

# Project Clinic Report

## Katoomba Incubator, Eastern Africa

June 9-11, 2010  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

### SPONSORS:



## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEP	American Electric Power
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses
ARIS	Achievement Reporting & Innovation System
ASTER	Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission & Reflection
Bio-C	Bio-Carbon
CBAS III	Computerized Battery Analyzer
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCB	Climate, Community and Biodiversity
CCBA	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CSWCT	Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
DD	Deforestation and forest degradation
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FAS	Federation of American Scientists
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gases
GEO FCT	Group on Earth Observation - Forest Carbon Tracking Task
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOFC GOLD	Global Observation of Forest & Land Cover Dynamics
GoU	Government of Uganda
IDESAM	Institute for Conservation & Sustainable Development of Amazonas
IPCC	International Panel for Climate Change
JGI	Jane Goodall Institute
LiDAR	Light Detection & Ranging
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MUE	Masito- Ugalla Ecosystem
NAFORMA	National Forestry Monitoring Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
PDD	Project Design Document
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PIN	Project Identification Note
REDD	Reduced Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation
RS	Remote Sensing
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
ToR	Terms of Reference
UGX	Uganda Shillings
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
VCS	Voluntary Carbon Standard
VLFR	Village Local Forest Reserves

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The East Africa Katoomba Incubator Project Clinic was conducted at Protea Oyster Bay Hotel in Dar es Salaam Tanzania on June 9-11, 2010 to enable technical advisory support through direct interface between leading experts and implementers of REDD projects in Uganda and Tanzania. The clinic also sought to facilitate projects to create synergies among themselves and take advantage of opportunities emanating from country-level initiatives. REDD projects were guided on application of approved methodologies so as to effectively achieve emissions reductions and access carbon markets or national funds.

The first day of the Clinic was a public session focusing on the broad global policy, markets and the national contexts in which REDD projects operate. This was followed by two days of project working sessions under the following themes:

***Theme 1.*** Project design: Assessing drivers and developing REDD activities

***Theme 2.*** Methodological issues: Baselines and leakage

***Theme 3.*** Technical issues: Monitoring and carbon stock assessment – IPCC Guidance

***Theme 4.*** Social impacts and benefit sharing

The four REDD projects targeted were, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, JaneGoodall Institute Tanzania, Jane Goodall Institute Uganda and National Environment Management Authority, Uganda. Other participants included Tanzania government officials, Clinton Climate Initiatives, UNDP GEF and the Royal Norwegian Embassy, which is providing major support to the REDD process in Tanzania. In total, there were 26 participants.

The general format of these technical working sessions was that of an in-depth presentation on an issue relevant to project development which was followed by an extended period of questions and discussions. In this way, project proponents had the opportunity to apply the various design issues to their project case. Most projects were in relatively early stages of development, and this meant that much of the discussion centered around fully understanding aspects such as baseline evaluation and monitoring.

After the three-day workshop, separate face-to-face sessions were held between the external experts and each of the projects. These enabled provision of advice on key early project design, leading to joint identification of solutions to specific challenges raised by projects. Available resources were identified and next steps in project implementation were structured, highlighting potential roles for the Katoomba Incubator.

This report presents the issues emerging from thematic presentations during the workshop session followed by information about each of the projects and the specific issues addressed during project sessions.

## **2.0 SUMMARY ISSUES FROM CLINIC**

### ***2.1 Policy and markets for REDD projects***

Carbon markets may have more potential to finance emissions reductions than fund-based systems. However, trends are favouring national rather than project level activities and fund- more than market-based approaches. Although market-oriented projects may expose local communities to risks associated with the volatility of carbon markets, they also open up opportunities for engaging with project developers and investors more directly (and much price volatility can be controlled in this way). Moreover, they play a vital role of generating experience on the ground to inform policy processes on community concerns leading to design of an appropriate mix of fund- and market-based REDD approaches.

### ***2.2 Assessing drivers and designing REDD activities***

Project design should focus on core elements for creating carbon benefits – activities for addressing deforestation and forest degradation drivers. Otherwise, no carbon credits or finance will be generated in a performance-based system. Projects should be designed well to minimize leakage.

In order to successfully design a forest carbon initiative and develop the project design document (PDD), projects need to rely on the best available technical expertise and ensure that the analyses are scientifically rigorous, followings the guidelines of the carbon standard(s) applied. Project managers need to conduct and/or supervise detailed technical work (including biomass measurements, baseline development, etc.), feasibility analyses and stakeholder engagement activities, and not leave this work to external consultants without closely following the work. Project staff should also participate in PDD development in order to build local capacity through learning by doing.

Most activities will require significant up-front funding; sufficient continuity of funding is also necessary to support field activities, stakeholder engagement and project monitoring. Projects should therefore explore a diversity of funding sources (charitable, private investments, etc.) to achieve all this.

### ***2.3 Project boundaries***

Determining project boundaries may require extensive field work to collect the necessary data such as GIS coordinates on settlements and trails inside the area, biomass information, ground-truthing of satellite images, etc. CCB requires no disputes on tenure issues and VCS requires “control over project area”. Therefore land-tenure analyses should be made to ensure that property rights or titles are clear within the final project boundary.

