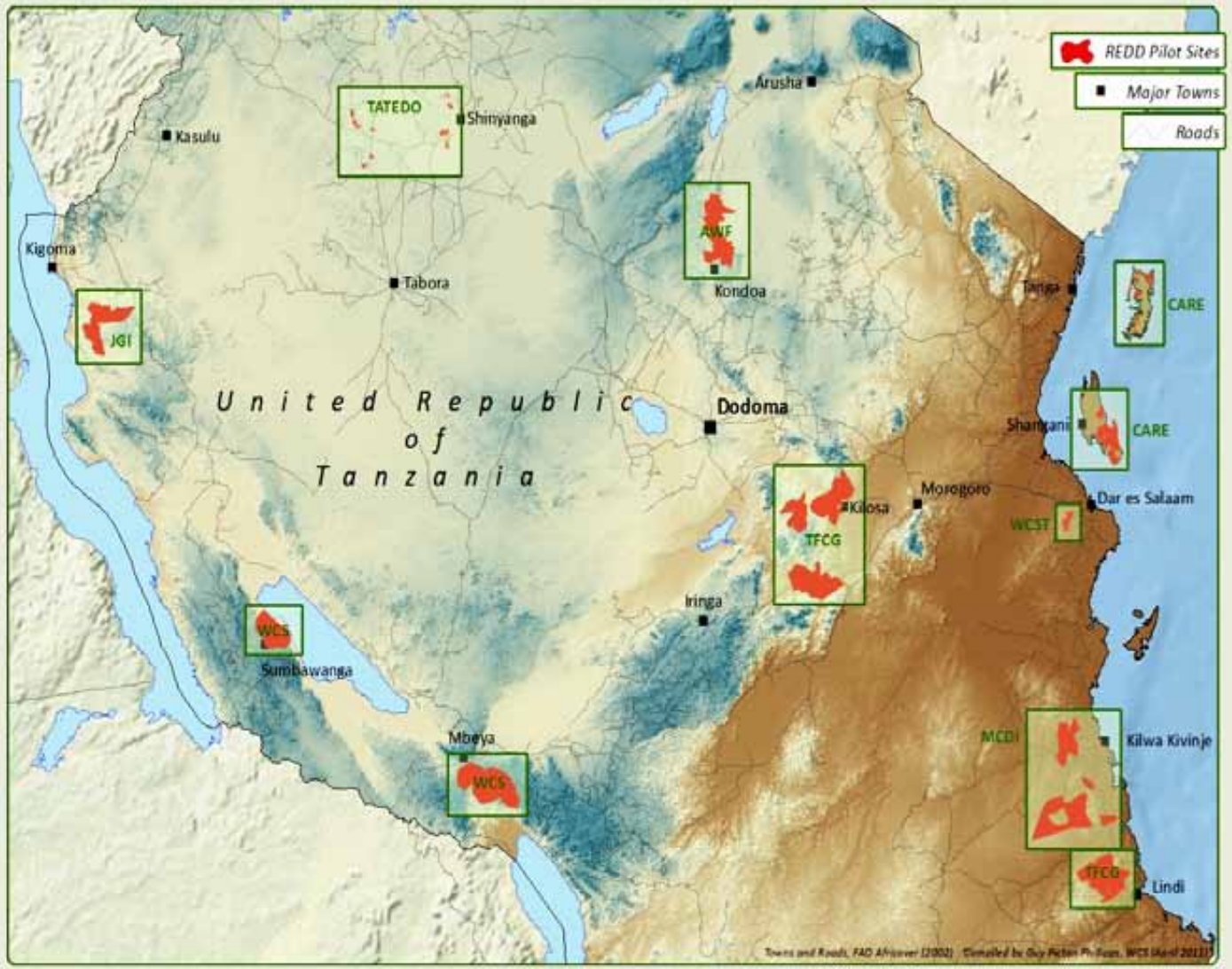
REDD Realities:

Learning from REDD pilot projects to make REDD Work…



Map Copyright Wildlife Conservation Society, 2011

WWF is working in many locations in Tanzania, so their project does not appear on the map

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An Introduction to the Tanzania National REDD Pilot Projects

Developing countries like Tanzania do not have the principal responsibility for climate change mitigation, because of the low level of their historic and current emissions. However, all countries are seeking to make a contribution to global climate change efforts. Deforestation and forest degradation are major contributors to carbon emissions in Tanzania. Therefore, REDD (reducing emissions through deforestation and forest degradation) – in some form – is an important component of Tanzania's response to climate change, while recognising that, globally, REDD alone is not the answer. Without urgent and drastic action by industrialised countries and other sectors, REDD will be an inadequate response to climate change.

Stakeholders in Tanzania are working on REDD through national programme development, awareness raising, advocacy and pilot project implementation. As part of this, nine REDD pilot projects are being supported by the Royal Norwegian Embassy, and are being implemented by civil society organizations and their partners. These projects cover many regions of Tanzania, and have diverse aims and approaches. Some are focused primarily on REDD readiness activities, such as establishing permanent monitoring plots and carbon baselines, and training government staff and community members in carbon monitoring, reporting, assessment and verification (MARV). Others are facilitating performance-based payments to forest community members. Some are working in community owned forests, while others are in joint forest management areas. Several are helping communities design benefit sharing mechanisms for anticipated REDD revenues.

Within these diverse contexts, some common lessons are emerging. With the aim of furthering learning and action on equitable and effective REDD, this publication highlights some key messages and lessons learned from the pilot projects in Tanzania.[1]

Tanzania REDD Pilot Projects

(see Annex for more information on each project)

Implementing Organization[2]	Project Name
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)	Advancing REDD in the Kondoa Irangi Hills Forests
CARE Tanzania	Hifadhi ya Misitu ya Asili (HIMA) Piloting REDD in Zanzibar through Community Forest Management
Jane Goodall Institute (JGI)	Building REDD Readiness in the Masito Ugalla Ecosystem Pilot Area in Support of Tanzania's National REDD Strategy
Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI)	Combining REDD, PFM and FSC Certification in South-Eastern Tanzania
Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) and Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA)	Making REDD Work for Communities and Forest Conservation in Tanzania
Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organization (TaTEDO)	Community-Based REDD Mechanisms for Sustainable Forest Management in Semi-Arid Areas
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	REDD Readiness in Southwest Tanzania
Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST)	Piloting REDD in the Pugu and Kazimzumbwi Forests Hifadhi Mapafu ya Dar es Salaam (HIMADA)
WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature)	Enhancing Tanzanian Capacity to Deliver Short and Long Term Data on Forest Carbon Stocks across the Country

REDD Can Bring Good

While it is important to recognize the risks – particularly those for indigenous peoples, forest dependent communities and biodiversity - there are many good reasons for engaging in REDD in addition to its contribution to climate change mitigation.

REDD can help conserve forest ecosystems and biodiversity by helping

AWF estimates that the REDD project in Kondoa Irangi Hills will lead to 10,524 tCO2e emissions saved from avoided deforestation and forest degradation annually[3]. This would be equivalent to removing 1,872 passenger vehicles from the road every year[4].

to realize forests' full value and providing additional incentives and resources for sustainable management and conservation.

REDD can deliver substantial benefits to communities and countries. Pilot projects in Tanzania suggest that – if financing is adequate and equitably distributed – REDD can result in significant direct payments to forest communities. REDD can also deliver important co-benefits through enhanced ecosystem services.

Expected payments for carbon credits are variable but typically range between $5 and $10 per tonne of carbon. Based on this, AWF estimates that total annual income from avoided deforestation and forest degradation in Kondoa Irangi Hills may range between $52,000 and $105,000. REDD+ could possibly generate up to $30,000 additional income from enhancement of carbon stocks (increasing carbon stock by promoting regeneration), as well as up to $56,000 by creating new carbon sinks through reforestation. This could result in communities in the project area receiving an annual total of $191,000 for carbon offsets. The project will support additional income generation from promoting sustainable agriculture and other alternative income generating activities.[5]

CARE-HIMA is demonstrating that developing tree nurseries and small woodlots can help reduce deforestation and forest degradation, and provide women with additional income. Ms. Mariam Issa, a project participant (Jozani village, Zanzibar), had been unable to establish a tree nursery because of poor market access. With REDD project support, she re-established her nursery and made 3,700,000 TSH (about 2,300 USD) last season. She was able to pay her son's college tuition, plant a vegetable garden and put away savings. Women are eager and able to engage in forestry enterprise and related work, but will often need to be empowered, including through awareness raising with all stakeholders to remove barriers to their success.

