

Project Idea Note

Kondoa Irangi Hills REDD+ Project

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

Project Title	Kondoa Irangi Hills REDD+ Project
Project Location – Country, Region, District	Tanzania, Dodoma Region, Kondoa District
Project Coordinator and Contact Details	African Wildlife Foundation Dave Loubser: Director of Climate Change Strategy AWF Conservation Centre Ngong Road Karen Nairobi, Kenya dloubser@awfke.org +254 20 276 5000
Summary of Proposed Activities (Max 30 words)	The Kondoa Irangi Hills REDD+ Project seeks to reduce deforestation and degradation through the community-led management of two forests reserves and forests in 18 local villages, covering a total of 20 416 hectares.
Summary of Proposed Target Groups (Max 30 words)	The project is locally managed by 18 villages, organized into Village Assemblies and Councils, and with 13 villages currently participating in the Inter Village Council. The initiative benefits more than 58 000 rural villagers.

PART A: Project aims and objectives

The Kondoa Irangi Hills REDD+ Project has been designed to achieve the following objectives:

- Protect more than 20 416 hectares of forest in the Kolo Hills, Tanzania, from further unplanned deforestation and forest degradation
- Protect the headwaters of the Tarangire River, which flows into Tarangire National Park, a critical park for wildlife conservation and an economic anchor in the northern Tanzania safari circuit
- Reduce GHG emissions generated through deforestation, forest degradation, and unsustainable agricultural practices
- Sequester atmospheric carbon dioxide in terrestrial biomass and soils through the process of reforestation and forest rehabilitation
- Promote sustainable land use practices (agriculture, sustainable use of forest products, sustainable charcoal production and improved grazing regimes) in adjacent communities
- Develop alternative livelihoods options in adjacent communities that reduce deforestation, forest degradation and the release of carbon into the atmosphere
- Create local management capacity and understanding of reducing deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) mechanisms, as well as to contribute to the aims of the national REDD+ program
- Increase local knowledge relating to the monitoring and quantification of the climatic impact of REDD+ interventions
- Sell carbon offsets as a means for protecting the forests and incentivizing local community management of forest assets

PART B: Proposed Project Area

B1: Description of the Project Location

Project Location and Size

The Kondoa Irangi Hills REDD+ Project is located in central Tanzania, Dodoma Region, Kondoa District, and is managed by 18 villages in partnership with the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF). The project covers a portion of the Kolo Hills (for this reason the project is sometimes referred to as the Kolo Hills REDD+ project), located approximately halfway between Arusha and Dodoma. Kolo village, at the southernmost point of the project, is located at 4°43'23.81"S and 35°49'39.89"E. The project area includes two protected forest reserves and village forests, covering a total of 20 416 hectares (Figure 1).

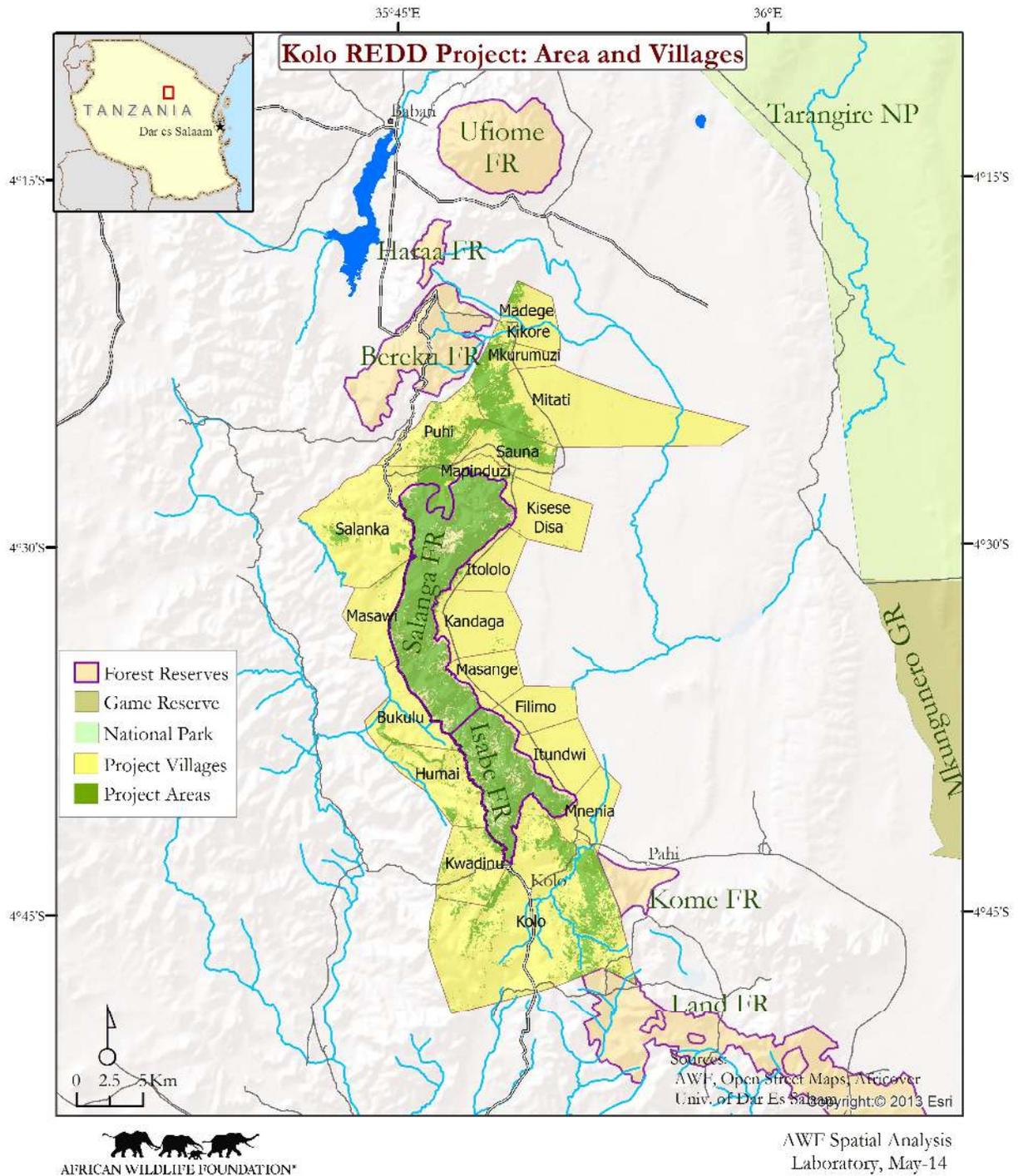


Figure 1: Location and boundaries of the Kondo Irangi Hills REDD+ Project, Tanzania

The management of the two forest reserves – Isabe and Salanga – will be devolved to 13 bordering villages through Joint Forest Management Agreements (JFMA); thereby, empowering local communities in forest management and decision making. Through the Forest Act (2002) and related Joint Forest Management Guidelines (2007), communities are legally allowed to enter into JFMAs with either government or other forest owners. Collectively called the Kolo Hills Forest Reserve, the

Isabe Forest Reserve falls under local district control, and the Salanga Forest Reserve under the control of the national government. With assistance from AWF, villages are finalizing JFMAs with the appropriate authorities, based on the contents and commitments provided in locally developed JFM plans, which form the basis of *Plan Vivos*. The Isabe Forest Reserve’s agreement has been approved by the District and awaits signature from Tanzania Forest Service (TFS), while the Salanga Reserve’s agreement is pending approval through the national-level TFS. In total, the forest reserves cover 11 322 hectares.