### ***2.4 Methodological issues***

The Voluntary Carbon Standard is currently the dominant standard in the voluntary carbon market for accounting of greenhouse gas emissions benefits. While it is not

certain that these will be accepted under an eventual REDD compliance regime, internationally or nationally, the at present provide the most rigorous and broadly accepted set of standards and methodologies for project-based accounting, and are IPCC compliant. This increases the probability that GHG emissions reductions from projects will be compatible with eventual national level accounting.

Under VCS projects must use an approved methodology which has undergone a process of double, third-party validation. There is no validated REDD methodology yet, but one or more methodologies should be available by year's end: a Frontier Methodology from FAS/CarbonDecisions/IDESAM, a Mosaic Methodology from the BioCarbon Fund, a Mosaic Methodology from Terra Global Capital, and methodological modules by the Avoided Deforestation Partners.

Different methodologies can be used for different parts of the project and these can be combined into the same PDD; however, using various methodologies will raise costs. Costs can be greatly reduced if the validation and verification activities are combined; however, this poses a risk of not passing validation and losing valuable time. Seeking external "pre-validation", e.g. through desk-based document review may be an option. Projects should ideally not attempt to modify methodologies. Focus should be on implementation - not so much experimentation. Projects should keep things simple and not get trapped into cutting edge science. Measurements should be according to the design document and should not be too explicit if not needed.

#### *Resources*

- VCS 2007.1; Guidance for AFOLU projects
- Bio Carbon Fund 2008 methodology for mosaic deforestation
- Avoided Deforestation Partners 2009a – various deforestation types
- Terra Global Capital 2009 methodology
- FAS-IDESAM-Carbon Decision 2010.
- GEO FCT data might be available for projects.
- Seek direct guidance from VCS

### **2.5 Monitoring and carbon stock assessment**

Projects are strongly encouraged to link into national processes temporally and spatially for consistency in measuring, monitoring and allocating credits and rights. In Tanzania, strong potential was highlighted for harmonizing project-level inventories and carbon stock assessment under NAFORMA. This would increase consistency between project-level data for eventual integration within national accounting as well as ensuring that pilot project activities effectively contribute to the national inventory.

Forest definition – Starting with a high-threshold forest definition and lowering it later may end up putting into question the baseline deforestation (i.e. some of the biomass loss may no longer qualify as deforestation). Projects should go for areas which meet the upper-end of forest definitions and avoid areas that may end up not

being acceptable (as forest or deforestation) e.g. in a national context. All claims and assumptions should be documented and demonstrated.

Primary data acquisition is expensive. Measurements should focus on only parameters relevant to emissions reduction. The above ground carbon pool is more important (standing trees, dead wood). Soil measurements can now also be made quite cheaply. Use default values for below-ground biomass (root-shoot ratio).

#### *Resources*

- IPCC LULUCF Good Practice Guidance
- GOFC GOLD source book.

Regional cooperation between countries in monitoring and analysing satellite data may bring down costs. This may also result in strategies that reduce trans-boundary leakage.

### **2.6 Degradation and regeneration**

All four projects may have significant potential for creating benefits through emission reductions from avoided degradation and enhancing regeneration. This may help the inclusion of forests in the broader African landscape, where degradation is common and is often an integral part of the land-use change process. The Avoided Deforestation Partners' methodology that is about to be approved is providing for regeneration but only for areas that are about to be deforested. A future methodology for Improved Forest Management may allow for claiming improved regeneration within the project area.

It is advisable to monitor regrowth even though current methodologies do not yet allow claiming credits for it. Local communities can play a key role in this. Regeneration may be accounted for in a fund-based mechanism or in a future VCS methodology.

### **2.7 Managing community expectations**

The extensive awareness and consultation process in developing National REDD strategies has frequently already created unrealistic expectations among the local communities. Appropriate communication strategies to minimize this can be designed through a preliminary analysis (screening) of community situations. In general, REDD finance should not be presented as a concrete fact but rather a potential opportunity, also keeping in mind the country or community-specific history of past 'innovative' funding ideas.

The REDD strategy should also be designed to address issues related to benefit sharing in protected-area management. In addition, the strategy development exercise should focus on creating linkages or synergies with related initiatives in generating community benefits such as developing land use plans, securing land tenure and enhancing agriculture.

## **2.8 Feasibility study**

Projects are advised to conduct a feasibility study to determine carbon, social and economic potential of the project using most conservative levels of uncertainty. This enables timely decisions on orienting projects to appropriate financing/incentive mechanisms. For example, it will become apparent earlier on if projects may later struggle to meet VCS methodological criteria or if they are likely to result in insufficient emission reductions.

## **2.9 Social Impacts and benefit sharing issues in REDD**

Projects should be designed to go beyond just reducing emissions (which should, however, be the focus) by also generating net social and environmental co-benefits such as the conservation of biodiversity, the maintenance of critical ecosystem services and community benefits. Tenure rights of trees, land and carbon are often interrelated and therefore security on land tenure is crucial. Tenure arrangements should be clarified in order to avoid or mitigate negative social impacts especially to poorer households. Who has carbon rights is still not resolved in many countries.