Sustainable management of Ngitilis (privately owned natural forest reserves)[6] through the TaTEDO REDD project in Shinyanga will lead to income diversification through forest based activities such as beekeeping, as well as biodiversity conservation.

▲ Kondoa Irangi women's groups raise and sell tree seedlings to support agro-forestry efforts and generate revenues.

Photo by AWF. AWF REDD project.

Beyond direct project benefits, experience in Tanzania demonstrates that **REDD can provide new motivation and opportunities for, among others:**

Expanding and reinforcing implementation of existing sustainable forest management and conservation mechanisms: In Tanzania, REDD is building on and furthering implementation of several natural resource management mechanisms. Most notable is Participatory Forest Management (PFM), which includes:

- Community based forest management (CBFM): communities establish forest reserves on village land and hold all associated rights and responsibilities; and
- Joint-forest management (JFM): communities can benefit by contributing to the sustainable management of government owned forests outside of their village boundaries.

There have been both successes and challenges with CBFM and JFM. JFM has been particularly challenging to implement, due in large part to difficultly in finalizing fair and sustainable benefit sharing agreements between government and contributing communities. Zanzibar has separate natural resource laws that support Community Forest Management (COFM).

MCDI is using REDD to help communities overcome the often prohibitive transaction costs of establishing PFM (through CBFM) and entering into MCDI's joint Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certificate. The certificate allows communities to sell sustainably harvested timber at substantially higher rates than non-certified sales.

Several pilot implementers, including AWF and WCST, aim to establish REDD in JFM forests. While they are likely to face many of the past challenges with JFM, REDD is also providing new incentives for government and communities to forge jointly beneficial agreements. Lessons from these projects can also advance learning and action on JFM more broadly.

JGI is building upon 15 years experience with supporting community forestry in the project area. They are able to facilitate REDD in part by drawing on lessons learned from PFM.

TFCG and MJUMITA have been learning with communities about how to integrate REDD with village land use planning (VLUP) and CBFM. Their lessons are being documented and disseminated to help ensure REDD can contribute to village land and forest management throughout Tanzania. The project includes areas of forest with threatened vertebrate and plant species that are under immediate threat of clearance and will thus contribute to conservation of endangered biodiversity.

CARE-HIMA is using the incentive of REDD to encourage firmer action to protect Zanzibar's disappearing forests, including strengthening community forest tenure, planting woodlots and justifying policy reform.

Strengthening community land and forest tenure…where there are supportive national laws: REDD raises legitimate concerns about land grabbing and recentralization, particularly where governance is weak and tenure is insecure. At the same time, pilot projects in Tanzania demonstrate that REDD can provide new resources and opportunities to *strengthen* forest communities' tenure, where appropriate laws are in place, implemented and enforced. In fact, pilot projects have joined together to advocate for carbon and land tenure to be in community favour, and for this to be reflected in policies and regulations that guide REDD implementation, such as the National REDD Strategy[7].

Protecting well-being, diversifying livelihood strategies and enhancing resiliency: REDD helps protect ecosystem services and provides potential new income from existing community resources. Activities being implemented to address deforestation drivers—such as beekeeping businesses, agricultural yield intensification and woodlot planting for fuel sources—also provide opportunities and alternatives.

Enhancing commitments to conservation: Conservation efforts driven by REDD can lead to shifts in understanding and action on forest conservation that go beyond those motivated by REDD payments.

In villages working with JGI, REDD awareness raising is leading to greater understanding of forest conservation benefits, and in turn changing peoples' attitudes about charcoal making and wildfires in village forests. Village residents are now stopping outsiders from cutting trees for charcoal, timber, and large fuel wood harvest. In some villages, charcoal makers are choosing alternative livelihood options, including beekeeping. Community participation in new livelihood activities and sustainable utilization has enhanced forest management and ownership overall.

Villages working with TaTEDO used to allow neighbouring villages to bring large herds of cattle to graze in their forests for payment, which contributed to degradation. This practice has stopped with the REDD project.

Pilot projects being implemented by AWF, MCDI, TaTEDO, CARE and TFCG/ MJUMITA are helping villages secure forest tenure through land use planning, forest boundary establishment and other means.

▲ Community members displaying tree seedlings from their nursery.

Photo by Evelyn Hockstein. CARE-HIMA project, Zanzibar

Developing awareness and demands for governance improvements: REDD projects are being implemented through existing forest governance systems, such as PFM, and will thus be impacted by the quality of those systems. Establishing effective and equitable REDD will be challenging where broader forest governance is weak. *However, REDD will have the opportunity to impact governance!* For example, REDD provides a strong incentive for compliance with forest laws by tying potential payments to performance on sustainable management. More generally, forest governance awareness-raising for REDD can enhance people's demands for good governance across sectors.

REDD also poses challenges and risks. For example, indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities may lose lands and access to natural resources, or otherwise risk their rights being undermined, particularly if REDD becomes an impetus for land grabbing or recentralizing forest tenure.

Whether REDD does in fact deliver on its promised benefits and avoid adverse impacts strongly depends on, among others:

- sufficient and appropriate finance;
- strong social and environmental safeguards;
- fair and equitable benefit sharing;
- land and carbon tenure in favour of communities;
- full and effective participation.

In an effort make REDD effective and equitable, many of the pilots are addressing these issues in their projects and are contributing lessons learned to help mitigate these risks. Some of these elements are further elaborated…

MCDI is piloting a community based forest governance assessment tool as part of their REDD project. Community engagement in such assessments can lead to stronger demands for good governance more broadly.

TaTEDO providing communities training on forest governance. By-laws for improved governance in all eleven participating villages have been reviewed and endorsed by their respective Districts for REDD implementation.

REDD Finance

While the ongoing debate about how REDD should be financed is important, what is most important is that an effective and equitable mechanism be agreed to and implemented soon.

It takes time and investment to get "REDD ready". Tanzania and many other countries have already started this process. Some communities have begun establishing baselines, putting carbon monitoring systems in place, setting aside forest reserves, addressing key drivers, and otherwise actively working towards reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Under some pilot projects, communities are beginning to be paid for their contributions. In other projects, communities are contributing to REDD readiness based on anticipated future payments, as well as ecosystem services co-benefits. In all cases, pilot projects are short term, and communities' expectations are growing.

TFCG and MJUMITA will distribute performance based cash payments to individual members of communities participating in the REDD pilot project. The project implementers believe that such payments create the most direct incentive for communities to reduce deforestation, and are most likely to succeed at merging the dual goals of reducing deforestation and promoting rural development. Individual payments support the diverse needs and interests in a community, ensuring the greatest number of community members realize economic benefits from REDD.[8] Depending on the emission reductions that are generated, communities could earn between US$ 5000 – 80,000 per annum.

AWF and its partners have found that there are high transaction cost associated with initiating REDD projects. These costs, coupled with the uncertainty of tangible future benefits (carbon markets, prices), create doubts among community members as to whether the returns from REDD will offset the opportunity costs.

WCS is helping to establish carbon baselines in several key protected forests in Tanzania. WCS is not engaging with communities on carbon credits sales, due primarily to the current lack of clarity about REDD mechanisms. Instead, WCS hopes that by helping to establish baselines now, local communities and the country will be better placed to benefit from and contribute to REDD in the future.

With WCST, communities are beginning to participate in enhancing forest management and reducing drivers, based on an anticipated share of future revenues from REDD in a government forest reserve. It is important that substantial and direct REDD benefits be forthcoming, to maintain the tentative trust they are forging in their new roles as joint forest managers.