In addition, all 18 villages have included forests located within their village boundaries (“village-level forests”) into the Kondoa Irangi Hills initiative. These directly border or are in the vicinity of the reserves, and cover an area of 9 093 hectares, almost doubling the project area. Through a nationally-supported village land use planning process, AWF has assisted each village in surveying and zoning village land to develop tailored land use plans (LUPs). These LUPs were developed through an extensive participatory process and are pending official approval by the national-level Land Use Planning Commission, and will form the basis of *Plan Vivos* for village forest management. Table 1 details the size of each of the targeted forests that comprise the project area. The project’s boundaries include all participating villages, as illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 1: The area of forest within each village and forest reserve constituting the project area for the Kondoa Irangi Hills REDD+ Project, Tanzania

Village or Forest Reserve	Forest* (ha)
Isabe Forest Reserve	3 615,0
Salanga Forest Reserve	7 707,3
Filimo	2,3
Kandaga	89,2
Masange	13,6
Puhi	920,2
Mkurumuzi	537,8
Kikore	104,9
Madege	125,3
Sauna	850,0
Mitati	1 080,2
Mnena	29,3
Itundwi	0,7
Kolo	3 197,8
Mapinduzi	748,3
Kwadinu	437,4
Humai	430,7
Bukulu	110,2
Salanka	360,7
Masawi	55,3
Total Forest Area	20 416,0

* The forest area constitutes the 'project area'

Landscape features and climate

The project area landscape is dominated by steep rocky outcrops interspersed by sandy river valleys. The project area is located at an altitude between 1 000 to 2 100 meters above sea level and receives 600-800mm of rainfall per year. The rainfall regime (semi-arid) is characterized by two rainy seasons per annum and a prolonged dry period between May and October. Rainfall patterns are generally characterized by scattered, short but intense convection storms that occur for an average of 60 days between December and March. The rainy season is then followed by a prolonged dry season, which can last up to eight months in certain years. The combination of short, intense rainfall events in an area with often sparse ground cover on steep slopes, make a substantial part of the Kondoa Irangi Hills highly susceptible to sheet and gully erosion.

Land-cover in the project region consists of degraded Miombo woodland, dominated by *Brachystegia* species, open cultivated land and village areas. The woodland areas are the remaining components of a more extensive area of intact Miombo woodland across the region. High value species such as hardwood *Pterocarpus angolensis* and *Dalbergia melanoxylon* are increasingly scarce in the area as a result of over exploitation.

Local land-uses and drivers of deforestation and degradation

Local residents are highly reliant on natural resources in their immediate surroundings to support subsistence and semi-subsistence livelihoods. 85% of local villagers make use of timber and non-timber forest resources available in village forest areas and the two forest reserves for food, energy, medicines and construction materials. The primary land uses practices in the region include subsistence agriculture and livestock grazing.

A detailed study was conducted by AWF in 2011 to identify the main drivers of deforestation and degradation in the project area, using both focus group (120 participants) and household-interviews (458 interviews). Proximate drivers of deforestation and degradation were grouped into three broad categories: (i) those that lead to continued reliance on the extraction of wood-based forest products at unsustainable rates; (ii) those that lead to a conversion of land through agricultural practices (cropping and grazing); and (iii) those that result in forest fires.

Within the first driver category - dependency on wood-based forest products - there are four main activities leading to deforestation and forest degradation:

- The production of bricks using fuel wood as the primary source of energy
- Fuel wood extraction for household heating and cooking purposes
- Charcoal production
- The extraction of timber for construction purposes

It is estimated that 95% of households rely on fuel wood as their primary source of energy, where local residents extract over 20 900 head loads of fuel wood per month. In addition 10% of households extract wood from the forest reserves for the production of charcoal and over 1 800m³ of timber is felled annually for building purposes.

Current agricultural practices also lead to deforestation and degradation in the project area. 60% of households living adjacent to the forest reserves own livestock - primarily cattle, together with goats, sheep and donkeys. 22% of residents allow their livestock to graze in forest areas, 90% of whom

graze livestock primarily in the forest reserve. Grazing within forest areas leads to forest degradation and deforestation as trees are removed for the construction of cowsheds, and livestock browse and trample young saplings. Degradation is accelerated through the presence of high livestock numbers.

Of those households cultivating crops, 17% of survey participants noted that they had expanded their area under cultivation, of which 14% confirmed that the expansion had taken place either within the village forests that border the forest reserves or within the forest reserves themselves.

In addition to proximate drivers of deforestation, the study identified ten underlying drivers of deforestation and degradation, which led to the types of agricultural practices in the area, reliance on wood-based forest products, and the prevalence of forest fires. These drivers include:

- Proximity of villages to the edge of forest reserves and the accessibility of village forests, which encourages the use of forest landscapes and forest products
- Incidences of drought, which entrench reliance on available forest products to supplement diets and incomes
- Poor farm productivity, leading to the expansion of agricultural plots into forested areas and increasing local dependency on forest-based products
- Weak control and enforcement of by-laws have led to deforestation and degradation of local forests, including forest reserves
- High level of poverty that drives locals' dependency on their immediate surroundings, including forests, for resources and livelihood options
- Lack of village land-use plans, resulting in unsustainable, spontaneous use of local lands, and limited tangible commitments to conservation
- Lack of trees on farms, which encourages local villagers to seek fuel wood resources in indigenous forest areas
- Population growth which drives demand for construction resources (timber, bricks) and puts pressures on standing forests
- Lack of awareness around the benefits of sustainable natural resource management

B2: Description of the Socio-Economic Context

The 18 participating villages comprise approximately 58 000 residents. The vast majority of household members were born within their village of residence (74.2%), while another 21.2% were born within Kondoa District. Migration is limited to less than 5% of the population, with individuals primarily moving to the area to marry, establish agricultural lands or follow family members.

A detailed socio-economic study commissioned by AWF in 2011, indicated that 30% of households bordering the forest reserves live below the poverty line – 6% more than the recorded District poverty rate. The study found that 90% of residents fall within the middle and poor income groups. Due to low education levels within the area, few individuals have the opportunity to pursue livelihoods that would deliver moderate to high incomes and therefore rely on agricultural production as their primary livelihood option. The most important sources of income are generated through agriculture, notably the production of cash crops such as maize, followed by sunflower

seeds, pigeon peas and sorghum. 60% of households, who participate in agriculture, confirmed that they generate cash from the activity. Of these homes, only 44% of the poorest respondents produced enough excess crops to trade. In addition, livestock production is a widely practiced economic activity, notably for the wealthiest households.

Of the surveyed respondents, 53% confirmed that they generate some form of off-farm income. Of these, 18,1% stated that they supplement incomes through beer brewing, honey production, charcoal production, brick-making, timber sales, scrap metal sales, small shop ownership and other forms of trade. Remittances from family members also played a significant part of cash incomes (9,9%). Full-time employment off-farm was only recorded for 2,3% of survey participants.

Locally, the project falls under the administration of Kondoa District in Dodoma region. The district is the legal custodian of its people and responsible for the provision of social welfare services. At the village level, the District has the authority to execute its district-level development plan and reinforce bylaws developed by each village. Village-level governance relies on the participation of sub villages, which are recognized as part of each registered village. Sub villages elect a representative to sit on the Village Council. The Village Council structure is uniform across Tanzania, and is comprised of 25 members. The ultimate governance authority in the village is the Village Assembly, comprised of all village residents 18 years or older. The Assembly develops village-level policies and bylaws and has an important role to play in identifying the ways in which common pool resources are managed. The village-level policies and bylaws are adopted and implemented on behalf of the Assembly by the Village Council.

