



Tanzania Forest
Conservation Group
Shirika la Kuhifadhi
Misitu ya Asili Tanzania



Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania: MRV considerations

5th February 2010

Dar es Salaam

Project summary

- The Purpose of the project is ***“to demonstrate, at local, national and international levels, a pro-poor approach to reducing deforestation and forest degradation by generating equitable financial incentives from the global carbon market for communities that are sustainably managing or conserving Tanzanian forests at a sub-national level”***.
- 5 year partnership project between TFCG and MJUMITA financed by Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Started 01/09/09.



- **Output 1:** Replicable, equitable and cost-effective models developed and tested at the group or community level for REDD on village and government forest land in ways that maximize benefits to communities, forests and the nation.
- **Output 2:** Replicable, equitable and cost-effective models developed reduce leakage and provide additional livelihood benefits to participating rural communities.
- **Output 3:** Monitoring, evaluation and documentation processes supported that assess the overall impact of the project at local and national levels and communication of the findings undertaken.
- **Output 4:** Advocacy process supported at the national and international levels.

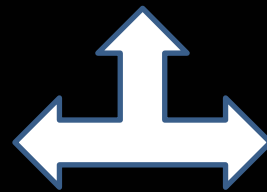


Monitoring and MRV needs

Standards requirements

- Voluntary Carbon Standards
- CCBA

Project
requirements



Community
requirements



Tanzania Forest
Conservation Group
Shirika la Kuhifadhi
Mitu ya Asili Tanzania

Standards requirements - VCS

- The VCS Program provides the standards and framework for independent validation and verification of GHG emission reductions and removals based on ISO 14064-2:2006 and ISO 14064-3:2006
- Added AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses) projects including REDD in November 2008.
- GHG accounting based on IPCC guidelines



VCS procedure for AFOLU projects

Step 1: determine the land eligibility

Step 2: determine the project boundary

Step 3: determine the carbon pools

Step 4: establish a project baseline

Step 5: assess and manage leakage

Step 6: estimate and monitor net project greenhouse gas benefits

Non-permanence risk analysis and buffer determination.



Tanzania Forest
Conservation Group
Shirika la Kuhifadhi
Mitu ya Asili Tanzania

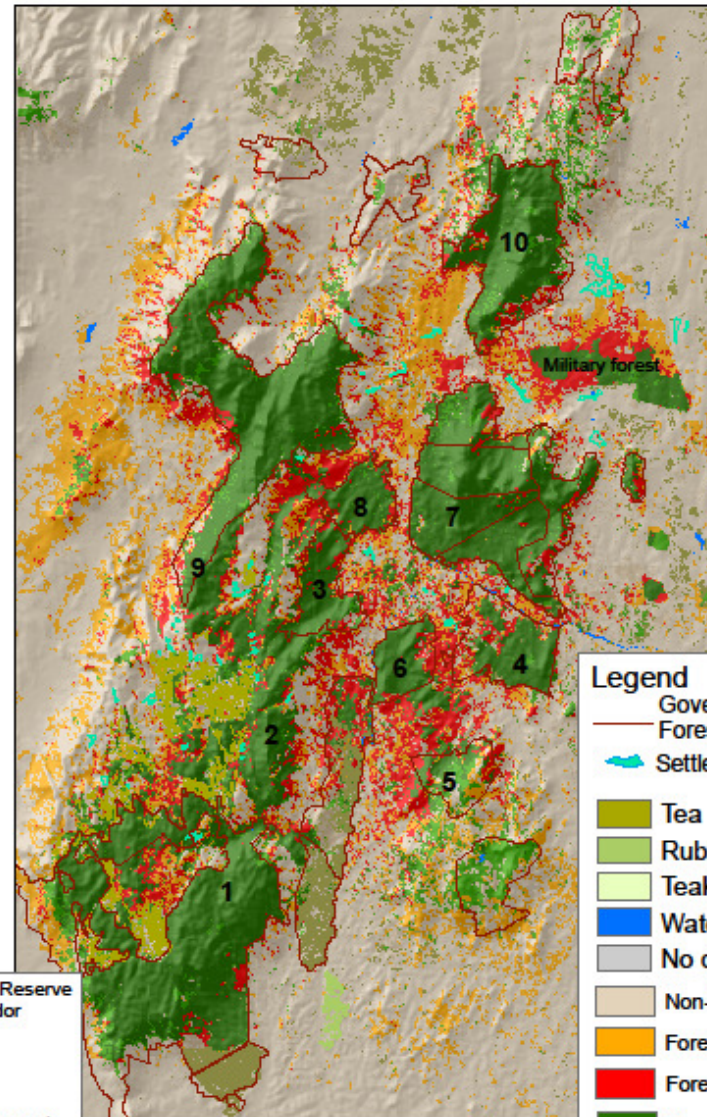
Key information needs (1)