Finance mechanisms at all levels need to be clearly articulated and appropriately designed to ensure that the communities bearing the costs of REDD receive fair payments. There are a number of options for organizing the receipt, management and disbursement of REDD financing. These include: direct disbursement to carbon owners, for example, forest communities; disbursement through qualified service providers such as civil society organizations, a model being tested by several of the pilot projects; consolidation and disbursement through a centralized fund, as is an option in the draft National REDD Strategy; and hybrids of these. Regardless of the mechanism(s) selected, for REDD to work, participating communities need to receive substantial, reliable, and direct benefits. Towards that end, financing should be:

- **Adequate** – Financing should at least cover all REDD costs.
- **Accessible** – Ensuring that everyone who contributes, including women and men in forest communities, has the capacity and opportunity to access funds.
- **Timely** – Disbursement timelines should be clear and should avoid unnecessary delays which undermine confidence. Where appropriate, mechanisms should allow for advance payments to communities that lack sufficient capital.
- **Fair and equitable** – Including payments that reflect stakeholders' contributions and that recognize community rights to payments for deforestation and degradation reductions on their lands.
- **Well governed**– Including transparency and accountability.
- **Performance based** - Tied to verification of carbon stock changes and compliance with strong social and environmental standards.
- **Adaptable –** Mechanisms may need to be refined as we learn what will – and will not – work in practice.
- **Sustainable –** Funding mechanisms should match the long timelines needed for effective REDD.

▲ For REDD to act as an effective and equitable incentive, it needs to reach those who bear the opportunity costs of reducing deforestation.

Photo from TFCG / MJUMITA REDD project.

Additionally, REDD readiness should focus more on developing pro-poor strategies to reduce deforestation. For example, in areas where agriculture is a primary deforestation driver, there needs to be more alignment in agricultural policies at national and international levels.

Strong Safeguards

Strong, effective social and environmental safeguards[10] help ensure that the risks of REDD to people – including indigenous peoples and forest communities - and the environment are minimized, and that the greatest possible benefits are realized.[11]

International safeguards provide an important foundation for national safeguards. In addition to the safeguards being "promoted and supported" by Parties to the UN FCCC, there are: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (/ World Bank) standards; UN REDD' draft Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria; REDD + Social and Environmental Standards; and many others. These safeguards and standards generally reflect international best practice. They vary in their focus and comprehensiveness, and are generally complementary.

Countries will need to establish their own frameworks for safeguards development, implementation, monitoring, and enforcement. Despite many motivations, there is relatively little incentive to ensure compliance with international standards without their integration in national policy. Further, international safeguards will need to be tailored to fit different country contexts.

National REDD safeguards should be, among others:

- Based on **full and effective participation** of stakeholders - including women and men from indigenous peoples and forest communities and civil society - in design, implementation and monitoring.
- **Consistent with the strongest international standards**, including minimizing adverse impacts and realizing greatest possible benefits.
- **Well governed**, including being transparent and well-coordinated, such that stakeholders can hold one another accountable.
- **Enforceable**, through integration in national law, for example.
- **Supported** by reliable mechanisms and tools for implementation, assessment, monitoring, reporting, conflict resolution and enforcement.
- **Adaptable** to changing circumstances and developing experience with REDD.

While REDD safeguards are relatively comprehensive, provisions for gender equality and women's empowerment could be substantially strengthened[9]. CARE and its partners have been working to enhance the gender impact of their REDD project. For example, the initiative to expand woodlots for firewood is also being used to establish tree nurseries that give groups of women a new source of income.

▲ Miriam Issa tending her tree nursery.

Photo by Evelyn Hockstein. CARE-HIMA project, Zanzibar

All pilot projects joined together to provide key recommendations for the Tanzanian National REDD Strategy

▲ Pilot projects formally presenting their recommendations for the National REDD Strategy, 2010

Recommendations from Tanzanian Civil Society Organisations for Tanzania's National REDD Strategy

Recommen

- The National REDD Strategy express s
- The National REDD Strategy recognize mainland Tanzania are on village land over the carbon benefits derived from
- The National REDD Strategy include m for their efforts to reduce deforestatio
- The National REDD Strategy stipulate t and private sector should be represent
- The National REDD Strategy include a National REDD Community and Biodive Bank safeguards.

REDD in Tanzania

Making REDD Work...

For climate, countries, communities and biodiversity conservation

CARE-Tanzania ● African Wildlife Foundation ● Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania World ● Wide Fund ● Wildlife Conservation Society ● TaTEDO ● Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and MJUMITA ● Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania ● Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative

Key Messages to Parties to the UN FCCC from REDD Pilot Projects in Tanzania

Civil society organizations and forest communities in Tanzania are engaging in REDD+ through participation in national programme development, awareness raising, advocacy and implementation of pilot projects on the ground. Based on this experience, **we encourage Parties to the UN FCCC to consider the following key messages on REDD.**

1. REDD needs to be adequately Financed

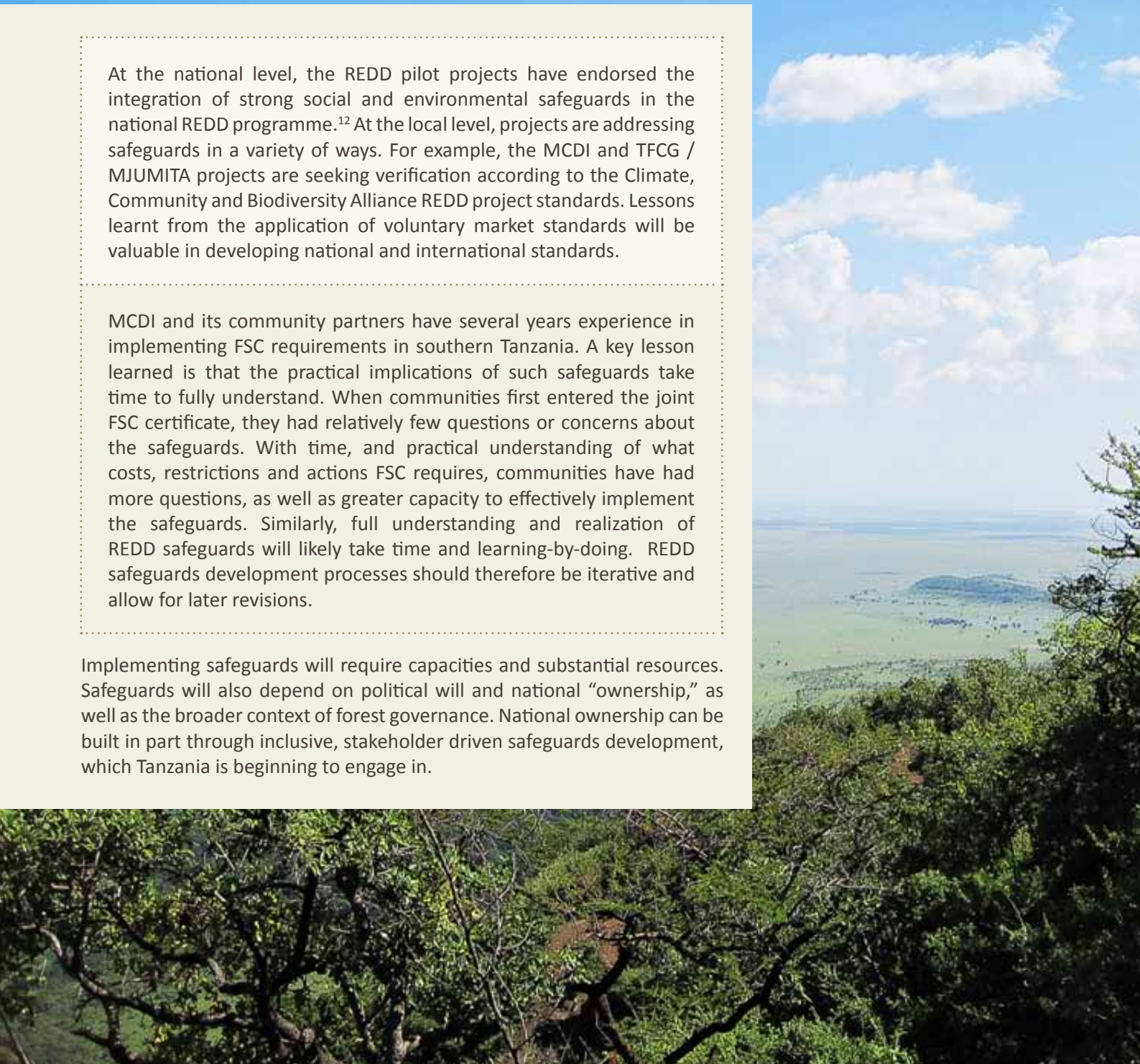
Parties should come to an agreement on, and support implementation of, REDD financing mechanisms as a matter of urgency