### *Resources*

- Manual for Social Impact Assessment of Land-Based Carbon Projects by Forest Trends, the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA), Rainforest Alliance and Fauna & Flora International (FFI) <http://www.forest-trends.org/publications.php>
- Step-by-step Guide under development by the Katoomba Incubator

## **3.0 PROJECT WORKING SESSIONS**

### **3.1 TANZANIA FOREST CONSERVATION GROUP**

*Project:* Making REDD work for local communities and forest conservation

*Location:* Kilosa and Lindi Rural districts in Tanzania

*Available funding:* Government of Norway

*Contact person:* Nike Doggart

*Background:* The project aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and degradation in Tanzania in ways that provide direct and equitable incentives to communities to conserve and manage forests sustainably. The project will achieve this by supporting the development of a Community Carbon Cooperative hosted within the existing Network of Tanzanian communities engaged in participatory forest management. The Cooperative will aggregate voluntary emission reductions from its members and market them according to internationally recognised standards.

The project is implemented in Lindi Rural District – coastal forest, miombo woodland, (100-600 m asl) and Kilosa District – sub-montane forest, and miombo woodland (500-1200 m asl). Kilosa is 77,000 ha (47,000 ha forest) while Lindi is 90,000 ha (50,000 ha forest). The Project intends to classify the sites as “Transition Configuration” (Mosaic of >750 ha patches)

## ADVISORY SUPPORT FOR TFCG

### 3.1.1 Project Design Document

1. *Is a PDD expandable? For example, in Kilosa, there are large blocks of forest outside protected area that may not all become village local forest reserve.*

Start with a regional level baseline and then fix the project boundaries at verification stage. Have separate agreements with each village.

2. *Can two different sites be under one PDD?*

Since Kilosa and Lindi Rural sites differ in terms of drivers, agents, socio-economic conditions etc., it is more straightforward to have separate PDDs. Clustering of multiple PDDs may reduce costs of validation/ verification, but the effort of coordinating these may turn out to be very high, especially for REDD.

### 3.1.2 PIN/PDD development - capacity

It takes at least 6 months to develop PDD if you do it internally. Internal staff needs to be part of the PDD development in order to defend it and also to get experience. PDD should be in the public domain

*Resources:*

- PIN format under the Bio carbon fund.
- PD format under VCS.
- Forthcoming step-by-step guide by Katoomba Incubator.

### 3.1.3 Project Boundaries

1. *Delineating project boundaries.*

Project area is the area under control of project participants on which project proponent will undertake REDD project activities. In this case it is likely to be a consolidated perimeter around a collection of villages with a patchwork of what the villagers wish to put into a carbon project. This casts questions about free riding and leakage in the non-participating forest patches encompassed. Show leakage belts around each forest patch. Consider spatial boundaries that make a good financial incentives case.

The starting time may be the date of signing agreements with communities, or establishing a REDD trust fund etc.

2. *Leakage belt*

The leakage belt should reflect the deforestation (and forest degradation) drivers addressed by the project and accessible by its DD agents taking into consideration their usual activity radius. It should be at least the same area as project, if possible.

3. *Reference area*

Reference area is a proxy for establishing a baseline scenario of deforestation /degradation. It should have similar resource use, ecosystem type and similar historical drivers as the project area. It should ideally be much larger than the project area. Newer methodology versions are establishing factors to calculate minimum size.

Define reference area based on forest stratification, land use demographics and dynamics of land use change. For Lindi, consider coordinating with Mpingo in Liwale and Kilwa, and NAFORMA to develop a common landscape level baseline



(for Lindi Region/ Coastal landscape). VCS may validate regional baselines in the future. This will reduce costs, enable control of leakage and consistency in analyzing of DD drivers. Future PDDs can then be developed against the same baseline.

*Resources:*

- A manual and GIS maps from Task Force office - to see plot distribution in relation to project area.
- Tropical forest mapping by Woodshole
- Other important considerations: A vegetation map, community data, settlements, road map (now and future and how this may impact project).

*4. Additionality*

Do investment test or a barrier analysis. Avoid ending up with project area that people would have set aside anyway.

### **3.1.4 Remote sensing**

*Acquiring and analysing remote-sensing data*

- Start with government vegetation map used by NAFORMA for stratification of the country for REDD scheme. Sub-stratify only if you have justification and top-down from government strata. Be involved in national data collection within your project area.
- For any map, have access to (or create) metadata so that you can defend it. VCS does not help projects store data
- Cooperate with neighbouring projects
- Focus on large forest patches. Remote sensing data analysis becomes more difficult and more expensive with smaller forest areas.
- Hire GIS person and establish a GIS unit – for GIS analysis but most importantly working with validators. Also hire a remote sensing person

*Resources:*

- LANDSAT for historical data. LANDSAT and SPOT data – can take into consideration seasonality and allow comparability in project area and reference area.
- ASTER data – can be combined with LANDSAT (disadvantage is image capture is on demand basis only)
- Disaster monitoring constellation – available on demand only
- Radar data – refer to LilianPintea, JGI
- PULSAR data – Woods Hole research institute
- GOFC-GOLD.

Options for data analysis —LiDAR (experimental 10x10m), PULSAR, [www.ESA.org](http://www.ESA.org), ARIS, CBAS III. Quickbird has very high resolution, but is very costly and covers only the visible spectrum.

Incubator can advise on terms of reference for GIS and RS work.

### **3.1.5 Forest carbon data**

*Biomass inventories - TFCG is linked to the global community monitoring*

Follow the FAO sampling design for national forest biomass inventories. For determining historical deforestation trends, keep the same year as the government data processing unit. Available deforestation proxy data (1990-2000, 2007). Offer to take measurements in the government plots and insert extra plots for finer scale data. Sampling intensity should be according to strata.

Work with communities, but be in control of biomass measurements because it is the means to prove impact and claim credits.

