

Monitoring for Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation A case of TZ

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The National REDD Strategy

- Started in 2008, where A National REDD Task Force was formed to initiate strategy development,
- In early 2009, a stakeholder workshop was convened to develop the first draft of a framework which was finalized in Sept 2009.
- As an interim measure, the Institute of Resource Assessment is independently facilitate the Task Force for REDD strategy development.
- It is expected that the National REDD Strategy will be finalized by 2012.

Process on REDD Strategy Development

The process has undergone three phases:

- a preliminary **analytical phase** which involved scoping studies to identify potentials for REDD+ in Tanzania, access capacities for REDD+ implementation, and to identify gaps and issues to be addressed;
- a **strategic analysis and piloting phase** where a number of in-depth studies and pilot projects were commissioned; and
- a **consolidation phase of the Strategy**. Gathering comments in-country and outside to improve The Strategy

Among other things, the National REDD strategy develops strategic options and performance indicators for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

Identified Drivers of D&D in Tanzania

- Settlement and agricultural expansion eg shifting cultivation
- Mining
- overgrazing,
- firewood and charcoal production, = 95 pc
- uncontrolled fires,
- timber extraction,
- development of infrastructure/industry,
- refugees and
- introduction of large scale agriculture especially bio-fuel production.

These direct causes of uncontrolled D&D are driven by:

- market and policy failures,
- rapid (and uncontrolled) population growth
- rural poverty, and
- the state of economy”.

REDD Strategic Options for Drivers of D&D

A. Poor farming systems

1. Supporting the introduction/promotion of innovations that contribute to reducing carbon emissions from productive activities, such as best agronomic practices; better range management practices; off-farm employment activities.
2. Supporting the enhancement of human resource capacity for mitigating climate change impacts including REDD+ related farmer field schools; strengthening field stations to serve students, farmers, extension officers and other stakeholders.
3. Supporting interventions that ensure communities have appropriate crops in terms of better yields, environmental friendliness, and high value that will generate higher income on smaller pieces of land.
4. Encourage agro-ecosystems that sponsor their own soil fertility, productivity and crop protection.

REDD Strategic Options for Drivers of D&D

B. Expansion of commercial farming (e.g. tobacco, bio-fuels, etc.)

1. Advocate for formulation of adequate government policy on bio-fuel production.
2. Supporting Land Use Planning Commission to develop and implement proper land use planning and monitoring of activities of bio fuel companies.
3. Supporting village level awareness raising on land tenure issues.
4. Awareness raising to EPZ practitioners on REDD+ activities.
5. Enhancing green labelling systems.
6. Supporting TIC to develop REDD+ investment guidelines.

REDD Strategic Options for Drivers of D&D

C. High demand of forest products

1. Creating normal forests structure to meet demand.
2. Promoting use of alternatives to wood products.
3. Approving management plans of natural forests with harvesting coups.
4. Promoting efficient use of forest products.
5. Promoting technologies to increase durability of wood products.
- 6 Promoting planting of indigenous tree species (plantations and on farms).

REDD Strategic Options for Drivers of D&D

D. Poverty and lack of livelihood alternatives

1. Scaling up investment in non-forestry sector employment programmes targeting to rural areas to reduce forest dependency.
2. Investing in sustainable forest based enterprises to create more employment opportunities in the forestry sector (for both timber and NTFPs).
3. Providing vocational education to create skill-based training opportunity for economically poor and marginalized peoples.
4. Establishing environmental tax mechanism and using revenues to generate employment alternatives.
5. Channelling local government resources (i.e., matching funds and resource leverage) to forest-dependent communities to promote livelihood shifts and/or improvements.
6. Promoting PES mechanisms for income generation.
7. Promoting biomass conservation initiatives.

REDD Strategic Options for Drivers of D&D

E. Limited access to cheap alternatives sources other than biomass

1. Promoting peri-urban plantations, village and institutions woodlots.
2. Increasing investment and access to technologies that enhance wood fuel efficiency and promoting wood fuel substitution.
3. Promoting cost-effective wood technologies.
4. Promoting greater access of alternative energy subsidies.
5. Promoting energy mix.
6. Promoting and subsidising modern charcoal production kilns.
7. Encourage establishment of woodlots for tobacco, fish curing and burned brick making.

