

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

TANZANIA REDD+ SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

DRAFT

JUNE 2013

Table of Contents *[Page Numbers to be updated accordingly]*

Acknowledgement	3
Foreword	3
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	3
Executive Summary	4
Components of the Safeguards.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.0 Introduction	4
2.0 Goal of the Tanzania REDD+ Safeguards	4
3.0 Objectives of the Tanzania REDD+ Safeguards	4
4.0 Scope.....	5
5.0 Components of the REDD+ Standards	5
6.0 Safeguard development Process.....	5
7.0 REDD+ Safeguard Framework (Principles, Criteria and Indicators).....	6
Principle 1: Good governance and sustainable natural resources management.....	6
Principle 2: Rights to land and natural resources.....	8
Principle 3: Improving livelihood and well being of forest dependent communities	10
Principle 4: Right to full and effective participation	11
Principle 5: Right to Information.....	13
Principle 6: Equitable sharing of benefits generated by REDD+ initiative	15
Principle 7: Conservation of natural forests for their biodiversity and other ecosystem services	16
Principle 8: Complaint/dispute resolution mechanism	18
References.....	20
Annex 1: GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS	23
Annex 2: Relationship between the Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards with the Cancun Safeguards.....	26
Annex 3: Relationship between the proposed Tanzania REDD+ safeguards and the Tanzania legal framework	27
Annex 4: Ten-step guide for development of Tanzania REDD+ Safeguards	34

Acknowledgement *[to be included in the final document]*

Foreword *[to be included in the final document]*

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

BMUs	Beach Management Units
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CCIAM	Climate Change Impact Adaptation and Mitigation
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GHG	Green House Gas
IRA	Institute of Resource Assessment
JFM	Joint Forest Management
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRTF	National REDD+ Task Force
PCI	Principle, Criteria and Indicator
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forest and Enhancement of Carbon Stock
R.E	Revised Edition
SEPC	Social Environmental Principles and Criteria
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNREDD	United Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation Program
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WB	World Bank
WMAs	Wildlife Management Areas

Executive Summary *[to be included in the final document]*

1.0 Introduction

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (referred to as REDD+) has emerged as a potential response to tackling greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions arising from the global forest sector. While REDD+ activities have the potential to deliver significant social and environmental co-benefits, they pose a number of potential risks to the environment and to some stakeholders, particularly the communities whose livelihoods depend on the forests. The need for deliberate efforts to address the social and environment concerns associated with the REDD+ activities has necessitated the design of REDD+ safeguards covering both social and environmental issues.

Safeguards are not new in human rights and environmental protection policies. In many international instruments safeguards have become a tradition, developed in such a way as to encourage state or non-state actors to adhere to specified standards. Safeguards are a set of principles, rules and procedures put in place to achieve social and environmental goals (Steni, 2010). In 2010, parties to the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreed in Cancun on seven broad safeguard principles for the implementation of REDD+ addressing transparency, participation of stakeholders, protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and respect for rights of indigenous and local communities (Roe and Streck, 2013). These safeguards have re-emerged to ensure that REDD+ schemes do not harm nearby communities or the forest areas they aim to conserve.

The term “safeguards” refers to the need to protect against social and/or environmental damage or harm. It is often used in reference to measures, such as policies or procedures, designed to prevent undesirable outcomes of actions or programs. Safeguards can be an effective risk management policy. They ensure that environmental and social issues are evaluated in decision making, help assess and reduce the risks, and provide a mechanism for consultation and disclosure of information. (Moss and Nussbaum, 2011).

Safeguards also seek to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, forest dependent communities, marginalized groups and other relevant stakeholders, and guarantee their timely access to appropriate and accurate information. Equitable benefit sharing, the development of land and tenure rights and good governance are other important issues that can be stimulated through safeguards.

2.0 Goal of the Tanzania REDD+ Standards

To ensure that implementation of REDD+ activities respect the rights of forest dependent communities, avoid social and environmental harm and generate significant benefits for the present and future generation

3.0 Objectives of the Tanzania REDD+ Standards

The objectives of the Tanzania REDD+ Standards are to ensure that;

1. All REDD+ activities accord with the principles of justice and environmental sustainability
2. Peoples’ sovereignty over governance and management of natural resources is accepted and respected in accordance with existing national and local laws and policies
3. REDD+ program contributes to good governance and sustainable natural resources management such as land, forest, water, wildlife and minerals
4. There is effective participation of key stakeholders including forest dependent communities in making informed decision
5. Benefits generated by the REDD+ program are shared in a timely, transparent and equitable manner among all relevant stakeholders for improved livelihoods and well-being of forest dependent people, the marginalized and vulnerable groups.
6. Existing complaint/conflict resolution mechanisms at local and national levels are respected and fully utilized