There are important questions regarding how REDD will be financed. Nonetheless, it is urgent that these be addressed and an effective mechanism (or mechanisms) be established soon. From the experience of Tanzania we know that getting "REDD ready"

At the national level, the REDD pilot projects have endorsed the integration of strong social and environmental safeguards in the national REDD programme.[12] At the local level, projects are addressing safeguards in a variety of ways. For example, the MCDI and TFCG / MJUMITA projects are seeking verification according to the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance REDD project standards. Lessons learnt from the application of voluntary market standards will be valuable in developing national and international standards.

MCDI and its community partners have several years experience in implementing FSC requirements in southern Tanzania. A key lesson learned is that the practical implications of such safeguards take time to fully understand. When communities first entered the joint FSC certificate, they had relatively few questions or concerns about the safeguards. With time, and practical understanding of what costs, restrictions and actions FSC requires, communities have had more questions, as well as greater capacity to effectively implement the safeguards. Similarly, full understanding and realization of REDD safeguards will likely take time and learning-by-doing. REDD safeguards development processes should therefore be iterative and allow for later revisions.

Implementing safeguards will require capacities and substantial resources. Safeguards will also depend on political will and national "ownership," as well as the broader context of forest governance. National ownership can be built in part through inclusive, stakeholder driven safeguards development, which Tanzania is beginning to engage in.



▲ REDD+ in Kondoa Irangi supports villages by securing their land tenure, increasing agricultural productivity and diversifying livelihood opportunities for households."

Photo by AWF. AWF REDD Project

REDD will only work if those reducing deforestation and forest degradation, and those bearing the costs, receive substantial and sustainable direct benefits, including carbon payments.

Equitable Benefit Sharing

Benefit sharing at the international level: REDD agreements should have clear and fair terms for countries – and REDD stakeholders within those countries – to receive equitable payments for their verifiable contributions.

Benefit sharing between national and local level: National REDD policies should clearly articulate how carbon revenues will be fairly shared between central governments and forest communities that contribute or bear the costs of REDD. The terms of benefit sharing will depend on the context. For example, members of Tanzania's many forest communities will primarily be contributing to REDD through either CBFM or JFM (and COFM in Zanzibar), each of which has different implications for benefit sharing. Under CBFM, all net REDD revenues should accrue to the communities that own the forests. The terms of fair sharing under jointly managed forests are more challenging to establish, as noted elsewhere, but communities are entitled to benefits in line with their contributions under JFM.

Benefit sharing between other stakeholders and communities: NGOs, private companies, or other entities that partner with local communities in REDD should establish fair and equitable benefit sharing mechanisms between them.

Benefit sharing within and across communities: Community level mechanisms for managing and sharing revenues and other REDD benefits are also important, and can be built upon communities' own institutions.

At all levels and phases of REDD, benefit sharing mechanisms should be:

- Fair and equitable, including gender equality
- Based on verifiable performance against clear responsibilities
- Informed by the full and effective participation of beneficiaries
- Well governed, including transparency, accountability and enforceability
- Accessible to all, including vulnerable or marginalized members of communities
- Sustainable
- Consistent with the strongest international REDD safeguards
- Based on recognition of contributors' full costs

'Full' costs include communities members' opportunity costs (among other direct and indirect costs). The communities who undertake REDD are committing themselves to forego activities which have a value (economic and otherwise) to them, as individuals, as households, and as a community. They may, for example, stop the harvest of some timber and wood products, change agricultural practices, stop some production methods for charcoal and bricks, etc. Different groups in the communities bear different costs associated with these changes. It is key that benefit sharing mechanisms are tailored to offset the opportunity costs of each individual/group in a fair and equitable way. This is not easy...and requires some baseline idea of which activities are changing, and who is affected.

Opportunity costs should also be minimized. This can include integrating existing land uses with REDD, and supporting the development of additional sustainable livelihood strategies, for example, woodlot establishment, small business development, agricultural yield intensification, etc.

TFCG and MJUMITA are advocating for implementation of fair benefit sharing for jointly managed forests in Tanzania, including revenues generated from REDD. In a 2011 policy brief they write, *"Tanzanian policy and law support the rights of communities to access revenues from jointly managed forests. Rewarding communities who succeed in reducing deforestation and forest degradation in government forest reserves is more equitable and more effective. …Benefit sharing has remained an unfulfilled policy promise to the frustration of communities and other stakeholders; and to the detriment of both the forests and the communities. [I]t is time that the [Tanzania Forest Service] act boldly to make benefit sharing a reality with explicit provisions for the sharing of REDD revenues."*[13]

REDD's benefits and costs vary by context and over time. For example, villages working with MCDI are establishing forest reserves that are typically far from village centers, and are not prioritized for agriculture. Thus, the immediate opportunity cost for villages is relatively low. In contrast, the TFCG/ MJUMITA project is working with villages to reduce deforestation in areas closer to village centers. There is thus a potentially greater chance for reduced deforestation and forest degradation, but also higher opportunity costs and greater challenges in balancing project activities with agricultural and other land use needs. A key component of all the projects is ensuring that all participating communities understand and agree to the benefits, as well as the risks.

According to AWF's experience, over the longer term an important part of ensuring that the benefits of reduced deforestation meet the full costs is establishing sustainable livelihood alternatives. This requires investment of time and resources in supporting communities to make these transitions

In Shinyanga, where TaTEDO is piloting REDD, a main challenge is managing the Ngitilis to integrate and reduce the impacts of livestock grazing, which is the main use of Ngitilis. The project has introduced and trained communities to adopt improved pasture management techniques, and facilitated establishment of alternate fodder sources such as fodder banks.

TaTEDO and their partners have also been facilitating farmers in practicing improved farming techniques and agroforestry. So far they have seen maize yields per acreage increase from 2 to 7 sacks. They have also engaged in activities to promote improved energy technologies (eg., solar chargers for cell phones, biogas and improved cookstoves). These activities are not only helping reduce deforestation rates, but are also contributing to household incomes.

Putting benefit sharing into practice - Several REDD pilot projects have been helping communities establish benefit sharing arrangements.