The two forest reserves fall under two distinct administrative jurisdictions. The Salanga Forest Reserve is a national reserve, managed by the national Tanzania Forest Service on behalf of the Minister of Tourism and Natural Resource Management. The District Council, under the Department of Land and Natural Resources, officially manages the Isabe Forest Reserve.

At the national level, the Division of Forestry and Beekeeping under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) plays an important role in implementing, supervising and operationalizing REDD+ initiatives. These efforts are typically based on existing legal structures in the forestry sector, such as Participatory Forest Management (PFM), which includes Joint Forest Management and Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) as defined in the Forest Act (2002). The Ministry of State under the Vice President's Office, along with the MNRT are responsible for developing and overseeing the implementation of forest policy, laws, regulations and management of Tanzania's forest resources. In addition, the Vice President's Office coordinates all climate change issues, including adaptation and mitigation, in accordance with the Environmental Management Act of 2004. The REDD+ Task Force, comprised of a multidisciplinary team, meets with REDD+ project developers to discuss and debate project implementation challenges and hurdles.

PART C: Identification of Target Groups & Communities

C1: Summarize information for the participating communities/groups/individuals expected to benefit from the project

The 18 participating villages contain 13 829 households. The villages were identified for potential inclusion in the project as they border the two targeted national forest reserves and include their own village forests. Each village was consulted at length using Free, Prior and Informed Consent procedures, preceding their formal inclusion in the Kondoa Irangi Hills initiative, as were community members generally through a series of stakeholder meetings held over the course of 15 months in 2010 and 2011. Engagement was undertaken in the local language, Kiswahilli, to ensure full

participant inclusion and a locally transparent project development process. Consent was typically provided through democratic vote during Village Assembly meetings, during which point residents discussed and debated whether to join the project. Of the original 21 villages consulted, 18 have joined the project in its first phase. Consultations continue with the remaining three villages.

Kondoa District residents comprise a number of different ethnic groups, predominantly the Rangi and the Sandawe. The total estimated Rangi population is 420 000, with the majority residing within Kondoa District. They are primarily maize farmers and grow cash crops, though some practice pastoralism. Likewise, the Sandawe peoples are primarily found in Kondoa District and total some 40 000 individuals. Although originally hunter-gatherers, they have adopted agricultural practices and grow maize, millet and sorghum. Smaller groups of Alagwa (also known as Aasi), the Burunge, the Gorowa (or Fyome), the Nyaturu and the Barabaig are also found in the District. The Gorowa, Nyaturu and the Barabaig are recent immigrants into the area.

95% of households found in the district are located in rural areas. As Kondoa Town was formally settled as part of a caravan route travelled by Muslim traders, approximately 70% of the population practices Islam, with the remainder of the population identifying themselves as Christian.

Approximately one quarter of households in the project zone are headed by women. Particular attention has been given to the project's design to ensure the full participation of women and youth in activities targeted at livelihood diversification and forest management.

The Inter Village Council (IVC), known as JUHIBEKO, comprises 13 of the 18 project village members. The IVC plays the role of forest manager on behalf of participating villages, and is responsible for carrying out activities agreed by villages and detailed in the two Joint Forest Management Plans. The IVC was created by the project in 2012, with the aim of uniting participating villages in the management and conservation of the two forest reserves. Each village has three representatives appointed to the IVC, for a total of 39 members elected through popular vote at Village Assembly meetings. The council has established four committees – the Disciplinary committee, Security committee, Social Services committee and Finance and Planning committee.

The IVC conducts meetings on a quarterly basis. Council members meet formally once a proposed agenda has been brought to each Village Assembly for discussion and input, as a means to ensure that all residents participate in decision-making. Taking into consideration the opinions and wishes of the Village Assembly, IVC members have the final decision-making power with regards to forest management, with approval requiring a two thirds vote.

PART D: Land Tenure and Carbon Rights

D1: Describe the land tenure context and current understanding of carbon/ES rights for the project area(s)

Land tenure and carbon rights for the project area differ between Forest Reserves and village-level forests. Villages participating in the Inter Village Council (IVC) are in the process of finalizing Joint Forest Management Agreements with the District Authorities (Isabe Forest Reserve) and central government authorities (Salange Forest Reserve). The legal basis for shared management responsibilities and financial returns between government and communities stems from the Forest Act (2002) and associated Joint Forest Management Guidelines. The Act allows forest-adjacent communities to enter into official JFMAs with relevant government authorities. Although ownership of the forest remains under the custodianship of government, the village retains an agreed level of management responsibilities, shares in any revenues and costs, and benefits from defined user

rights. Although Tanzanian law makes no explicit reference to carbon rights and ownership, carbon offset revenues, as a direct product of improved forest management under JFM would qualify as financial returns jointly created by all contracting parties. Carbon rights and revenues are shared with the relevant government authority on a contract-by-contract basis, and are to be defined in the JFMA itself.

To-date, a JFMA between the IVC and the Kondo District Council has been approved and is awaiting signature for management of the Isabe Forest Reserve. A similar agreement between the IVC and Central government for management of the Salange Forest Reserve is in an advanced stage. Both parties must review the latest draft of the JFMA for finalization, signature and implementation.

With regards to village forests, the Village Land Act (1999) and the Land Act (1999) confers villages with customary tenure and management rights of village land. Under the two Acts ownership of village land resides with the national President, while local government structures (typically the Village Council) are seen as trustees of land, administering land assets on behalf and in the interest of all village residents. The Village Council is able to exert control over the land, including through the development of local bylaws, with the purpose of ensuring that residents benefit fully from usufruct and occupancy rights. In the instances when a village seeks to clarify and define village boundaries, and does so following prescriptions in section (7) of the Village Land Act, a Certificate of Village Land (CVL) may be issued. Although not necessary to affirm customary tenure, the CVL is a useful tool at a village's disposal for demonstrating occupancy and use rights and acts as a form of protection against encroachment. As confirmed by the Kondo District Authority (Appendix A), participating villages hold clear customary tenure over their land.

According to a legal analysis that reviewed carbon rights in Tanzania, commissioned by AWF in 2011, the principles of Common Law doctrine, to which the Tanzanian government ascribes, establishes the conditions under which rights to carbon would accrue to a person (or group) that has invested in the actual carbon sequestration rather than to the land-owner itself. This confirms that villages, which retain usufruct and occupancy rights to land, and which, through the process of improved village forest management conserve carbon stocks, are the rightful owners of all carbon benefits. As such, given that the Villages have completed LUPs, have contributed to carbon sequestration through improved management as a result of this project and have customary rights over the land, villages retain rightful ownership over all carbon benefits.

To date, only two of the participating villages have been issued with a certificate of village land. As detailed below in section E, AWF is currently working with villages and the District Council to secure CVLs for all participating villages. This has been complemented by the development of land use plans that provide greater clarity on the location of village forests and the ways in which the forests will be managed.

At present, there is a boundary dispute between Salanga Forest Reserve and the two bordering villages of Mapinduzi and Bereko. The dispute originates from a 2013 boundary surveying process undertaken by the Tanzania Forest Service. TFS is currently engaging with stakeholders to resolve the conflict.