Refer to Winrock or the national approved approach.

### **3.1.6 Socio-economic studies**

*Socio-economic study – agents and drivers analysis*

Synergise with what is required by government and CCBA. Get a map of roads and community areas at least based on village boundaries as perceived by the communities

### **3.1.7 Degradation**

*If methodologies do not provide for claiming for credits from reducing forest degradation, then why not leave out charcoal?*

Degradation is when extraction is greater than regrowth. Even though the same category of forest is maintained, degradation must be monitored because it affects stock, i.e. there will be a discount if forest stocks decrease in the project scenario and this has to be monitored.

*Resources:* Avoided deforestation partners' module for fuelwood and charcoal allows one to monitor, but not to claim credit for the resulting re-growth

### **3.1.8 Carbon tenure**

*Government holds royalty to trees outside village reserves.*

Quantify emission reductions that communities can actually deliver and advocate for their claim to it. Ensure that the issue of benefit sharing is discussed early on and that an agreement is sought with government in case the project goes ahead, to avoid later conflicts.

### **3.1.9 Taxation**

Communicate with national REDD process. Get legal counsel – taxes vary depending on e.g., sources of funds (donor, investor etc.), whether carbon payments are treated as revenue or income etc.

### **3.1.10 Buyers & Brokers**

*What if companies offer to provide the technical services for the project with the understanding that they own part or all of the credit?*

This project has solid initial funding. First option would be to retain credit ownership and work via consultants. Where new financial needs are identified, first exhaust less encumbered financing or seek legal advice. Brokers may take on risk, validation costs, etc., but avoid getting into agreements too soon and be careful to maintain control of project. Nevertheless, a partner that is interested in the success

of the project for its own commercial interest (i.e. unlike a consultant) may bring important support to the project. As the project develops, TFCG could explore this option.

### **3.1.11 Create a business case**

Estimate potential emission reductions having discounted for leakage, buffers and post-harvest activities. Leakage should be managed so that discount is not as high as 40%. Deduct risk buffer after leakage discount.

Estimate revenue using conservative price (e.g. \$4/ton CO<sub>2</sub>). Opportunity for price premiums exists e.g., CCB. There are also policy trends that may enhance pricing.

Determine project financing: The project could create relationship with potential buyers. Determine need for bridge financing in order to support other development and conservation interests.

Also consider business case from the perspective of:

- a) the village– especially for policy advocacy
- b) the cooperative– institutional needs to achieve success cost effectively.

**Other activities:** Consider other activities e.g., Sustainable Forest Management as risk management in case of low compelling baseline or insufficient carbon revenue.

### **NEXT STEPS FOR TFCG**

TFCG and Katoomba Incubator to explore potential for framework agreement for ongoing advisory support.

## **3.2 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA) UGANDA**

*Project:* Developing an Experimental Methodology for Testing the Effectiveness of Payments for Ecosystem Services to Enhance Conservation in Productive Landscapes in Uganda

*Location:* Kasongire, Bugambe and Itohya sub-counties in Hoima district, Uganda

*Available funding:* UNEP/GEF

*Contact persons:* Francis Ogwal, [fogwal@nemaug.org](mailto:fogwal@nemaug.org), Lily Ajarova, [director@ngambaisland.org](mailto:director@ngambaisland.org) and Biryahwaho Byamukama [bbyamukama@natureharness.or.ug](mailto:bbyamukama@natureharness.or.ug)

### *Background:*

This project aims at developing an experimental methodology for testing the effectiveness of PES as a viable means for financing and procuring biodiversity conservation outside protected areas using an experimental methodology focusing on private and community forests in Hoima district, Western Uganda. The project focuses on an area of private and communal land between the Budongo and Bugoma forest reserves in Hoima District, which forms part of the corridor for chimpanzees.

Deforestation driver: clearing of forests for growing cash crops such as tobacco and

rice. The project will randomly select treatment and comparison communities. In the group of treatment villages, the option of payment will be offered to individual landholders in return for contractually agreed activities such as maintaining forest cover or actively patrolling forest areas or other activities such as planting of indigenous tree species. Comparison communities will not be offered payment but will not be expected to undertake conservation either. The Government of Uganda (GoU) will use the empirical evidence generated by the project regarding the effectiveness of the PES scheme(s) to develop a replication strategy in other areas at risk of deforestation and to attract other buyers to participate.

## **ADVISORY SUPPORT FOR NEMA**

**Scale:** *How can the threshold emission reductions be achieved in such a fragmented landscape with very small forests?*

To make a VCS business case, you probably need a threshold of about 20,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>/y in reductions. Small projects may be better suited for sponsorship by local companies for corporate social responsibility, rather than generating carbon credits, and may not need to adhere to strict international requirements.

**Leakage:** *Determining a leakage belt in fragmented forest sites*

Draw a leakage belt around each forest block.

