



***REDD+: A new support tool for
improved conservation and livelihoods
in Africa***

UN-REDD
24-27 January 2011, Arusha, Tanzania

Abdon Awono, Therese Dokken, William Sunderlin



OBSERVATIONS

- **REDD+ is a process, aiming to save the tropical forests, which are dangerously destroyed for various reasons,**
- **REDD+ can potentially improve the lives of people living in or around the forest**

But which criteria can we use to make sure that the dream is translated to concrete actions on the ground?

We need to refer to the 3E (Stern 2008):

- (1) Effectiveness in terms of reduced carbon emissions,
- (2) Efficiency referring to costs
- (3) Equity and co-benefits.



How do we tackle this?

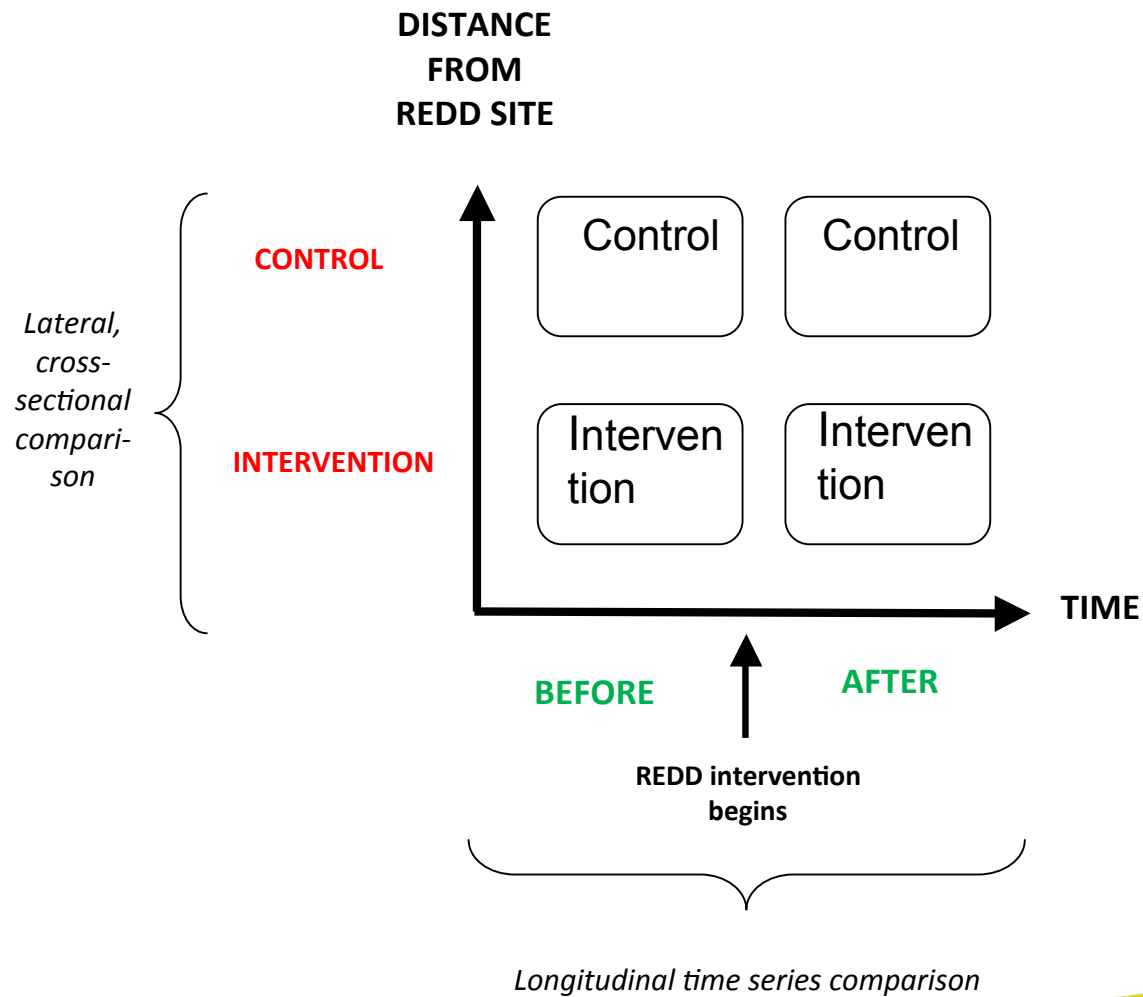
- CIFOR designed a Global Comparative Study including Asia, Latin America and Africa.
- In Africa we selected two countries: Cameroon and Tanzania

What is the Global Comparative Study on REDD?