PART E: Project Interventions and Activities

E1: Describe the types of interventions included in the project and envisaged to generate Plan Vivo certificates

As per section 2.1.3 of the Plan Vivo Standard, this project seeks to prevent ecosystem conversion and ecosystem degradation, through the adoption of activities in support of REDD+. In particular, the project has and will continue to adopt a suite of activities that will prevent the proximate causes of deforestation and degradation, linked to agricultural practices (cropping and grazing), unsustainable levels of fuel wood and timber collection, charcoal production and local fire risks. Plan Vivo (PV) certificates will accrue from the continued storage and conservation of above and below ground tree biomass in the two forest reserves and 18 village forests. To remain conservative, no certificates will be sought for the conservation of soil organic carbon stocks.

Using input provided by local villages, the Kondoa Irangi Hills project has committed to undertaking six primary activities in support of REDD+. It is envisaged that once fully operational, these activities will lead to a substantial decrease in deforestation and degradation trends both within the forest reserves and community-owned forests, from which PV certificates can be issued. The activities include:

- Strengthening land-tenure status and demarcating forest, tenure, and ownership boundaries through a comprehensive land-use planning process
- Developing sustainable forest and land-use management plans, which will act as *Plan Vivos* and which include grazing and agricultural production plans
- Protecting forests through the patrolling of forests and forest boundaries, and social fencing through capacity building and creating mechanisms to communicate forest trespassing to law enforcers
- Preventing fires through education and training focused on fire prevention and fire-fighting
- Decreasing the consumption of fuel wood by introducing fuel-efficient wood-stoves, improved brick-making and sustainable charcoal production techniques
- Improving agricultural production and practices, to limit encroachment of crops onto forested lands and increase productivity in areas zoned for agricultural development

Activity 1: Strengthening land-tenure status:

The project management team will assist local communities in further securing their land tenure status through a process of boundary marking and provision of certificates of village land. Although two villages are already in possession of CVLs, the majority are still seeking to secure this important document. Strengthening the land-tenure status is essential to protect village forests from encroachment by unauthorized persons.

Activity 2: Development of forest and land-use management plans:

Forest and land use management planning

The project is supporting responsible land use and forest management planning in the project area. Facilitation of village land use planning is in line with Village Land Act (1999) and the Land Use Planning Act (2007). This legal process will lead to the creation of officially registered land use plans. LUPs include zoning for forest conservation (as well as a suite of other land-use types) and provide a legal framework that can be used to promote long-term forest conservation.

Under the Land Use Planning Act (2007), villages are authorized to develop village-level land use plans, which provide for the zoning of different land uses within the village, and which requires approval from the National Land Use Commission. The process of developing a land use plan includes demarcation of village boundaries through a detailed surveying process, undertaken by the Commission and zoning of all land use types. At present, all participating villages have been supported in the lengthy process of developing and registering land use plans, of which 17 are in the final stages of approval by central government. Once completed, any villages that have yet to acquire a certificate of village land will be helped to do so, complementing activity (1) above.

Community Based Forest Management Plans, created by the community in collaboration with other project partners such as the Kondoa District Council and AWF, are tools that can be used to legally enforce village and forest reserve access and use, with a view to preventing activities that lead to unplanned deforestation and degradation. Under the Forest Act (2002), communities are endowed with the right to undertake Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) as well as Joint Forest Management. At the reserve level, 13 villages bordering the national and district-owned forests have developed JFM Plans. At the village forest level, four villages have developed approved CBFM plans, which detail the ways in which zoned forest through the LUP process will be managed. The intention is to develop all remaining forest management plans subsequent to completion of the LUP forest mapping process and in adherence with Free, Prior and Informed Consent practices.

Alongside the Forest and Land Use Management Plans, developing institutional capacity at the local level is important to ensure the sustainability of project activities and benefits. The project has started to facilitate the formation and/or strengthening of a Community Joint Forest Management Association, Community Forest Scouts, Community Land Use Management Teams, Community Natural Resource Management Committees and a Farmers Network Association in order to ensure sufficient capacity at the local level for the development and ongoing implementation of Forest and Land Use Management Plans.

Controlled grazing plans

Controlled grazing of draught animals (oxen and, to a lesser extent, donkeys) will be allowed in both government owned forest reserves and village forest reserves. Draught animals are used for agriculture, enabling animal-powered crop farming and acting as a viable substitute for cost prohibitive tractors and other mechanized farming machinery. During the dry season, the only sufficient pastures for grazing are located in the Isabe and Salanga Forest Reserves. Restricting access to grazing within the reserves may impact on livestock health and even increase mortality rates when no other sources of fodder are available. This will, in turn, lead to food insecurity and exacerbate poverty in the area, and may lead residents to further exploit forest resources to meet subsistence needs.

There are approximately 13 600 oxen, owned by 7 048 households, in the villages surrounding the two main government owned forest reserves (Salanga and Isabe). In the current JFM plans, any given household will be allowed to graze eight oxen with a maximum combined total of 2 000 oxen a day. To maintain sustainable grazing levels, the forests can accommodate approximately 1 000 households. The duration of grazing covers only the dry season, from 1 October to 28 February of the following year. A small fee will be levied for grazing oxen in the forest reserve - TZS 500 per ox per day – and will be allocated to forest monitoring and other forest management activities as seen fit by the appropriate authority. In addition to the grazing programme, the community will be allowed to gather grasses from the forest to forage for their livestock at TZS 500 per head load.

Activity 3: Protection, social fencing and boundary patrolling

Legal protection of the land alone is not sufficient to ensure sound conservation of forest resources. This is demonstrated by the historical rates of degradation and deforestation within the Isabe and Salanaga Forest Reserves, which enjoy strong legal frameworks but have yet to equally benefit from practical application of the law. The project has introduced a number of activities relating to protection, social fencing, and patrolling of boundaries that complement legal agreements and contribute to effective forest management:

- **Forest protection:** Forest boundary marking, regular forest boundary patrols led by village forest scouts, and community-based forest management activities in village forest lands
- **Training workshops:** Training for 18 Village Environment Committees, focused on how to conduct meetings, maintain documentation and information storage, and effectively disseminate information to stakeholders
- **Community meetings:** Meetings held at the sub-village level (of which there are 74 sub-villages within the 18 participating villages), focusing on educating communities on the regulations governing forest use, access, management and protection
- **Kondoa District Council meetings:** Meetings between the Kondoa District Council and sub-village leaders to discuss how to best promote and align with protection and management of forest reserves and village forests

Activity 4: Fire prevention activities

According to focus group discussions and personal communication with Emmanuel Mvungi, Principal Forest Officer at Kondoa District Council, incidences of fire in the project area are minimal; in the past six years there were no recorded incidences of fire. In light of this, the project's fire strategy is based upon fire-prevention and –firefighting education rather than the on the construction and maintenance of fire breaks and controlled burning.