7. Key stakeholders have access to appropriate information about the REDD+ program to enable them make informed decision

4.0 Scope

Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards shall be applied in the United Republic of Tanzania since REDD+ results from UNFCCC which is one of the Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) ratified by Tanzania as a union matter under issues of international relations. These standards shall therefore be applied to REDD+ programs/activities developed and executed by the government, private entities, non governmental organizations or civil society organizations, financed by government funds or market based mechanisms (compulsory or voluntary) and other financing mechanism such as global or private funds. The use of these standards is not restricted to a group or specific sector, rather, is applicable for REDD+ actions that are conducted by (or in partnership with) local communities, small landowners, civil societies, International NGOs, private landowners and government.

Tanzania social and environmental standard is not a standalone tool for addressing social and environmental risks and opportunities during implementation of REDD+ activities. This safeguard document is a supporting instrument for implementing the National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, and complements other relevant policies, laws, regulations and safeguards within and outside Tanzania. These safeguards have covered a range of social and environmental issues. The social issues covered include rights to land and forest resources, good governance and sustainable natural resources management, right to accurate information, right to participate in REDD+ implementation, right to equitable benefit sharing, improving livelihoods and well-being of forest dependent communities, as well as complaint/dispute resolution mechanism. Environmental issues covered by these safeguards include biodiversity conservation and protection of natural forests from conversion to other land uses.

5.0 Components of the REDD+ Standards

Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental safeguards provide a mechanism to ensure that social and environmental aspects of REDD+ programs/activities are being complied, addressed and respected for delivering multiple benefits during REDD+ implementation. Further, these standards provide a country-specific tool to address REDD+ safeguards listed in Annex 1 of the Cancun agreement (UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16) (Annex 2).

The standard document consists of a set of Principles, Criteria and Indicators (PCI), which define issues of concern and conditions to be met to achieve high social and environmental performance and a process for assessment.

- **Principles:** They provide the key objectives that define high social and environmental performance of any REDD+ programs in Tanzania.
- **Criteria:** They define the conditions that should be met in order to deliver the principles. These criteria can be related to processes, impacts and policies.
- **Indicators:** define quantitative or qualitative information that is needed to show progress achieving a criterion. The indicators relate to either policy, process or outcome/impact.

6.0 Safeguard development Process

This standards document was developed by looking at the existing REDD+ safeguard mechanisms/initiatives. These included the Cancun Safeguards of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards (REDD+ SES), UNREDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (UNREDD SEPC) and the World Bank/Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). Other safeguards initiatives reviewed to form the basis of the Tanzania safeguards include the Indonesian safeguards as well as the Brazilian Safeguards. Apart from these safeguard initiatives, this document has also borrowed from the existing Tanzania (both Mainland and Zanzibar) Policies, Laws, strategies and plans which have a link with climate change and REDD+ aspect in particular (Annex 3). This annex also provides for the relationship between the Tanzania safeguards with the Tanzania policy and legal framework.

The development of these safeguards and its implementation is guided by a ten-step guide (Annex 4) developed by the National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF). The following were the major steps involved in production of this Safeguards document;

Step 1: Awareness raising and capacity building

Awareness raising and capacity building for REDD+ safeguards was done for technical personnel involved in REDD+ activities in Tanzania (E.g. national REDD+ Task Force, Technical Working Groups, REDD+ pilot projects, REDD+ Secretariat and CCIAM programme). Stakeholders' concerns from awareness and capacity building sessions provided preliminary information for consideration during development of Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental safeguards.

Step 2: Formulation of a facilitation team

The National REDD+ secretariat was selected to run as the facilitation team instead of creating new/parallel structures. The team was responsible to, among others: facilitate the process of developing National REDD+ Safeguard, organize consultation with key stakeholders and public comments period, communicate with and circulate documents to stakeholders and ensure coordination with other relevant processes and safeguard mechanisms.

Step 3: Creation of a multi-stakeholder standard committee

Apart from creating a facilitation team, it was necessary to create a multi-stakeholder Standards Committee responsible for overseeing and support the use of Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards in order to ensure a balanced oversight. Already established technical working group on governance, legal framework and safeguard was transformed to play the roles of standard committee. Other responsibilities of the standard committees include; ensuring guidance and technical assistance to the facilitation team, review and approval of draft version of REDD+ safeguards and reviewing responses to public/stakeholder comments received during consultations process.