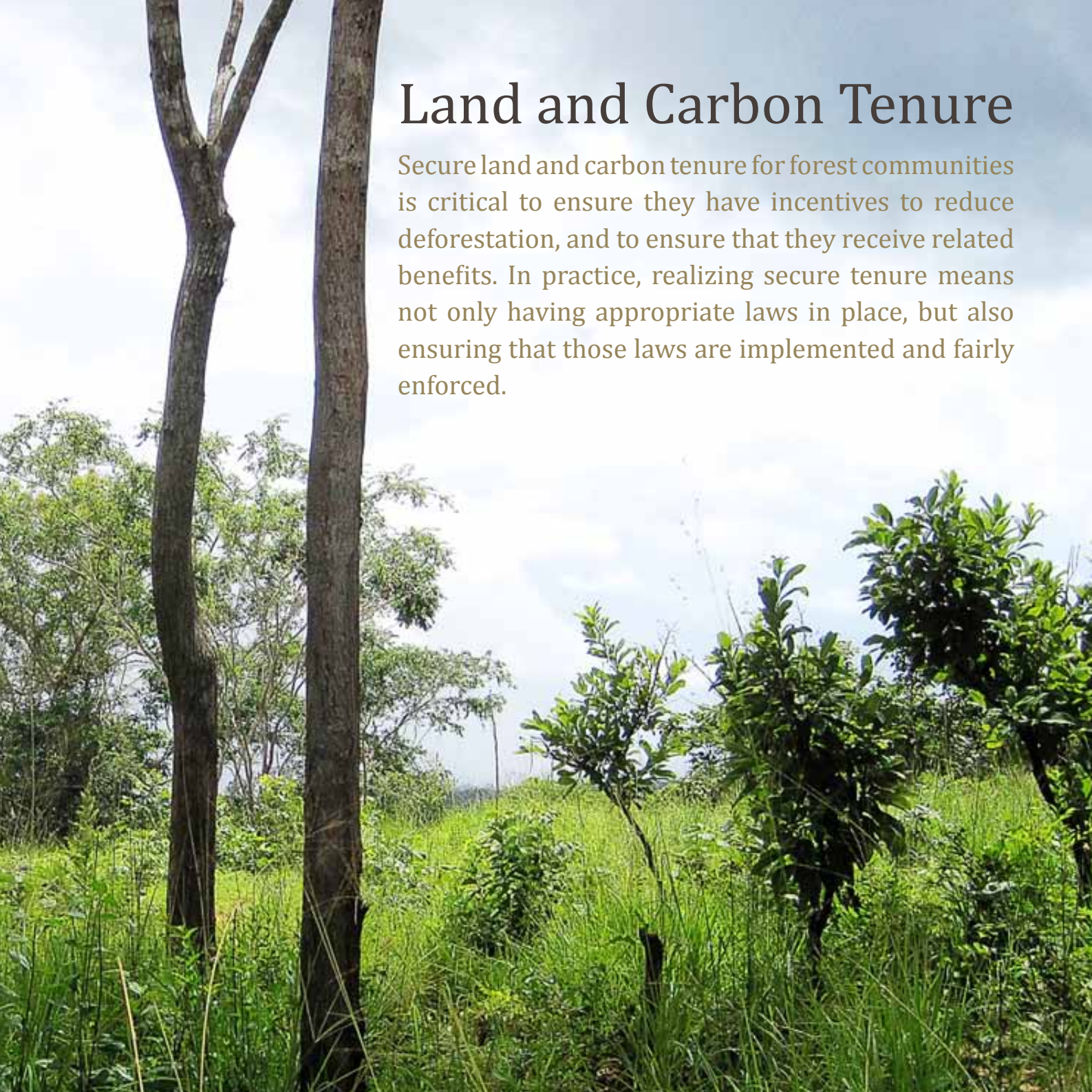
Community members in the JGI facilitated project reached consensus that all money from carbon credits and other ecosystem services will be channeled through a community based organization (CBO) comprised of five members from each of the seven participating villages. Decisions regarding benefits distribution will be made at general meetings of the CBO. Village and hamlet leaders will be invited as observers. Each village will come up with a development project plan, coordinated with PFM plans, for using the carbon credit money. REDD revenues disbursement is anticipated to begin in early 2012. [14]

TaTEDO has been facilitating participating communities in forming legal Ngitili groups. These groups will test and validate mechanisms for benefit sharing among private Ngitili owners and other community stakeholders.

To clarify roles, responsibilities, and the terms of benefit sharing between itself and participating communities, MCDI has been establishing Carbon Agreements with village governments.[15] Under the terms of these agreements:[16] MCDI offers to provide free assistance with PFM leading to FSC certification, and opening potential for village to sell lucrative timber; villages agree to let MCDI recover their costs from carbon markets; and all further profits from carbon revenues go to the village. MCDI is acting as a service provider, and taking on the primary risks should the projects not be successful in securing REDD revenues. Further, communities can terminate the agreement at any time, with 90 days notice.

Regarding revenue sharing *within* participating communities, the REDD project will follow the arrangement established by villages under pre-existing PFM projects. As forest owner, the village makes all decisions regarding distribution and use of funds. The forest management plans establish the percentage of funds that will go to the Village Natural Resources Committee, to cover its costs for forest management. The remaining profits are used for projects and activities agreed to by the village as a whole. Options are identified by the Village Planning and Budgeting Committee, and decided upon by the full Village Assembly.

For REDD revenues secured by communities with assistance from the TFCG/ MJUMITA facilitated project, villages prepare by-laws that commit them to implement actions that will reduce deforestation. MJUMITA plays the role of service provider to the communities by developing project design documents that meet VCS and CCB standards; arranging the third party verification by an independent and accredited verifier; and marketing the voluntary emission reductions. Villages pass bylaws to govern the distribution of REDD funds centered around direct payments of dividends to all community members including children (these are paid to their mothers). In addition, village assemblies meet yearly to decide on the proportion of individual dividends to use for CBFM activities and specific development projects.



Land and Carbon Tenure

Secure land and carbon tenure for forest communities is critical to ensure they have incentives to reduce deforestation, and to ensure that they receive related benefits. In practice, realizing secure tenure means not only having appropriate laws in place, but also ensuring that those laws are implemented and fairly enforced.

Laws in Tanzania[17] provide a relatively strong framework for communities' land and forest tenure security. Several REDD pilots are using project resources to assist communities in realizing these statutory rights. For example, REDD is providing new resources for the technical inputs (village land use planning, forest mapping) communities need to establish village land certificates and village forest reserves.

However, **lack of land tenure security is still cited as a major challenge for most of the REDD pilot projects**. Community tenure security is often obstructed by: cost-prohibitive technical requirements for implementation, low levels of awareness and weak enforcement. Further, REDD has to be aligned with existing policy requirements, for example village land use planning (VLUP) and community based forest reserve management. This integration has proven technically challenging in several projects. However, TFCG and MJUMITA are preparing guidance on REDD, CBFM, and VLUP integration to assist REDD efforts going forward.

Finally, ***carbon*** **tenure rights have yet to be clarified** in Tanzania. The pilot projects in Tanzania recommended that:

- *"The National REDD Strategy should recognize… that villages should have ownership over the carbon benefits derived from reduced deforestation on their lands…The National REDD Strategy should recognize the legal right that villages have to unreserved forests within their boundaries and recommend that carbon tenure in Tanzania be tied to land tenure."*[18]

Even when statutory tenure is seemingly clear, **there may be land conflicts, including with customary tenure claims.** These should be acknowledged and addressed in REDD.

The AWF implemented project has completed 10 Village Land Use Plans. They next plan to demarcate individual lands within the villages and secure title deeds for individuals and households in the villages. The opportunity to secure land tenure over their forest land has been a major incentive and benefit for the community from the REDD project.

Under the TaTEDO implemented project, constraints facing communities in the establishment and management of Ngitilis include: insecure land tenure, boundary conflicts arising from farm encroachments, lack of law enforcement, and long bureaucratic processes for obtaining certificates of land custodianship and title deeds.

Despite these challenges, TaTEDO has completed demarcation and mapping of village, household and 278 Ngitili boundaries in the 11 REDD project villages. Maps produced for each village and Ngitili show the village boundaries, physical structures within the Ngitili areas and the actual sizes of the Ngitilis. Land use plans will be developed in collaboration with the District Councils and Ngitilis will be registered for title deeds for secured ownership.

Experience in Tanzania demonstrates that REDD should be grounded in:

- Clear statutory land tenure rights for forest communities;
- Clear articulation, in a legally enforceable source, that carbon tenure is linked to tree/ forest tenure;

- Secure benefits for communities where they make contributions to reducing deforestation/ forest degradation under joint management arrangements for forests they do not own; and
- Implementation and enforcement of tenure laws, consistent with communities' rights.