- Determination and quantification of the baseline and project scenario, including the leakage assessment

Key data needed: Detailed history of land use change (and carbon stock change) for at least 10 years across the project area and the wider region (determines eligibility of the land for REDD and used for baseline scenario)



East Usambara Landscape Forest Change 1975 - 2006



- 1 Amani Nature Reserve
- 2 Dermea Corridor
- 3 Kambai
- 4 Manga
- 5 Mlinga
- 6 Kwarimba
- 7 Segoma/Kwamgumi
- 8 Semdoe
- 9 Nilo
- 10 Mtai

Legend

- Government
- Forest Reserves
- Settlement
- Tea
- Rubber
- Teak
- Water
- No data
- Non-forest
- Forest lost 1975-1992
- Forest lost 1992-2006
- Forest 2006

Key information needs (2)

- all significant GHG sources and leakage shall be measured, estimated and monitored in both the baseline and project case. Projects must use full greenhouse gas accounting, providing annual estimates of overall project GHG impacts expressed in terms of CO2 equivalents

Key data needed: Accurate measurement and monitoring of eligible carbon pools using IPCC methods including leakage measurements



Reporting and Verification

- Detailed validation at start of the project by an accredited VCS Validator. (only 4 people so far).
- Annual reporting.
- Independent verification by VCS accredited verifiers at least every 5 years.
- At least every 10 years need to re-assess the project baseline and have this independently validated.



Climate, community and Biodiversity Alliance Project Standards

Best practices to deliver robust and credible greenhouse gas reductions while also delivering net positive benefits to local communities and biodiversity.

14 standards related to climate, community-impact and biodiversity impact plus 3 optional 'gold standards'. Each standard has between 2 and 11 indicators which need to be met.

Detailed measurement and monitoring of climate, biodiversity and socio-economic impact.

www.climate-standards.org



Tanzania Forest
Conservation Group
Shirika la Kuhifadhi
Mitu ya Asili Tanzania

Validation and verification

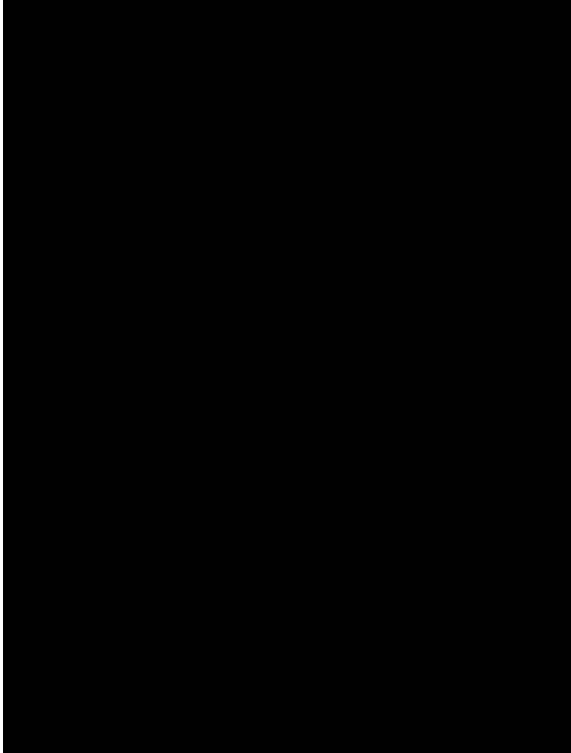
- Independent validation of project design by a CCBA accredited validator.
- Independent verification at least every 5 years.



Community monitoring

- At a minimum need information on forest condition and threats to inform forest management. Community monitoring plans to be developed at each site.
- Capacity building on carbon pool monitoring.
- Develop methodologies to meet the VCS and CCBA requirements and the community needs.
- Linkages with the Sokoine 'Kyoto: think global, act local' project.
- Governance monitoring especially in relation to payments.





MRV – related initiatives that the project plans to link with

- National REDD Task Force MRV work
- UN REDD
- Valuing the Arc – carbon mapping data
- SUA / CABS – Forest change analysis for the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests
- Clinton Foundation
- CARE / FBD - National CCBA standards initiative
- CCAM – SUA / UDSM / UCLAS / Meteorology
- NAFORMA
- KITE / University of York
- SUA – Kyoto, think global, act local
- MOMA - Monitoring Matters
- University of Florida – Forest change analysis
- Other NGO projects e.g. TaTEDO – Community based REDD Mechanisms in Shinyanga, Mpingo project in Kilwa
- Others as we become aware of them



Challenges

- Coordination
- Data accessibility including use rights, access to meta-data.
- Capacity



Tanzania Forest
Conservation Group
Shirika la Kuhifadhi
Mitu ya Asili Tanzania