Education interventions will center upon some of the common causes of forest fires, which include:

- Wild honey collection assisted through the setting of uncontrolled fires
- Slash and burn agriculture
- Pasture development through clearing of forest to create grazing sites and to allow green and fresh grass to grow for livestock

- Setting of fire to burn leaves and other biomass from agriculture fields adjacent to forests
- Climatic conditions such as prolonged droughts predisposing the forest to fires caused by negligence (cigarettes, burning of biomass residues or trash)

Activity 5: Reducing fuel wood consumption

The gathering of fuel wood and timber resources from local forests is an important driver of local deforestation. To address this, the Kondoa Irangi Hills REDD+ project has and will continue to implement a number of activities that limit reliance on fuel wood and also establish sustainable sources of timber. The project intends to start with the promotion of fuel efficient stoves (FES); and will focus on (i) reaching and educating users of FES; (ii) cooking technologies; (iii) stove production and dissemination strategies; and (iv) monitoring and evaluation of the progress and successes. The technology is expected to bring the following benefits: (i) fuel and time savings; (ii) reduced exposure to smoke; and (iii) reduced danger of burns from fire exposure. The cost of constructing a compressed earth block charcoal production units is estimated at TZS 3 000 (US\$2) and sold at TZS 4 000 (US\$2.5). The efficiency of FES has been found to range from 30% to 70%, and should hence substantially reduce reliance on local fuel wood sources.

In addition to the adoption of FES, the project will also focus on means of restraining the effects of unsustainable charcoal production as a driver of deforestation in the two forest reserves. The key objectives are to promote improved technologies for charcoal production, reducing fuel wood burdens, as well as to introduce charcoal makers to potentially new livelihood opportunities. Charcoal activities will focus on five processes:

- Preliminary planning and consultation
- Development of sustainable fuel wood sources
- Introduction of efficient carbonization and pyrolysis technologies
- Marketing and promotion of sustainable local charcoal
- Development of alternative livelihoods (honey production, improved agricultural practices, etc.)

The project will also focus on improved brick-making techniques, specifically with a focus on cinvaram brick making and selling. This production process dramatically reduces the reliance on fuel wood.

Activity 6: Improving and diversifying agricultural production and practices

Increasing farm productivity

In an effort to improve farm productivity, a pilot project was conducted in 2010 that involved the training and participation of 60 farmers from five project villages, namely Kolo, Mnenia, Kandaga, Itundwi and Mapinduzi focused on methods for improved crop production. The project has and will continue to facilitate diversification of agriculture so as to increase sustained crop productivity for food security and generate new income from sale of surplus foods.

On these sites, the following crop varieties were grown:

- Maize (Situka M1), Vumilia and Seedco varieties
- Sunflower, Fedha and Recorder varieties
- Pigeon pea, Mali 00040

The use of phosphate and urea fertilisers (in average quantities of 70kg and 85kg per hectare respectively) was also piloted successfully by 252 farmers in 21 villages on an average of 1 acre (0.4 hectares) per participant. Demonstration plots have shown these improved farming techniques to increase yield eight-fold; maize productivity increased from about 300kg/acre to about 2 400 kg/acre.

An “Annual Farmers’ Day” celebration was established as a means to attract other villagers to the scheme, which has involved district leaders, media and drama groups, and local celebrities. The pilot was considered very successful, productivity in these plots rose markedly, as high as eight times the yield of those using traditional agricultural methods. All lead farmers have joined a farmers’ network which is seeking legal registration. AWF intends to expand the project to more households, based on future demand.

PART F: Identification of any Non-Eligible Activities

F1: Describe any additional activities to be supported or implemented by the project

As part of its focus on microenterprise development, the Kondoa Irangi Hills project has developed a seedling propagation and tree-planting program in eight of the participating villages. Although there are carbon sequestration benefits linked to tree planting, these will not be calculated. This will ensure a conservative estimate of available PV certificates.

Communities noted their interest in tree planting as an income-generating activity that would yield positive environmental and social benefits. Due to the local communities’ unsustainable use of available fuel wood resources, it was considered critical to establish nurseries and tree lots on private, communal and school lands. This was also viewed as an important income-generating opportunity for local women, who are primarily responsible for all nursery management and sales. The project directly supports existing community groups currently involved in tree seedling propagation and distribution to wider communities for field planting. Tree species will include those suitable for enrichment planting in the forest, agro-forestry, woodlots establishment, homestead planting and fruit tree farming. The cost of raising one tree seedling is estimated at TZS 200 to 300 and sells between TZS 400 to 500. This business can therefore provide financial benefits to communities while bringing positive impacts to the biodiversity of the area.

PART G: Long-Term Sustainability Drivers

G1: Description of project design that will ensure the project is self-sustaining after carbon/Payment for Ecosystem Services revenues cease

The Kondoa Irangi Hills project has been carefully designed through a thorough free, prior and informed consent approach to ensure that project activities will continue in the absence of carbon revenues. Although revenues will initially play a critical role in ensuring the long-term sustainability

of the initiative, several important measures have been taken to reduce dependency on these revenue streams and encourage local ownership of the project management. Measures include:

- Designing livelihood diversification opportunities that can grow over time, involve greater numbers of households, and which provide individuals with new income streams that decouple dependence on forest exploitation, such as agricultural intensification
- Creating forest-access fee structures (grazing, rock collection) that can provide revenues to cover forest patrols
- Investigating the feasibility of eco-tourism opportunities, notably for the local, UNESCO-designated rock art world heritage site, which can provide revenue streams to the Inter-Village Council to help cover a portion of project management costs
- Creating community awareness of and, sensitivity towards, the benefits of forest conservation efforts, building a new local ethos around sustainable forest management
- Drafting and officially approving land-use and forest management plans, which provide a clear institutional structure and mandate for the long-term oversight and management of local forest resources, as well as ensuring a strong and locally agreed legal mandate for conservation efforts

PART H: Application Organization and Proposed Governance Structure

H1: Project organizational structure

AWF and participating communities have sought to partner with a number of organizations to support the development and implementation of the Kondoa Irangi Hills REDD+ project.

The following entities are currently involved in project governance:

- **Jumuiya ya Hifadhi ya Mazingira Tarafa ya Berekona Kolo (JIHUBEKO – or the Inter Village Council, IVC):** The IVC is responsible for sharing in the management responsibilities of the Isabe and Salanga Forest Reserves on behalf of 13 participating villages, the role for which includes reinforcing local bylaws and coordinating joint forest patrols.
- **The Kondoa District Council:** Pending signature of the JFMA, the District will share in the management responsibilities for the Isabe Forest Reserve. It is also responsible for assisting villages to enforce local bylaws and has been an active participant throughout the project.
- **The Tanzania Forest Service:** As the signatory to the JFMA for the Salanga Forest Reserve, the TFS will share in forest management responsibilities with the IVC.
- **Eighteen Village Councils:** As the managers of each of their own village level forest, the 18 Village Councils are responsible, where relevant, for implementation of Community Based Forest Management Plans, establishment of bylaws to reinforce conservation efforts, overseeing adherence to local LUPs and assisting in the implementation of project activities.

The following groups have been engaged to support the design and rollout of project activities and to provide technical support:

- **SUBIRA:** A community-based organization, SUBIRA provides conservation education through traditional dances, and works with community members to establish conservation enterprises such as the local tree nursery, and trains locals on conservation agriculture techniques.
- **Selian Agricultural Research Institute (SARI):** SARI is one of the main agricultural research institutes in the Directorate of Research and Training under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Cooperatives. The Institute is the headquarters for the Northern Zone Agricultural Research and Training Institute. The institute supports sustainable food self-sufficiency at household- and zonal-levels, increased income generation, employment growth and enhanced earning through the development dissemination of appropriate and environmentally friendly technologies.
- **University of Dar es Salaam:** Professor Mungongo, University of Dar es Salaam, undertook socio-economic research as well as analysis of drivers of deforestation. His findings helped in development of the project’s baseline scenario and in identifying project activities.
- **The Cirrus Group:** The Cirrus Group broadly focuses on the land-use aspects of global change, including the development and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities at national and local spatial scales. Amongst its services, Cirrus provides technical, land-based carbon accounting and monitoring expertise to project developers seeking access to regional and international carbon markets.
- **The African Wildlife Foundation (AWF),** a registered non-profit organization, is the Project Coordinator. It confirms that it will undertake all administrative, technical and social functions as detailed in the Plan Vivo Standard, drawing on the Cirrus group for technical support as required, notably in regards the development of technical specifications and the evaluation and monitoring of *plan vivos*.

