

REDD+ ECOSYSTEM CO-BENEFITS IN TANZANIA

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Presentation Outline

1. Background
 2. Potential ecosystem co-benefits from REDD+
 3. Ecosystem co-benefits in the current REDD+ planning
 4. Support needs in addressing co-benefits
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Background

- According to FAO 2007 report Tanzania is endowed with forest and woodland resources of about 38.8 million ha.
 - Out of this forest estate, about 13 million hectares are legally gazetted as Forest Reserves of more than 2 million hectares set aside mainly for water catchments, biodiversity and soil conservation.
 - Tanzania's dependence on forest and woodland resources is very high i.e. for livelihoods and socio-economic growth (domestic energy, food security, water for hydropower and enhanced irrigation).
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REDD+ and Ecosystems Co-Benefits in Tanzania

- ▶ Enhanced Conservation of habitats for wildlife and improved biodiversity resources utilization;
 - ▶ Enhanced conservation of soils, water catchments and other watershed areas leading to generation of electricity through hydropower (52% of national grid) but also enhancing irrigation;
 - ▶ Enhancing Beekeeping and Bee Reserves leading to increased honey and beeswax production hence sustain income to the rural people;
 - ▶ Meeting households requirements for various forest/woodland products such as firewood, charcoal, fruits, gum, tie & dye materials, mushrooms etc.;
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Potential ecosystem co-benefits from REDD+

- ▶ REDD+ may address, in addition to climate change mitigation, the following co-benefits:
 - 1) Forest conservation: REDD+ initiatives may enhance conservation of forest resources in the entire landscape management schemes. This would lead to provision of other environmental services such as preserving biodiversity and improved livelihoods.
 - 2) REDD+ actions (e.g., financial flows) and forest conservation might have socio-economic benefits, such as reducing poverty. Thus supporting livelihoods and stimulating economic development;

Potential co-benefits cont...

- 3) REDD+ actions may spark political change toward better governance, less corruption, and more respect for the rights of vulnerable groups;
- 4) REDD+ actions and forest conservation could boost the capacity of both forests and humans to adapt to climate change;
- 5) Gaining knowledge on ecosystems services and their values. For instance, forest and woodland resources as important carbon sinks and sequestration of Carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Through REDD+ initiatives already Tanzania's carbon potential has been mapped and is now known. The on-going National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA) will generate additional data

Co-benefits in the current REDD+ planning

- Tanzania developed a National REDD+ Framework to guide the process of developing of the National REDD+ Strategy. Through the process issues like Financial Mechanisms and Incentive, Coordination of REDD+ activities, Governance for REDD+ and Capacity building at all levels are enhanced and well considered in the National REDD+ strategy;
 - Awareness Raising at all levels being undertaken in order to ensure that political support is in place and showing interests in REDD+ and understand well the Ecosystem co-benefits.
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Support needs in addressing co-benefits

- More support needed in terms of capacity building at all levels on valuation of REDD+ and Ecosystem co-benefits (especially on MRVs) and also how to link REDD+ initiatives and its associated co-benefits.
- More education and awareness raising needed
- The challenge is on rewards or incentive schemes. How long will it take before one realizes something especially the forest adjacent rural communities?

Thank you for listening!