An important part of ensuring secure tenure for communities in Tanzania is making sure that national laws are appropriately interpreted and enforced. As part of their project's advocacy component, TFCG and MJUMITA have lobbied for the national REDD programme to incorporate interpretations of national land laws that are consistent with communities' full tenure rights. Specifically, they highlight that, under the terms of the Village Land Act (1999), forests outside of Government reserves should be considered to be on Village Land, unless it is proven that no community uses or plans to use that land. They argue that "misrepresentation of unreserved forests within village boundaries as being General Land [unclaimed land, considered 'open access'] leaves them open to land grabbing and exploitation without the consent of the village thereby increasing the risk of deforestation."[19]

▲ Cattle grazing in one of the forest areas where TaTEDO's REDD project is being implemented.

Photo from TaTEDO

Participation

Participation in REDD is a right in itself, and helps realize other rights. It helps create accountability, enhances effectiveness, creates awareness and legitimacy, and promotes sustainability. It is widely agreed that REDD should be "participatory." [20] However, there are many degrees of participation. *Full* and *effective* participation in REDD implies, among others:

- Opportunities for *empowered* participation in all phases and levels, including for women and men from indigenous peoples and local communities, and civil for society.
- Inclusive and effective representation and diverse leadership, including community-led processes.
- Well governed processes, including transparency and accountability.
- Sufficient time, resources and capacity for all stakeholders to meaningfully participate.
- Equitable access to decision making processes.

In REDD, communities should have a right to say yes, or no, as part of full and effective participation.

▲ Community members learning to measure biomass in their forest.

Photo by Soud Jumah. CARE-HIMA project, Zanzibar

The pilot projects demonstrate that civil society participation in REDD readiness contributes to an effective and equitable national programme. WWF, for example, is working with local government officers and community members to contribute data and build national capacity for carbon baselines and future scenarios mapping.

In order to further community engagement in the debates around REDD at local and national level, the TFCG/MJUMITA project has supported the establishment of eight MJUMITA community networks. Two hundred and forty one community members have been trained on governance and advocacy issues thus far. The networks are starting to address illegal logging in the project areas and are motivating other villages to take action to reduce deforestation.

Women's participation can enhance forest management effectiveness and help protect women's rights. In Ukongoroni Village (Zanzibar) the CARE-HIMA project has helped facilitate an increase in the number of women in the Shehia Conservation Committee (SCC) from 2 to 10 (of 35), including several leadership positions. HIMA is also supporting women's capacity to fully and effectively participate. For example, women and men have received training on carbon measurement techniques and on conservation advocacy at the village, district, and national levels. SCCs are central to community forest management. Women use the forest in many ways, including for fuel wood collection. As SCC members, they can better protect their access rights and help manage the resources they need. They can also help enforce forest law and directly contribute to REDD effectiveness.

For community members to participate in informed and empowered ways, substantial investments in awareness raising and capacity strengthening are often required. WWF, for example, has found that, while there is still relatively little information about REDD at the local level, there is also substantial *misinformation*. Part of their capacity strengthening efforts are thus focused on ensuring communities have *accurate* information, to participate in REDD on empowered and informed terms.

TaTEDO's experience demonstrates the importance of meaningful participation for establishing interest and engagement in REDD. Community members were initially skeptical and many people were not willing to participate. As people have learned more, and begun participating in REDD, confidence has increased. Involvement of village leadership in planning and decision making was a key factor. Participation in the development of village and Ngitili management plans has also clarified and strengthened communities' roles in REDD.

A key challenge in ensuring full and effective participation, as well as in benefit sharing, is ensuring that marginalized or vulnerable people are able to participate. MCDI has found that a key factor in marginalization in Tanzania is a household's distance from the village centre, where Village Assemblies are held and key decisions are made. TFCG and MJUMITA have found that starting with meetings at the sub-village level, in advance of meetings at the village level, helps facilitate the participation of women, those who live in remote parts of the village, and other relatively marginalized community members.

TFCG and MJUMITA have put substantial resources into learning and action on free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) in the context of their REDD project. Though they recognize that FPIC is a long term and ongoing approach, it has been an important component of early project successes, including in providing information to as many people as possible about what the project involves, and in gaining their consent.

They have identified the following among lessons learned[21]:

- Having time to talk through differences of opinions, consider the project and its implications, and accept *or reject* the proposal were all key parts of consent.
- The consent process helped people begin to feel ownership of the project.
- It is vital that the FPIC team be equipped with the right skills to carry out the job effectively.
- FPIC is context specific. Each organization adapts its approach to the situation it is working in.
- Holding meetings first at the sub-village level helped ensure that discussions were more representative, including women and poorer members of the communities.
- FPIC takes time and resources to be done well.
- A commitment to/ requirement for FPIC should be built into national policy.

▲ Using presentations, discussions, drama and music, the TFCG and MJUMITA project conducted meetings in all sub-villages and villages to seek the consent of the communities prior to initiating REDD readiness activities.

Photo from TFCG/MJUMITA

Some of the villages invited to participate in the MDCI and TFCG/ MJUMITA pilot projects project exercised their right to decline to participation. In several cases, villages that originally declined later opted to join the projects, based on further discussion within their village and on seeing other projects in action.

Villages that enter Carbon Agreements with MCDI can terminate those agreements at any point, with 90 days notice, and without any financial risk. In this sense, an ongoing process for consent has been built into the project. Further, to help ensure that initial consent is free and informed, MCDI has arranged for third party legal assistance for communities considering the Agreements.

Getting MARV Done

Tanzania is seeking to develop a robust, credible and transparent carbon monitoring, assessment, reporting and verification (MARV) system. Activities are being conducted at the national and project levels on methodology development, data collection, institutional arrangements and coordination, and capacity building.[22] REDD pilot projects are contributing to national MARV systems development, including by testing methodologies, and a number of lessons are emerging.

▲ Members from community based organizations collecting forest parameters in Masito Ugalla ecosystem

Photo by Evelyn Hockstein. CARE-HIMA project, Zanzibar

WCS, WWF and TFCG/MJUMITA have identified monitoring forest degradation, as opposed to deforestation, as a key challenge at the project level. Given that degradation has been identified as likely a greater cause of carbon losses than deforestation in many areas of Tanzania, more emphasis on methods to monitor degradation over time is needed.

WCS´ experience to date suggests that internationally developed (i.e. global) land cover datasets do not deliver acceptable results for project level MARV activities. This necessitates further guidance on developing project level approaches to quantifying land cover change.

Monitoring techniques need to be appropriate for their environment. MCDI is implementing REDD in miombo woodlands, which are highly variable on local scales. Proper statistical analysis requires data which roughly follow the normal distribution. However, the high heterogeneity of miombo woodlands means that a small sample plot size will yield too many plots with zero or close to zero biomass, and a similarly disproportionate number with very high biomass (compared to the mean). Such a distribution limits the analysis that can be properly conducted on the resulting data. MCDI, working in partnership with the University of Edinburgh (from the UK), have thus adopted much larger 'super-plots' (300 metres squared = 9ha) with several smaller sub-plots. These 'super-plots' are much harder work to establish; MCDI has established only 25, when smaller plot sizes will allow >100. However, the cleaner statistical distribution will support more robust and accurate MARV going forward.

The TFCG/MJUMITA project is using the VCS-approved method developed by the BIoCarbon Fund. For recent images of the project sites, they have been using Palsar images which reduce potential errors caused by cloud cover and seasonality in multi-spectral images such as Landsat. Although time-consuming, the project is doing its MRV work in-house with community participation in ground-truthing and carbon plot establishment. This helps to build institutional capacity on MRV and to integrate MRV considerations in other components of the project such as ensuring community participation and in identifying effective strategies to reduce deforestation.

MARV activities within REDD projects have great potential to inform and support national level systems. Frameworks for enabling integration and harmonisation of project level data into national datasets will be important components of national systems.