Table 2: Capacity and experience of organizations involved in the Kondoa Irangi Hills REDD Project, Tanzania

Organisation	Capacity	Experience
Jumuiya ya Hifadhi ya Mazingira Tarafa ya Berekona Kolo (JIHUBEKO – or the Inter-Village Council, IVC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39 Council members, of which all 39 have previously participated in local governance structures as Village Natural Resources Committee (VNRC) members Number of forest guards working for group? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are all local community members who have deep knowledge of the area and have participated in forest and environment management issues in the area for upto eight years or more. They are also active members of Village General Assemblies who participate in Decision Making.
African Wildlife Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AWF has an office in Kondoa with a team that has been actively involved in the project for the past four years. AWF has a team based in Arusha that provides regular support to the field team in Kondoa. Support is also provided from AWF Headquarters in Nairobi where there is a technical skill base for climate change, enterprise and conservation planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AWF has over 53 years of experience in working in Africa. AWF has worked in Tanzania for over 30 years, working with communities on land use plans, enterprise development, capacity building and conservation planning.

Kondoa District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered in February 1962 with 3587 staff of whom 31 are report to the Natural Resource Department and have expertise in land survey, mapping, planning and sustainable land & forest management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kondoa District Council has been the local government entity responsible for the administration of the district since before Tanzanian independence.
Tanzania Forest Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprised of highly knowledgeable and experienced staff working as an agency of the Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) which was mandated to lead forest management issues in the country. FBD has been operational since independence over 50 years ago. 	<p>Tanzania Forest Service develop and manage forest and bee resources sustainably in collabouration with stakeholders in order to deliver sufficient and quality goods and services to meet local and international socio-economic and environmental needs. The specific role and responsibilities of TFS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing and managing national natural forest and bee reserves; Establishing and managing national forest plantations and apiaries; Managing forest and bee resources in general land; Enforcing Forest and Beekeeping legislation in areas of TFS jurisdiction; Providing forest and beekeeping extension services in areas of TFS jurisdiction; Monitoring and evaluation of TFS activities; Developing TFS Human resources; Collecting Forestry and Beekeeping revenue; Safeguarding TFS Assets and marketing of forest and bee products and services.
Eighteen Village Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are legal entities mandated by the Local Government Act to lead and operate on behalf of all village residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The village councils were formed prior to the start of the project, and have been strengthened since AWF's involvement in the landscape..
SUBIRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A predominantly female, community tree planting group (11 women and 2 men). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUBIRA has participated in targeted trainings on tree planting offered by the District Government, the Tanzania Forest Research Institute and AWF. The group also has experience in educating local communities in cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS prevention and sanitation.
Selian Agricultural Research Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endowed with 27 multidisciplinary and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twenty-five years' experience in client oriented on-farm research

	committed researchers, with expertise in participatory and community research.	and work with a variety of stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Led a number of collaborative programs with both international and regional organizations, networks and foundations • Regularly produces publications and contributes to scientific journals • Has developed improved crop varieties and agroforestry techniques.
Institute of Resource Assessment; University of Dar es Salaam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Claude Mungongo, University of Dar es Salaam. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirty years socio-economic research experience with rural communities in Kondoa District.
The Cirrus Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team holds advanced degrees in Ecology (PhD) and Political Science (Masters), with a focus on climate change, carbon markets and land-based carbon accounting and monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifteen years combined experience working on the development of forest-based carbon credit initiatives across Africa (Uganda, the DRC, Malawi, South Africa), including full PDD development and auditing • Regularly leads biomass monitoring and data collection training workshops across Africa.

H2: Applicant organization

The African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) is an international conservation organization founded in 1961 and headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya. AWF is the largest conservation NGO working exclusively on African conservation issues and has operated in Tanzania for nearly three decades. AWF’s mission is to work together with the people of Africa to ensure its wildlife and wildlands endure forever. AWF believes in “wildlife advancing Africa,” honouring that Africa’s wildlife and natural resources should be conserved for their own sake and as a principal resource to catalyse economic growth and improve human wellbeing.

AWF is working in southern, central, western and eastern Africa, and has a special relationship with Tanzania as the establishment of Mweka College of African Wildlife Management in 1964 on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro was one of AWF’s first major contributions to wildlife conservation in Africa. Since then the program in Tanzania has grown to include coordinating the establishment of community run Wildlife Management Areas, the management of Manyara Ranch, a combined cattle and wildlife area in a significant wildlife migration corridor and more recently the implementation of climate change adaptation and climate smart agriculture projects in Southern Tanzania.

AWF has experience in developing REDD+ projects beyond the Kondoa Irangi Hills REDD+ Project and has projects in Kenya and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) currently being developed:

- The Chyulu Hills REDD+ project in south eastern Kenya is currently under validation review for VCS and CCBA standards. This project will protect forests in key water catchment and wildlife corridor areas and covers an area of over 400 000 ha.
- The Maringa Lopori Wamba Landscape REDD+ project in Equatoria province, DRC will protect over 200 000 ha of critical tropical lowland moist forest. This project is also planned to be validated under VCS and CCBA.

AWF works with communities in all of these REDD+ projects. AWF has extensive experience developing economic incentives for communities through viable and sustainable businesses. AWF's conservation enterprises are tied to a conservation output and in the case of REDD+ projects help to alleviate the pressure on the forests and improve the lives of the forest-dependent communities. This approach is critical for the success of REDD+ projects. Examples of enterprise or social development activities AWF has used in REDD+ and forestry projects include:

- Environmentally sustainable brickmaking
- Efficient and sustainable charcoal making
- Marketing, training on use of and sale of clean cook stoves
- Improved agricultural techniques
- Rainwater harvesting
- Tree nurseries

AWF has extensive operational capacity and is currently working in large landscapes across 16 countries in Africa. AWF has built a team of qualified multi-disciplinary experts who provide technical support from AWF's headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. Specialties include climate change, conservation focused enterprise development, biodiversity conservation, protected area management, land use planning, natural resource management, finance, administration, program design, monitoring and evaluation, geographic information systems and spatial analysis. Implementation is informed by decades of experience and guided by toolkits, which are based on accumulated organizational knowledge and lessons learnt.

Key members of the AWF team involved in the project are detailed in table 3 below.

Table 3: Roles and experience of AWF team members involved in the development and implementation of the Kondoia Irangi Hills REDD+ project, Tanzania

Name	Role	Experience
David Loubser	AWF Director For Climate Change	Thirty years of experience in forest conservation, climate change mitigation and carbon accounting. Experience in Africa, Middle East, New Zealand and Canada
Pastor Magingi	Kolo Hills Project Manager	Nine years' experience in natural resource management, climate change mitigation, community development, land use planning, conservation education and monitoring and evaluation
Godlisten Matilya	Advisor to the Kolo Hills Project	Twenty years of experience in community-based natural resource management and conservation through livelihood driven approaches, including carbon projects, currently operating an AWF program on biodiversity protection and agricultural development in S. Tanzania
Wasiwasi Baharia	AWF REDD Community Development Officer	Nine years of experience in natural resource management and climate change mitigation, community development, land use planning, JFM and PFM.