- GCS is being implemented to provide knowledge and expertise so that REDD can be implemented successfully.
- Tropical forest countries are beginning to develop policies and initiate projects to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
- Everyone involved needs to know what works and what doesn't.
- Knowledge from this component will assist first-generation REDD practitioners to improve their performance in attaining 3E outcomes, provide guidance to design second-generation (post-2012) REDD activities



In term of methodology C2-GCS applies the BACI (Village, household and gender surveys)



Where do we stand?

- We finished baseline data collection but the process of data cleaning is still going on.
- In this presentation we focus on Cameroon and Tanzania with the qualitative data generated from village surveys including:
 - Forest cover change dynamic,
 - Tenure security over agricultural and forest resources,
 - Participation of local populations in the design of REDD+ projects,
 - Perception of local people on how REDD project will benefit them.

REDD project sites included in our sample in Africa

Cameroon

- 1) PES
- 2) Mt Cameroon REDD Project

Tanzania

- 1) Making REDD Work for Communities and Forest Conservation
- 2) Community Based REDD Mechanism for Sustainable Forest Management

Forest cover change in Cameroon

1) Main drivers of deforestation and degradation:

- Expansion of cocoa and palm plantations in the SW region,
- Legal and illegal logging, especially in East/South regions
- The increasing demand of some NTFP

2) Observations:

- A 100% of REDD intervention villages in Cameroon recognized that forest cover is decreasing
- More than 30% of these villages mainly linked this to population growth

Forest cover change in Tanzania

1) Main sources of deforestation and degradation:

- Increase demand for charcoal along with lack of land use plans and weak law enforcement,
- Expansion of agricultural land for subsistence and commercial agriculture,
- Biofuels, uncontrolled fires and illegal logging

2) Observations:

- 67% of targeted REDD intervention villages established that forest cover is decreasing while it is increasing in 11%
- About 30% of these villages linked this mainly to the lack of rules enforcement

Tenure security over agricultural and forest resources

- Lands and forests in the target villages in Cameroon are under State property, but depending on the status of that land, the community can take control, becoming the user without having legal rights but claiming indeed customary rights,
- In Tanzania, the owner/manager of the land and forest is either the state or the community. In most of the villages with state land, user rights are assigned to the village under a long term agreement,
- Both in Cameroon and Tanzania, there is an issue of governance in applying the forest use rules established within the community or by the administration of forestry

For what reasons community members can fail excluding unwanted outsiders from their area?

Country	Reasons	Frequency
Cameroon	We cannot control the borders of the forest	1
	Community members permit access without villagers consent	1
	Total	2
Tanzania	The State does not respect our right to say no	2
	Community members permit access without villagers consent	1
	Rules are not enforced	1
	Total	4

Participation of local communities in REDD

1) Were household's members consulted in deciding whether the project should or should not be implemented in the village?

Country	Involvement	Frequency
Cameroon	No	2
	Yes	4
	Total	6
Tanzania	No	1
	Yes	5
	Total	6

Participation of local communities in REDD

2) Were household's members involved in the design and and/or implementation of the project in the village?

Country	Involvement	Frequency
Cameroon	No	3
	Yes	3
	Total	6
Tanzania	No	5
	Yes	1
	Total	6

Perception of local people on how REDD project will benefit them

MODALITIES	TANZANIA				CAMEROON				TOTAL
	DNA	No	Yes	Total	DNA	No	Yes	Total	
It will improve our incomes	3	3	3	9	0	0	6	6	15
It will adequately compensate for lost forest income	3	4	2	9	0	2	4	6	15
It will provide (sufficient) alternative or supplementary income	3	6	0	9	0	2	4	6	15
It will successfully protect area forests	3	5	1	9	0	2	4	6	15
It will stop the plans of big companies that want to convert our forests	3	6	0	9	0	4	2	6	15
It will help reduce the threats from climate change	3	6	0	9	0	1	5	6	15

Some recommendations from local communities:

Countries		Frequency
Cameroon	Part of National Park should be giving to the natives	1
	Give other opportunities to divert people's attention farming	2
	Government should improve infrastructure	4
	Involve indigences on forest management decisions	1
	Some projects for women should be put in place	1
	Should respect their words because the proponent tell lies sometime	2
	The management of the project should be clear, transparent	1
	Total	12
Tanzania	Does not apply	6
	We still don't know because it has not started officially	1
	The village should provide land for trees planting	1
	The project proponent should educate us more on REDD	1
	Total	9

Overall,

Although the different projects are still at the early stage, communities are welcoming REDD projects and do have clear expectations.

REDD is seen by local communities as a great opportunity to generate more income so as to improve their wellbeing

REDD is also seen by them as an opportunity to better conserve their forests,

Although they are not the owners of the land in general, the local communities are in most of the cases **the users**

This means their strong engagement is a **gold key** for REDD success. The recognition of their rights will certainly boost them for more action.

THANKS



BON APPETIT!