One challenge WWF is facing in supporting MRV across sites in Tanzania is resolving overlap and compatibility issues in the methodologies being used throughout the country. Through wide stakeholder consultation, WWF has identified several focus areas that will help the project address some methodological gaps in the national system.[23]

It is important to build in-country capacity on MARV. Several pilot projects, including WWF, AWF, WCS and TFCG/MJUMITA, are training community members, government staff, and other stakeholders in carbon measuring and monitoring techniques to help strengthen capacity for and sustainability of MARV in Tanzania. Applying methods approved by VCS in pilot projects is also a valuable way to build in-country capacity to deliver results that are compatible with IPCC and GOLD GOFC methods.

Forest definitions need to balance being inclusive of a range of forest and woodland types with detectability using affordable remote sensing.

Annex: Overview of National REDD Pilot Projects

Advancing REDD in the Kondoa Irangi Hills Forests

African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)

The 3 year ARKFor (Advancing REDD in the Kondoa Irangi Hills Forests) project (US$2.3 million) aims at engaging REDD as a means of incentivizing long-term conservation and management of 22,000 hectares of forest collectively known as Kondoa Irangi Hills. The Kondoa Irangi Hills forests (which include Salanga and Isabe forest reserves) are situated in the Kondoa District of Central Tanzania and comprise the watershed for the headwaters of the Tarangire River, which is the lifeline of Tarangire National Park. The project encompasses 21 villages and covers a total area of about 56,000 hectares including the reference area and leakage belt. AWF REDD pilot projects are designed to prepare local communities and governments to participate in REDD markets. The actions include: an assessment of carbon and other benefits; enhancing REDD understanding among beneficiaries, partners, and stakeholders; improved land use management; developing benefit sharing mechanisms; and other livelihoods alternatives. Emphasis is put on learning and networking at local, national and international levels. AWF's REDD portfolio invests in sustainable livelihood activities as well as calculating forest carbon to secure REDD credits, thereby securing household incomes from better forest management practices. The alternative livelihoods program is critical to providing an alternative to forest degradation and deforestation, and to avoid leakage issues.[24]

More information: www.awf.org

Hifadhi ya Misitu ya Asili (HIMA) Piloting REDD in Zanzibar through Community Forest Management

CARE Tanzania

Goals of the 4 year (USD $5.5 million) CARE-HIMA Zanzibar project include: reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Zanzibar; and ensuring that the resultant benefits contribute to reducing poverty and enhancing gender equality. HIMA is a partnership of CARE, the Department of Forestry, and 3 local NGOS in Zanzibar. The project's central approach is the promotion of decentralized forest management, working at community level on Community Forest Management (COFM). CARE is building on experiences and lessons generated from its previous projects and programs on site. The REDD element is addressing the drivers of deforestation, particularly encroachment into forestlands by farmers, and improving governance, through equitable sharing of benefits and improving regulations, especially focusing on the issue of forest land tenure. HIMA is working with 29 pilot sites on Unguja and Pemba islands, Zanzibar to support COFM, with a particular focus on ensuring that the poor are not further disadvantaged, but are able to benefit from COFM. Another strong focus of the project is controlling leakage, which will be dealt with at the community level through tree planting of domestic fuel woodlots, piloting LGP energy switch schemes in urban and semi-urban areas, strengthening community level governance and through alternative income generating activities. The project is also mainstreaming a gender perspective, to help ensure gender equality in processes and outcomes. Expected outcomes include reduced deforestation and

forest degradation in 60,000 hectares of forest, with related benefits equitably shared with 16,000 rural households.[25]

More information: http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/carbon/HIMA_2011.pdf

Building REDD readiness in the Masito Ugalla Ecosystem Pilot Area in Support of Tanzania's National REDD Strategy

Jane Goodall Institute (JGI)

This 3 year (USD $2.8 million) pilot project is working with 15 villages in Western Tanzania with the goal of enabling communities and high bio-diversity value forests in western Tanzania to benefit from REDD based global approaches to climate change mitigation. Its purpose is 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 Masito Ugalla ecosystem is an expansive forested landscape of approximately 10,827 squared kilometers under varied management and ownership regimes. The project builds upon JGI's 15 years of experience working in Western Tanzania. It aims to facilitate the establishment of, inter alia: inter-village forest conservation CBOs empowered to manage forests, a replicable and scalable methodology for remote sensing based on forest and carbon accounting at village scale, community and CBO capacity (training, tools) to monitor forest biomass and carbon stocks, and a community based mechanism for equitable sharing of carbon revenues. Expected outputs include 70,000 hectares of conserved forest, sequestering 55,000 MTeCO2. [26]

More information: www.janegoodall.org

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

Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI)

This 4 year (USD $1.9 million) project seeks to work with villages in Southern Tanzania, with the aim of using the financial flows from REDD as a catalyst to expand both PFM and Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) certification throughout the region. MCDI has extensive experience with PFM in southeast Tanzania whereby communities earn revenue from selling sustainably harvested timber. MCDI has supported 6 communities in Kilwa District in establishing Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR). MCDI holds the first Forestry Stewardship Council certificate for community managed natural forest in Africa. With REDD, the *Additionality Principle* means communities cannot earn money from timber *and* from carbon. MCDI estimates indicate that the revenue from timber is likely to be higher than revenue from carbon sequestration. Communities are thus better off earning revenue from timber. However, there is a funding challenge in getting new communities and forests into the MCDI FSC group certificate; this is where REDD can help. Revenue from REDD can help overcome substantial start-up costs for participating in PFM and establishing FSC certification. MCDI thus plans to continue and expand its work on sustainably harvested timber in these communities by combining REDD, PFM and FSC. Expected outcomes include 50 000 hectares of conserved forest, sequestering 50,000 MtCO2e, and providing economic benefits to approximately 18,000 people.[27]

More information: www.mpingoconservation.org/redd_project.html

Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania

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

This 5 year (USD $5.9 million) project, launched in September 2009, aims to demonstrate at local, national and international levels, a pro-poor approach to reducing deforestation and forest degradation by generating equitable financial incentives from carbon finance sources for communities that are sustainably managing or conserving Tanzanian forests at community level. The project is achieving this by assisting communities to aggregate and market emission reductions generated through interventions that aim to address the main deforestation drivers including participatory forest management, improved agriculture, improved forest governance and land use planning. The project is also engaging in national and international advocacy on REDD policy. The project is being implemented in two biodiversity hotspots. One site covers 17 villages in Lindi Region in the Coastal Forest eco-region. The other site covers 19 villages in the Eastern Arc Mountains of Kilosa and Mpwapwa Districts. Cumulatively the project area includes 215,000 ha of woodland and forest with 51,000 beneficiaries. The project aims to demonstrate a performance-based model for REDD, with communities directly accessing REDD finance. The project is aiming to generate credits that are validated by VCS and CCB.[28]

More information: www.tfcg.org/makingReddWork.html

Piloting REDD in the Pugu and Kazimzumbwi Forests Hifadhi Mapafu ya Dar es Salaam (HIMADA)

Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST)

WCST and partners[32] have been working since early 2011 on this 4 year (USD $3.9 million) project in the Pugu and Kazimzumbwi forest reserves (7,272 ha total) to reduce carbon dioxide through curbing deforestation and degradation. Their approaches include improving forest management through complementing the central government's management efforts and engaging members of adjacent communities. These central-government owned forest reserves are located very close to the urban center of Dar es Salaam. They offer important ecosystem services, including watershed services to the surrounding urban area. However, these forests face very high deforestation and degradation rates; at present, forest cover in the reserves is less than 20%.[33]

More information: http://www.wcstarusha.org/

Community-Based REDD Mechanisms for Sustainable Forest Management in Semi-Arid Areas

Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organization (TaTEDO)

This 4 year (USD $2.1 million) project is working with 11 villages in Northern/Central Tanzania with the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable forest management and carbon market incentives. It is assisting 250 Ngitili (a traditional method of natural forest regeneration) owners in 10 villages of Shinyanga rural and Kahama districts to establish a robust local institutional framework that effectively

manages the restored Ngitilis to capture benefits arising from REDD. The project is facilitating the formation of Ngitili carbon groups and associations to provide an institutional framework for REDD implementation at the community level. It is also establishing carbon baselines and implementing of measures for addressing deforestation and degradation drivers, including the introduction of alternative and energy efficient technologies and improved land use practices. Partners for the project include DASS (Development Associates), NAFRAC (Natural Forest Resources Management and Agroforestry Centre), Kahama and Shinyanga Rural District Councils. Expected outcomes include 2,500 hectares conserved forest, 108,285 MTeCO2, with 6,000 local beneficiaries. [29]