Other team members who have and will contribute to the project as required include:

- Dr Philip Muruthi – Senior Scientist
- Brian McBrearity – Enterprise Director
- Andrea Athanas – Manager Agriculture and Energy
- John Salehe – Tanzania Director
- AWF Spatial Analysis team and GIS laboratory

PART I: Community-Led Design Plan

I1: A plan for achieving community participation

The Tarangire Manyara Ecosystem Working Group issued a report on the threat of deforestation and degradation. As a result of the Kondo District requested that partners intervene to help stem the observed deforestation and degradation trends. In response, AWF submitted a REDD+ pilot project proposal to the Government, through the Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) at the University of Dar es Salaam, the Secretariat to the REDD+ Task Force and the Royal Norwegian Embassy.

As part of the proposal process, AWF identified locally threatened areas and villages for inclusion in the pilot. AWF partnered with key personnel in the District (notably the head of Land and Natural Resources Department and District Forest Officers) to sensitize targeted communities to the tangible benefits that could accrue through improved forest management and conservation activities. Villages were presented with the option to join the pilot project and to share in the benefits accruing from improved forest management and conservation. Following extensive conservation awareness education training and local sensitization meetings, 18 out of 21 villages opted to join the project over the course of 2010 and 2011. Agreement to join the project was documented in minutes from both Village Assembly and Village Council meetings. A majority vote decision from village residents attending Village Assembly meetings provided consent for participation in the project.

Following project acceptance, AWF worked with the participating communities to identify the roles of key stakeholders, with reference to published government guidelines for both Joint Forest Management and Community Based Forest Management. In addition, community members participated in all steps of developing land-use plans in accordance with the Land Use Planning Act (2007) and in developing appropriate village bylaws. Where necessary, community-based organizations were established to assist in extending project activities to local villagers. Elected IVC representatives from participating villages collaborated with the relevant government authorities to develop Joint Forest Management Plans and negotiate Joint Forest Management Agreements for the Salange and Isabe Forest Reserves. AWF, the Kondo District Council, SARI and the University of Dar es Salaam provided technical assistance, as required, to develop the plans' contents and legal structure.

AWF has a strong presence in the region with programs and staff both within the immediate project area, as well as the surrounding landscape. AWF has a long-term commitment to this area as it is identified as one of AWF's key large landscapes. An example of AWF's commitment to this landscape is the recently signed agreement to manage the nearby Manyara Ranch, which requires a long-term engagement in the ranch.

PART J: Additionality Analysis

J1: Description of how project activities are additional

It is not expected that the proposed project activities will take place, nor the resultant GHG emission reductions will be accrued in the absence of the Kondoa Irangi Hills REDD+ initiative. Instead, continued deforestation and degradation of the Isabe and Salanage Forest Reserves and village forests would, in all likelihood, continue at observed historical rates. A number of important barriers have limited the capacity of communities and individual households to alter their reliance on forest-based products and forest exploitation in a manner consistent with sustainable natural resource use principles. These barriers include:

Weak legal regimes governing forest use and access:

Both historical satellite imagery analysis and participatory rural appraisal exercises within the project boundaries confirm that deforestation and degradation were historically present in the forest reserves and community forests. These activities were pursued in violation of legal protections afforded the national and district forest reserves, demonstrating that the legal framework alone was inadequate in stemming forest exploitation.

Investment barriers:

A wealth-ranking exercise undertaken in 2011 categorized households according to three tiers of relative wealth, based on a number of indicators, including land holdings, access to agricultural inputs and technology, ability to send children to school, capacity to buy and sell goods, attributes of the family home, and levels of perceived food security. The exercise demonstrated that 90% of households fell within either the middle or lower income brackets, with 30% of individuals interviewed falling below the national poverty line. Given the cash poor conditions under which many of the targeted households operate, and limited opportunities to access finance, it is highly unlikely that communities would have either raised or saved the funds necessary to undertake the variety of activities provided by the Kondoa Irangi Hills initiative.

Technological barriers:

Households have demonstrated limited knowledge of improved cropping practices that would increase productivity and limit the need to increase land-holdings. In addition, there is little to no penetration of improved charcoal production technologies or brick-making technologies that would reduce fuel wood use, and a similar lack of local knowledge on how to operate these technologies.

Barriers related to social conditions and land-use practices:

The following social conditions and land-use practices are barriers to the implementation of the proposed project activity:

- Demographic pressure on the land (i.e. increased demand on land due to population growth, poverty and low crop yields)
- Widespread illegal practices (e.g. illegal grazing, non-timber product extraction and tree felling within forests marked for conservation purposes)

- Lack of skilled and/or properly trained labour force that is able to provide boundary patrol, land-use planning and sustainable forest management services
- Low levels of education and literacy, combined with limited local knowledge of carbon and ecosystem service markets, has restricted access to innovative financial instruments that could incentivize a reduction of pressures on local forests.

As noted in sections E and F, these barriers will be overcome through a variety of interventions. These range from communication and awareness campaigns to a focus on building local management capacity - information management, improved local governance, forest monitoring and boundary patrols. The provision of training on improved grazing and agricultural practices, and technological support to shift charcoal and brick-making practices from fuel wood dependency to more environmentally friendly production processes directly addresses key drivers of deforestation and degradation in the project area. In addition, the project will focus on livelihood diversification, seeking ways to promote environmentally friendly income generation. Carbon revenues will be used to support overall project management and forest conservation and to create conditions under which activity implementation can continue in the absence of the sale of Plan Vivo certificates.

AWF confirms that the project is not the product of a legislative decree, or a commercial land-use initiative that would have made the initiative viable in its own right.

PART K: Notification of Relevant Bodies and Regulations

In April of 2008, the Kingdom of Norway, represented by the Norwegian Minister for the Environment and International Development, and the Tanzanian Minister of State – Vice President’s Office (Environment) – signed a Letter of Intent, with the purpose of establishing a partnership to pursue activities and programs in support of climate change mitigation and adaptation (Annex C). Five interventions were identified as priorities for the partnership. The first priority intervention included the “Establishment of pilot activities for the promotion of a national REDD process.” As a means of achieving this objective, the Kingdom of Norway entered into a contract with the African Wildlife Foundation, for the development of a REDD+ project in the Kolo Hills region (Annex B).¹

AWF has maintained contact with national REDD+ bodies throughout the project development phase, including the National REDD+ Task Force, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources and the Environment, Office of the Vice President (Environment), the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Tourism, as well as with stakeholders participating in the development of other Norwegian funded REDD+ pilot projects. The group has participated in a number of key national REDD+ and climate change forums, including those for developing a national-level REDD strategy and action plan, as well as national coordination meetings. The REDD+ Task Force makes periodic visits to REDD+ pilot projects across Tanzania, and has visited the Kondoa Irangi Hills site three times since the project’s inception. The Task Force has arranged workshops (including REDD stakeholder coordination meetings) and study tours, in which AWF has participated. AWF has shared information with the Task Force in preparation of documentation and negotiation materials for the United Nations Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings.

The project is closely aligned with national-level REDD+ objectives, and actively complies with all relevant national and international regulations.