***Determining payments to forest owners***

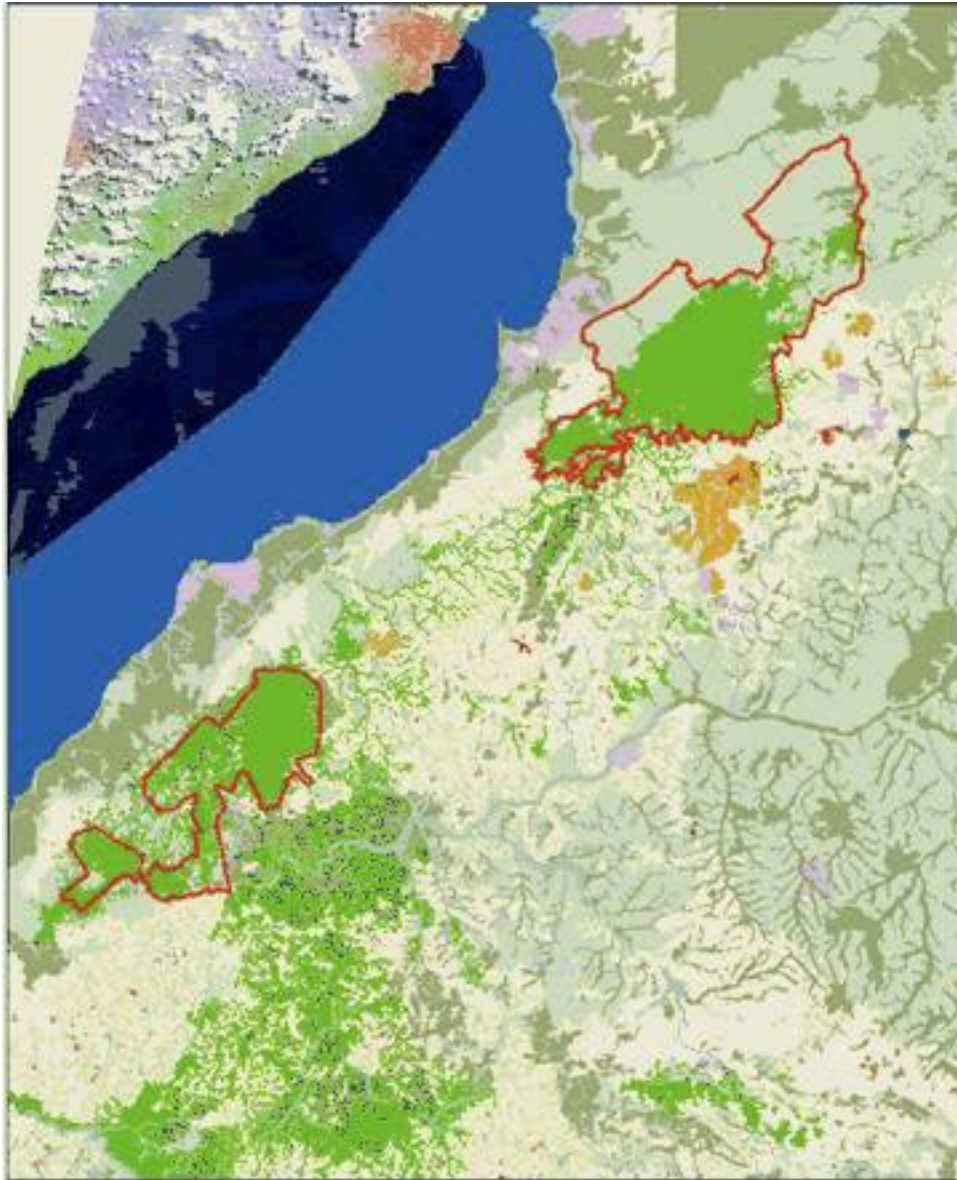
Compensate forest owners based on performance on avoided deforestation across a general area. Avoid slicing things thinly and getting encumbered in micro-measurements. Determine program level performance and set up a realistic, pragmatic incentive scheme.

***Avoiding contamination by other projects***

Communicate with other PES projects in the region.

## **NEXT STEPS FOR NEMA**

Katoomba Incubator technical advisory support will continue following a memorandum of understanding with NEMA for providing PES training in this project. A feasibility study by Katoomba Incubator for the JGI project will also provide more insight on REDD in the landscape.



*Figure 2. NEMA project site: degraded riverine forests in Hoima district between the Budongo (north) and Bugoma (south) national forest reserves (outlined in red)*

### **3.3 JANE GOODALL INSTITUTE, UGANDA**

*Project:* Conserving Critical Chimpanzee Habitats in Western Uganda through a REDD Approach

*Location:* Hoima, Kibaale and Kyenjojo districts, Uganda

*Available funding:* American Electric Power

*Contact person:* Panta Kasoma [panta@jgiuganda.org](mailto:panta@jgiuganda.org), Peter Apel [peter@jgiuganda.org](mailto:peter@jgiuganda.org) and Lilian Pintea [LPintea@janegoodall.org](mailto:LPintea@janegoodall.org)

#### *Background:*

The project focuses on tropical high forests outside protected areas (Budongo and Bugoma Forest Reserves), which have important conservation values because they provide wildlife linkages or corridors. These forests (ranging in size from 4 ha to 3,400 ha) with unclear private or communal tenure are highly degraded and exist predominantly in valleys along rivers such as the Waki, Wambabya, Rwamatonga, Hoima, and Kafu. The key deforestation driver is subsistence and commercial agricultural expansion into land under natural vegetation that is perceived to be idle or 'unclaimed'.

The project goal is to reduce deforestation by at least half by building awareness and enhancing capacity and governance mechanisms for private forest owners and community groups to access carbon payments and benefit from REDD. This is thought to translate into approximately 15,543 ha of existing forest cover saved from being cleared in the next five years and approximately 225,000 ha preserved and protected in the long run. The project seeks to achieve this through supporting forest owners to secure land tenure and form networks to implement a series of coordinated forest management plans addressing deforestation and forest degradation drivers in critical chimpanzee habitats. Agreement with land owners to stop degrading, have been made in small areas by Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust.