More information: www.tatedo.org/cms/images/stories/brochure/reddbrochure.pdf

REDD Readiness in Southwest Tanzania

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

This 4 year (USD $1.2 million) project aims to develop the capacity and knowledge for Tanzania to participate in REDD activities in the Southern Highlands, while establishing sustainable alternatives to forest resource use.[30] The project aims to design and conduct a robust baseline study to provide methods for estimating degradation, deforestation, carbon sequestration, emissions and leakage in southwest Tanzania's four most important forests, covering 52,680 hectares. These forests are: Mt Rungwe Nature Reserve, Mporoto Ridge Forest Reserve, Livingstone Forest (within Kitulo National Park) and Mbizi Forest (within Lyambo Hills Forest Reserve). Using a range of remotely-sensed and ground-truthed techniques, as well as participatory monitoring methods, the pilot seeks to provide substantial carbon data, and to demonstrate appropriate tools for implementing REDD strategies and monitoring forest degradation. The project also provides economic incentives, reaching at least 50,000 people. This includes benefit sharing, environmental education, and alternative forest resource provision. The incentives help to address the main drivers of local forest degradation. The project also provides an estimate of the levels of emission reductions that could be expected, should the target forests be included in a national level REDD initiative. [31]

More information: http://programs.wcs.org/shcpredd

Enhancing Tanzanian Capacity to Deliver Short and Long Term Data on Forest Carbon Stocks across the Country

WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature)

This 3 year (USD $1.9 million) project, launched in January 2011, aims to contribute core data to the Tanzanian national MRV system that forms a part of the comprehensive forest carbon monitoring system for the country, and build capacity for sustainability in the future. It will achieve this through: establishing baseline carbon plots; assessing carbon stocks; surveying soil carbon in different vegetations types throughout Tanzania; establishing hemispherical photographic surveys and further testing LiDar technology in project carbon plots; mapping future scenarios for changes in carbon stocks; capacity building on carbon stock MRV, including with local forest officers and community members; and disseminating carbon stock information established through the project, including to feed into national MRV systems.[34]

More information: wwf.panda.org/who_we_are/wwf_offices/tanzania/wwf_tanzania_our_solutions/

References and Notes (Endnotes)

1. Unless otherwise noted, the content of this publication is based on informational interviews with pilot project staff, as well as project presentations made at a national REDD Stakeholders Workshop (3-4 October 2011, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) hosted by the Tanzania National REDD Task Force.
2. Only primary implementing organizations listed here. Each project is also working with several partners, including participating villages.
3. Adapted from AWF. September 2011a. *Securing Forest Land and Generating Income to Communities through Carbon Offset Programs.* The African Wildlife Foundation's (AWF) Pilot Projects in East Africa. Poster prepared by Steven Kiruswa and Kathleen Fitzgerald
4. Calculations done at United States Environmental Protection Agency website: http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html
5. Adapted from AWF. September 2011a.
6. Traditional natural forest reserves with sizes ranging between 5 to 500ha, usually set aside for livestock grazing during the dry season in Shinyanga, North-western Tanzania. Ngitilis are owed and managed by individual farmers.
7. See, "Recommendations from Tanzanian Civil Society on the National REDD Strategy," (2010) http://www.tnrf.org/node/21169; and "REDD Pilot Projects Comments on the National REDD Strategy" (2010) http://www.tnrf.org/files/FEEDBACK%20First%20Draft%20National%20REDD%20Strategy%20from%20REDD%20Pilot%20Projects.pdf
8. MJUMITA and TFCG. 2011. Policy Brief: Why individual payments are the best option for REDD +. www.tfcg.org/makingReddWork.html
9. For further discussion see TNRF, TFCG and MJUMITA. 2011. "Gender and REDD+ in Tanzania: An overview of key issues". www.tnrf.org/genderreport.pdf
10. While the term safeguards is being used for purposes of this paper, 'safeguards' and 'standards' equally apply.
11. Section adapted in part from Campese, J. 2011. Integrating REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards and Standards in Tanzania. TFCG Technical Report 32. Pp 1 – 65. Dar es Salaam.
12. See, for example, "Recommendations from Tanzanian Civil Society on the National REDD Strategy," (2010) www.tnrf.org/node/21169; and "REDD Pilot Projects Comments on the National REDD Strategy" (2010).
13. MJUMITA and TFCG. 2011:1. Policy Brief: 5 steps to get REDD right(s). www.tfcg.org/makingReddWork.html
14. Adapted from the JGI Project Update in TZ-REDD Newsletter #5 (www.tnrf.org/reddnewsletter5#reddyness3)
15. Village governments have the authority to enter into such agreements under national law.
16. Carbon Agreements have the further benefits of: Setting clear expectations about how sustainable forest management is to be achieved, the applicable time frame and the location and extent of reserved forest area; and stipulating village rights to use and manage the reserved forest together with the products and ecosystem services that it generates.
17. See, for example, Local Government Act (1982), Village Land Act (1999), Forest Act (2002)
18. "Recommendations from Tanzanian Civil Society Organizations for Tanzania's National REDD Strategy" (2010) www.tnrf.org/node/21169

19. MJUMITA and TFCG. 2011:1. Policy Brief: 5 steps to get REDD right(s). See also MJUMITA and TFCG. 2011. Policy Brief: a one-step guide to making the National REDD strategy more pro-poor. www.tfcg.org/makingReddWork.html
20. Section adapted in part from Springer, J. and Campese, J. 2011. "Conservation and Human Rights: Key Issues and Contexts." A Scoping Paper prepared for the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights. www.conservation-rights.org
21. Adapted from Forrester-Kibuga, Kate, Nuru Nguya, Hassan Chikira, Bettie Luwuge and Nike Doggart. 2010. *Integrating the principles of free, prior and informed consent in the establishment of a REDD project: a case study from Tanzania*. From the project "Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania". TFCG Technical Report 27. www.tfcg.org/makingReddWork.html
22. See Kaijage, E. *"Progress on MARV Systems Development in Tanzania"* in TZ-REDD Newsletter #5
23. See WWF project update in TZ-REDD Newsletter #5 for details
24. Adapted from AWF. September 2011b. Advancing REDD in the Kolo Hills Forests.
25. Adapted from project updates in TZ-REDD Newsletters #1 and #5
26. Adapted from project updates in TZ-REDD Newsletters #1 and #5
27. Adapted from project updates in TZ-REDD Newsletters #1 and #5
28. Adapted from project updates in TZ-REDD Newsletters #1 and #5
29. Adapted from project update in TZ-REDD Newsletters #1 and a presentation made at the October 2011 REDD Stakeholders Workshop (Dar es Salaam, Tanzania)
30. This REDD project is part of WCS's larger Southern Highlands Conservation Program (SHCP), the objective of which is to conserve and manage key upland species and habitats across the Southern Highlands of Tanzania.
31. Adapted from project update in TZ-REDD Newsletters #5
32. WCST project partners are: Tanzania Lawyers Environment Action Team (LEAT) for legal, policy and institutional framework studies; Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) for carbon stock measurement; Environment Media Network Organization (EMNet) for knowledge management, advocacy, awareness raising and coordination; School of Business (UDSM) for designing and technical support to business plan; MNRT-FBD & Local Gvts- Policy guidance and other support.
33. Adapted from project updates in TZ-REDD Newsletters #1 and a presentation made at the October 2011 REDD Stakeholders Workshop (Dar es Salaam, Tanzania)
34. Adapted from project update in TZ-REDD Newsletters #1 and a presentation made at the October 2011 REDD Stakeholders Workshop (Dar es Salaam, Tanzania)

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