¹ Please note that the project name has changed since signature of the contract, from *Advancing Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) in the Kolo Hills Forests (ARKFor)* to the *Kondoa Irangi Hill REDD+ Project*.

PART L: Identification of Start-Up Funding

L1: Provide details of how the project will be financed in the development phase, before full project registration

The early project development has been fully financed through a grant provided by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as part of the Ministry's larger REDD pilot project partnership with the Tanzanian government (Annexes B and C). The intention of the initial funding is to support targeted communities and district government partners in the Kondo District to prepare for participating in voluntary and (when available) official REDD markets as a result of high-value, well conserved forest resources and effective joint forestry management. The funds were earmarked for the assessment of carbon and co-benefits, enhancing the local understanding of REDD, providing forest and land management expertise to participating communities, establishing benefit sharing and livelihood alternatives, and more generally to provide learning and networking to a broader audience based on the project's experiences. The funding cycle runs from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2014. AWF received additional funding from the European Union for the development of enterprises that improve community incomes and alleviate pressure on the forest.

ANNEX A: Proof of village ownership over village level forests

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA KONDOA (Barua zote zitumwe kwa Mkurugenzi Mtendaji (W))

WILAYA YA KONDOA
Fax/Simu 026 2360313
026 2360313
E-Mail: kdc@hahari.co.tz



Sanduku la Posta 1,
KONDOA

REF NO. KDC/L. 20/178

02/11/2011

DIRECTOR,
AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION,
P.O BOX 2658,
ARUSHA

Dear Sir,

Re: - **OWNERSHIP OF LAND IN VILLAGES UNDER THE PROJECT
"ADVANCING REDD IN THE KOLO HILLS FORESTS" (ARKFof).**

Please refer to the heading above,

This mail serves to confirm that the Village Land Act No.5 of 1999 has put all land in a village under the ownership of Village Government on behalf of all persons in the Village. This applies to all villages in the REDD project titled Advancing REDD in the Kolo Hills Forests (ARK For) in KondoA District.

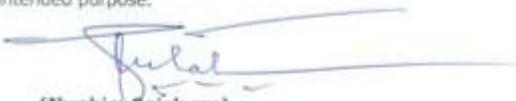
The said law together with the Land Use Planning Act No.6 of 2007 empower local communities to develop their village Land Use Plans and implement them.

Similarly, the National Forest Law of 2002 recognizes any forest in the village land to be owned by the village Government on behalf of the all communities in the Village.

Currently, the KondoA District Council is processing Village Land Certificates for all project villages whereby two certificates have been obtained so far.

I hope this letter serves the intended purpose.

Sincerely,


(Ibrahim Sejaluma)
Ag. DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
KONDOA


ANNEX B: Contract between the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the African Wildlife Foundation regarding *Advancing Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) in the Kolo Hills Forests (ARKFor)*

Contract attached as a separate document

ANNEX C: Letter of Intent between The United Republic of Tanzania and The Kingdom of Norway on a Climate Change Partnership with a focus on reduced emissions from deforestation

**Letter of Intent
between
The United Republic of Tanzania
and
The Kingdom of Norway
on
a Climate Change Partnership
with a focus on reduced emissions from deforestation**

Climate change is one of the biggest global problems posing challenges to sustainable livelihoods and economic development, particularly for least developed countries like Tanzania. The adverse impacts of climate change on the environment, human health, food security, human settlements, economic activities, natural resources and physical infrastructure are already noticeable in many countries, including Tanzania. The Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Kingdom of Norway are both committed to work actively to address the challenges of climate change. Both governments consider adaptation to and mitigation of climate change as urgent and of high political priority.

Recent studies have estimated that emission from deforestation contributes 18 - 20% of the total global emissions. The 13th Conference of Parties (CP-13), and the 3rd Meeting of the Parties (CMP.3) to the Kyoto Protocol of the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Bali, December 2007, identified four key issues to focus on in the Bali Action plan to address Climate change now and in the future. The key issues identified are: adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and financial mechanisms to support implementation particularly of mitigation and adaptation activities. Capacity building as a cross-cutting issue is also a prerequisite. The Conference further agreed to promote collaboration between countries in order to promote activities that can contribute

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to reducing deforestation and forest degradation through what is known as Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD). It was agreed that this may take the form of, *inter alia*, promoting capacity building, technical assistance, technology transfer to improve data collection and monitoring systems, development of pilot programmes and incentive schemes to reduce deforestation and programmes to address the drivers of deforestation.

Recognizing that sustainable reduction in emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries requires stable and predictable availability of resources, the Prime Minister of Norway, Mr. Jens Stoltenberg during the conference in Bali announced the intention of Norway to engage actively in supporting developing countries in their endeavors to combat deforestation and face the challenges of climate change, and pledged a substantial amount of funds to that effect.

The Governments of Tanzania and Norway therefore agree to establish a partnership with the purpose of implementing programmes for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. The funding for this partnership will be based on contributions from Norway, in addition to the use of private and public resources in Tanzania, as agreed for each component of the programme. Furthermore, some of the activities may contribute to enabling the Tanzania government and private parties in Tanzania to participate in both formal and informal global carbon markets that may bring additional resources to the programmes.

The two governments will emphasize the need for the various activities to contribute to adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development

in Tanzania. Conservation of biological diversity will be a priority in all these programme activities. Activities for increased tree planting based on sound knowledge of land tenure, water use and local ecology will be promoted alongside restoration of degraded forest and activities to reduce deforestation. Activities to promote sustainable land use including promotion of sustainable techniques for forest utilization and charcoal production, promotion of agroforestry and other technologies that enhance carbon sequestration may be included in some of the partnership components.

The activities and programmes to be included in the cooperation will be subsequently approved and agreed upon according to the formal procedures of the respective Governments. The various components will be developed with a view to harmonizing inputs of various development partners to Tanzania, and may include programmes with joint financing or basket funding regimes. The implementation of the activities under the new climate partnership will be undertaken by different implementing agencies. Support to Vice President's Office will be undertaken through an agreed mechanism to be established between the government of Tanzania and Norway. The following activities may be included as core components of the partnership:

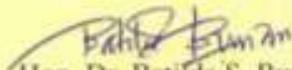
1. Establishment of pilot activities for the promotion of a national REDD process with the aim of developing incentive schemes that provide equitable benefit sharing mechanisms particularly at local levels, capacity building, provision of technical assistance, facilitate transfer of technology to improve, *inter alia*, data collection, estimation of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, baseline studies, monitoring and verification systems.

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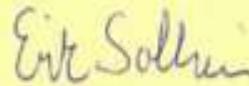
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2. A policy review process to reveal possible needs for development or improvement of policies to ensure an overall policy environment conducive to the climate change agenda.
3. A comprehensive research and methodology development programme for climate change adaptation and mitigation. The programme will involve universities and research institutions in Tanzania and Norway, as well as other relevant global or regional scientific institutions.
4. Development and undertaking of training and education programmes of relevance for the climate change challenges at all levels.
5. Promote investments from and partnerships with the private sector, NGOs and research institutions and facilitate the access to formal and informal carbon markets by Tanzanian entities.

Dar es Salaam, April 21st 2008



Hon. Dr. Batilda S. Burian (MP)
Minister of State - Environment,
Vice Presidents Office,
United Republic of Tanzania



Hon. Erik Solheim
Minister for the Environment and
International Development,
The Kingdom of Norway