#### **ADVISORY SUPPORT FOR JGI UGANDA**

*Compelling deforestation baseline:* Exclude Masindi district from the project area because it has very low deforestation rates.

*Scale:* AEP commitment is to target only 100 farmers. Will this make a business case for the project?

Aim at selecting forest owners of relatively large forest blocks. The project may not be feasible if it ends up bringing together thousands of forest owners because in the end contracts have to be developed with individuals who will also have to be monitored. However, it is questionable whether the combined forest area of 100 farmers will be sufficient to cover transaction costs and make a business case.

*Leakage:* From the on-going feasibility study, it would seem there may be leakage risks from displacing immigrant cultivators from converting forests within the project boundary to agriculture. However, since access is controlled and granted by resident farmers, this may not be a major issue after all.



**Carbon potential:** From the feasibility study, the project has potential for generating carbon revenue from avoided deforestation. It could potentially double if methodologies allowed for enhanced regeneration.

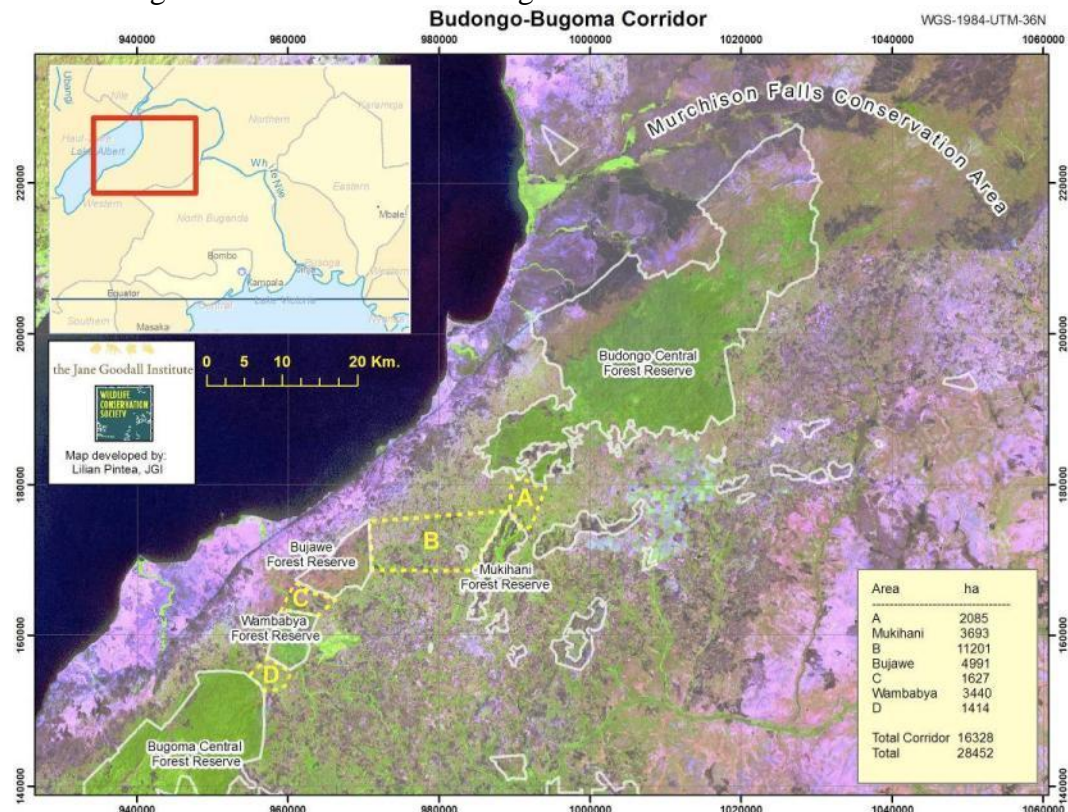


Figure 3. Project area for the JGI REDD project in the corridor between the Budongo and Bugoma central forest reserves in Western Uganda

#### **Co-benefits and bundling:**

The project is well positioned for CCB certification - high biodiversity and social co-benefits. Bundling may be possible with other high quality, but low-pricenon-forest carbon credits (Refer to Ecoscurities).

**Project activities:** Project activities that can potentially motivate forest owners to stop deforestation include:

- Providing credit (about UGX 3million) for farmers to survey and register their land.
- Networking land owners also positions them to access support from other development programs
- Alternative livelihood enterprises e.g., bee keeping, medicinal plants, increasing agricultural productivity – has been supported at a small scale by JGI and CSWCT.

These need to be elaborated into actions that directly address deforestation and forest degradation drivers. In particular, a focus on improving agricultural productivity needs to be elaborated.

## **NEXT STEPS FOR JGI UGANDA**

The feasibility study will be completed and shared with JGI, and options for further support explored. JGI projects in Uganda and Tanzania already have strong GIS capacity. JGI will develop a web site where all data can be accessible for all other projects in the Albertine Rift.