REDD Strategic Options for Drivers of D&D

F. Inefficient biomass energy use

1. [Promoting use of wood fuel efficient technologies](#) and wood wastes.
2. Promoting and supporting private investment in efficient and alternative wood technologies.
3. Piloting and promoting use of more efficient wood technologies.
4. Exploring and piloting environmentally sound alternatives to wood use (including wood recycling and recovery).
5. Adopting and building capacity in improved and cost-efficient forest product utilization technologies.
6. [Accelerating participatory land use planning](#) and establishment of VLFRs in general lands or JFM for villages adjacent to FRs.
7. [Encourage and support establishment of trees on farm \(ToF\) and/or woodlots for firewood and charcoal.](#)
8. Assisting communities to access firewood and/or charcoal energy saving stoves in order to reduce pressure on forests and reduce workload of fuelwood collectors.
9. Lobby for tax reduction on other sources of energy to encourage energy switch by poor rural and urban communities.
10. [Promoting and encouraging the use of efficient technologies in charcoal production \(Cf. Sustainable charcoal\).](#)

REDD Strategic Options for Drivers of D&D

G. Weak law enforcement

1. Scaling – up participatory forest management regime.
2. Strengthening incentive packages for both government officials and community-based forest management groups.
3. Creating awareness on forest law enforcement issues.
4. Enforcing interregional forest and environmental laws and protocols.
5. Implementing effective, participatory M and E mechanisms at different levels.

REDD Strategic Options for Drivers of D&D

H. Weak forest governance

1. Defining forest related property rights and accelerating participatory land use planning so that forests do not remain as open access resources.
2. Ensuring adequate financial, technical and managerial capacity for efficient centralized and decentralized management of FRs at all levels.
3. Supporting forestry sector institutional reform to increase accountability and transparency.
4. Strengthening inter-sectoral coordination and NGO/private sector coordination in order to harmonise approaches, avoid duplication, competition and conflict in implementation of interventions and ensure effective use of resources.
5. Harmonizing of policies and legislative instruments related to forest resources.
6. Monitoring of all forest investments and development projects to ensure adherence to the sector specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) guidelines.
6. Promoting integrated planning, monitoring and evaluation of all forest development projects.
7. Developing policies that encourage private plantations, woodlots and ToF.

REDD Strategic Options for Drivers of D&D

I. Addressing market failure

1. Moving from administrative to competitive stumpage markets.
2. Operationalizing payment for environmental services (PES) as a poverty reduction strategy for communities involved in protection of forest resources.
3. Promoting economic market pricing of wood products.
4. Studying the forest product (timber and wood fuel) value chains to identify weaknesses and “leakage” and assessing opportunities for tackling them.
5. Developing a mechanism to engage the private sector in the forest sector for the entire value chain of forest products, from planting to end-product development.
6. Carrying out studies to identify alternatives to the current tax and royalty systems for forest products and implementing recommendations to foster a more competitive market.
7. Promoting sales and export of value added forest products.

REDD Strategic Options for Drivers of D&D

J. High cross-border demand for forest products

1. Sensitizing border authorities and collaborating with them for effective forest law enforcement – especially at border crossings.
2. Studying potential for involvement of local bodies in forest law enforcement and regulating the movement of forest products.
3. Promoting large-scale private plantations to meet both domestic and cross-border market demands.
4. Developing law enforcement strategies and inter-country negotiations under the East African Common Market.
5. Promoting exchange visits to strengthen sub-regional and regional cooperation on forests and environmental management.

CONCLUSION

- Tanzania has identified the current situation concerning with the drivers of D&D
- In the REDD Strategy, strategic options on addressing the drivers of D&D are outlined
- The National REDD+ Taskforce has been expanded to include key sectors such as Mining and Energy, Agriculture, Livestock, Water, NGO, Private sector and Local Government. The major task will be to develop REDD+ Implementation/action plan and budget. Each sector will be involved in the implementation of the plan
- During the REDD implementation phase, most of these drivers of D&D will be addressed and monitored. NAFORMA will form part of monitoring framework.