## **3.4 JANE GOODALL INSTITUTE, TANZANIA**

*Project:* Building REDD Readiness in the Masito-Ugalla Ecosystem Pilot Area in Support of Tanzania's National REDD Strategy

*Location:* Western Tanzania

*Available funding:* Norwegian Government

*Contact persons:* Emile Kayega [ekayega@janegoodall.or.tz](mailto:ekayega@janegoodall.or.tz), Pancras Ngalason [pngalason@janegoodall.or.tz](mailto:pngalason@janegoodall.or.tz) and Lilian Pintea [LPintea@janegoodall.org](mailto:LPintea@janegoodall.org)

### *Background:*

The Masito-Ugalla Ecosystem (MUE) is an expansive forested landscape of approximately 10,827 km<sup>2</sup>, with most of the area in intact native forest and miombo woodland. Approximately 469.2 km<sup>2</sup> is community managed while an additional 2,683 km<sup>2</sup> of forest and woodland is designated as "General Lands" which signifies undefined management. The risk of forest and woodland loss in the Masito-Ugalla area is increasing quickly due to the rapidly growing population in the area and a steadily improving infrastructure of roads allowing access to more remote areas of the landscape. Fires are frequent and widespread and are primarily used to clear forest land for cultivation, control Tsetse fly infestation in livestock and facilitate hunting. Images of fire in the Masito-Ugalla Ecosystem, which are already available, are important tools in communicating to policy makers. Other key deforestation forest degradation drivers are charcoal, illegal timber and refugee settlements. The program will support 7 villages to jointly register a forest management Community Based Organisation (CBO) that will be responsible for the management of the earmarked general land. JGI will work with Google and relevant national institutions including Valuing the Arc and NAFORMA.

## **NEXT STEPS FOR JGI TANZANIA**

The Katoomba Incubator will maintain contact with the Jane Goodall Institute and may provide technical support during project design. Unfortunately, the local project implementation team could not make it to the Clinic.



a)



b)

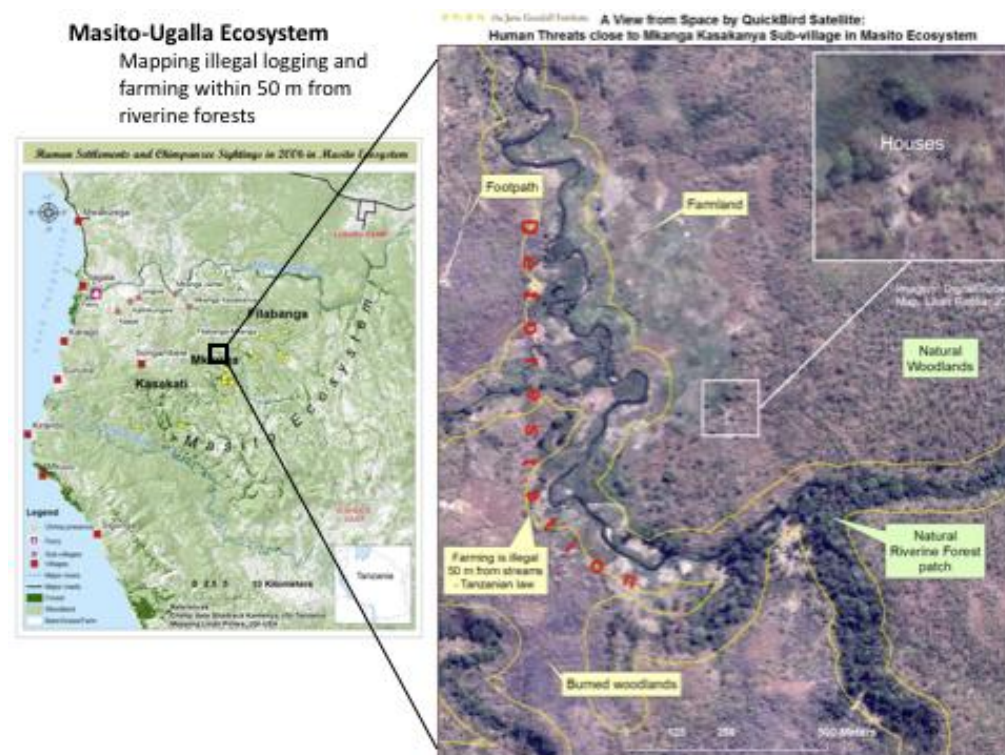


Figure 4. Project site for Jane Goodall Institute REDD project in Tanzania - a) Masito-Ugalla ecosystem and b) Deforestation drivers along riverine forests

## 4.0 LESSONS LEARNT

The original plan was to have a one-day public session and two days of project working sessions focusing on key themes with only project participants. However, having three days of a public workshop-like session with thematic presentations (as it turned out) enabled wider participation to include government, project developers and donor partners in addition to focus projects. Following this with private meetings with a few projects working on the ground enabled tackling of real issues.

Thematic presentations were very informative and provided valuable advice on designing efficient and effective REDD projects. All projects were in relatively early stages, and this resulted in the ordinary workshop-like format with only occasional project-specific questions during the first three days. However, the early exposure oriented projects on what to take into consideration and resources available in order to be relevant in national or global processes. The questions developed prior to the project clinic were also elaborated further with increased understanding from thematic presentations.

In future when project implementation has advanced, single-theme clinics should be considered. In this case, since all projects were in very early stages, more focus on determining project boundaries and baselines may have provided a useful starting point.

## APPENDIX 1. PROGRAM

### Public Session of the East Africa Katoomba Project Clinic - June 9, 2010

Time	Activity	Resource Person
8.45 – 9.00	Welcome and Introductions	Sara Namirembe
9.00 – 9.20	Official opening	Gladness Mkamba for Felician Kilahama
9.20 – 9.50	National REDD process in Tanzania	Evarist Nashanda Forest and Beekeeping Division
9.50 – 10.15	Katoomba Incubator and overview of project clinic (thematic focus)	Sara Namirembe
10.15 – 10.30	Discussion	All
<b>10.30-11.00</b>	<b>Tea break</b>	
11.00 – 11.30	The global state of play with regards to REDD – markets, policy, standards etc.	Jacob Olander
11.30 – 12.00	Discussion	All
12.00 – 12.30	Building project level activities into national REDD processes	Joerg Seifert
12.30 – 1.00	Discussion	All
<b>1.00 - 2.00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
2.00 – 2.30	Making REDD work	TFCG
2.30 – 3.00	Building REDD Readiness	JGI Tanzania
3.00 – 3.30	Conserving chimpanzee habitats	JGI Uganda
<b>3.30 – 4.00</b>	<b>Tea</b>	
4.00 – 4.30	Study on ES rewards	NEMA+NAHI Uganda
4.30 – 5.30	Discussions and identification of key challenges and issues of special interest	All

## Project Working Session of the East Africa Katoomba Project Clinic - June 10-11

Time	Activity	Resource Person
<b>June 10, 2010</b>		
8.30-8.40	Recap of Day 1 sessions and overview of Day 2	Sara Namirembe
8.40– 9.10	<b>Theme 1.</b> Project design: Assessing drivers and developing REDD activities	Jacob Olander
9.10 – 11.10	In-depth review, and feedback on project design	Jacob Olander, Tom Blomley, Sara Namirembe, Joerg Seifert & Johannes Ebeling
<b>11.10 – 11.30</b>	<b>Tea</b>	
11.30-12.30	<b>Theme 2.</b> Methodological issues: Baselines and leakage	Joerg Seifert
12.30 – 1.30	<b>Lunch</b>	
1.30 – 3.30	In-depth review, and feedback on baselines and leakage	Jacob Olander, Joerg Seifert & Johannes Ebeling
<b>3.30- 4.00</b>	<b>Tea</b>	
4.00 – 5.30	In-depth review, and feedback on any other specific project issues related to Themes 1&2	Jacob Olander, Joerg Seifert & Johannes Ebeling
<b>June 11, 2010</b>		
8.30 - 8.40	Recap of Day 2 sessions and overview of Day 3	Sara Namirembe
8.40 – 9.25	<b>Theme 3.</b> Technical issues: Monitoring and carbon stock assessment – IPCC Guidance	Joerg Seifert
9.25 – 9.50	Tanzania MRV– The role of project-level activities in national accounting strategy	Gerald Kamwenda
9.50 – 11.15	In-depth review, and feedback on Monitoring and carbon stock assessment	Jacob Olander, Joerg Seifert & Johannes Ebeling
<b>11.15 – 11.30</b>	<b>Tea</b>	
11.30 – 12.00	<b>Theme 4.</b> Social impacts and benefit sharing	Tom Blomley
12.00 – 1.30	In-depth review, and feedback on Social impacts and benefit sharing	Tom Blomley, Jacob Olander, Johannes Ebeling, Sara Namirembe
<b>1.30 – 2.30</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
2.30 – 3.30	Highlighting next steps & summarizing recommendations	Jacob Olander and Sara Namirembe
3.30- 4.00	Wrap-up and close	Jacob Olander
4.00 – 4.30	<b>Tea</b>	

## APPENDIX 2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	Name	Affiliation
1	Gladness Mkamba	Forest and Beekeeping Division Tanzania
2	Evarist Nashanda	REDD Task Fore member, Forest and Beekeeping Division Tanzania
3	Gerald Kamwenda	In Charge Monitoring Reporting and Verification, Forest and Beekeeping Division Tanzania
4	Juma Mgoo	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania
5	Simon Milledge	Embassy of Norway, Tanzania
6	Bariki K. Kaale	UNDP GEF CO Tanzania
7	Mark Picton	Clinton Climate Initiative
8	Irmeli Mustalahti	Clinton Climate Initiative/University of Helsinki, Finland
9	Erneus Kaijage	Clinton Climate Initiative
10	LilianPintea	Jane Goodall Institute, US
11	Panta Kasoma	Jane Goodall Institute, Uganda
12	Peter Apel	Jane Goodall Institute, Uganda
13	Lily Ajarova	Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust for National Environment Management Authority, Uganda
14	Byamukama Biryahwaho	Nature Harness Initiative for the National Environment Management Authority, Uganda
15	Nike Daggart	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
16	Bettie Luwuge	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
17	Theron Morgan-Brown	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
18	Emmanuel Lyimo	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
19	Jomeni Mteleka	MJUMITA
20	Baraka Samuel	MJUMITA
21	Edwin Nssoko	Jane Goodall Institute, Tanzania
22	Tom Blomley	Acacia Natural Resources Consult
23	Joerg Seifert-Granzin	Katoomba Incubator
24	Johannes Ebeling	Katoomba Incubator
25	Jacob Olander	Katoomba Incubator
26	Sara Namirembe	Katoomba Incubator

## OTHER RESOURCES

All presentations and reference materials mentioned in the report will be uploaded on the Katoomba web site