Step 4 and 5: Development of detailed timeline and draft REDD+ safeguards

A detailed timeline of activities and responsibilities for the creation of the country REDD+ safeguards was developed to ensure a logical flow of events. Implementations of the timeline lead into successful development of draft version of National REDD+ social and environmental safeguards (Principles, Criteria and Indicators). Internal consultation was organized to solicit inputs from the National REDD+ task force, technical working groups and representatives from REDD+ pilot projects, CCIAM programme. The internal consultation was a deliberate effort to ensure that a draft version is comprehensive enough prior to release for stakeholders consultation and for public comments.

Step 6: Stakeholders consultation and public comment

[Details for this step will be provided after completion of ongoing stakeholders' consultation and public comment period. Important issues include, among others; aim of consultation, consultation process, who was consulted, output from consultation]

7.0 Tanzania REDD+ Standards (Principles, Criteria and Indicators)

This section provides for REDD+ safeguards consisting of Principles, Criteria and Indicators.

Each safeguard is preceded by explanation and justification supporting the safeguard. These explanations provide the legal background as well as other normative references, which provide the basis for the safeguard.

Principle 1: The REDD+ initiative contributes to good governance and sustainable natural resources management such as land, forest, water, wildlife and minerals.

The existing National Policy and legal framework provides safeguards to supports REDD+ implementation in Tanzania. The National Environmental Policy (1997) lays emphasis on cross-sectoral coordination among government departments and other natural resource and environmental actors. Community participation in the management of forestry through Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and wildlife resources through Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and fisheries resources through Beach Management Units (BMU) provides the institutional framework for strengthening natural resource management and governance at local level. This institutional framework is further supported by the Local Government (District Authorities) Act, Cap 287 of 2002. Although Tanzania has made significant steps in community involvement in natural resource management, this document puts in place this principle to ensure adherence to governance.

Furthermore, the National Environmental Policy (1997) and its subsequent Environmental Management Act (2004), Forest Policy (1998), National Forest Program (NFP) (2001) and the Forest Act, no. 14 of 2002, National Parks Act Cap 282, R.E 2002, The Ngorongoro Conservation Area Act, Cap. 284 R.E. 2002, National Water Policy (URT, 2002) and its subsequent Act of 2009, various local government authorities and village by-laws are

enacted to ensure sustainable conservation and utilization of natural resources. These policy and legislative tools provides country specific safeguards for REDD+ implementation at all levels in the country although using different approaches. Example, the wildlife policy and the Wildlife Conservation Act, No. 5 of 2009, focuses primarily on the conservation of wildlife and the resources that support wildlife, including those found in forests. One of the policy's stated objective is to enhance the conservation of biodiversity by administering wetlands, which occur in forest and have a bearing on REDD+ initiatives." Also, section 66 of the Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004, calls for striving to attain the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

Principle 1: The REDD+ initiative contributes to good governance and sustainable natural resources management such as land, forest, water, wildlife and minerals.

Criteria	Indicators
1.1 The governance institutions governing REDD+ program are clearly defined in a participatory and transparent manner in order to be effective and accountable to all stakeholders at national and local levels.	<p>1.1.1 Roles and responsibilities of the governance institutions are clearly defined, known and publicly available to all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>1.1.2 The governance institutions are transparent, gender sensitive and accountable to all stakeholders</p> <p>1.1.3 Decisions of the governance institutions are transparent and in accordance with the defined roles, responsibilities, rules and regulations</p> <p>1.1.4 The governance institutions have a mixed representatives of key stakeholders including relevant sectors, forest dependent communities and vulnerable groups</p> <p>1.1.5 Stakeholders are accountable to their roles and responsibilities</p>
1.2 The REDD+ initiative is consistent with policies, laws, strategies and plans existing at the local and national levels	<p>1.2.1 Customary, Local and national laws and policies relevant to REDD+ program are identified and respected.</p> <p>1.2.2 Potential inconsistency between the REDD+ initiative and existing policies, laws, strategies and plans are timely identified and resolved in a participatory and transparent way</p> <p>1.2.3 Policies, laws, bylaws, strategies and plans related to REDD+ program are in a language and format easily understood by all stakeholders</p>
1.3 REDD+ initiative conforms to all international social, environmental, cultural and human rights treaties, conventions and agreements ratified or adopted by United Republic of Tanzania	<p>1.3.1 International treaties, conventions and agreements relevant to REDD+ to which Tanzania has ratified or adopted are understood, recognized and respected.</p> <p>1.3.2 Forest dependent communities including the marginalized and vulnerable groups access to justice promoted and respected</p>
1.4 The REDD+ initiatives ensure effective and efficient coordination of all organizations, agencies or institutions responsible for the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the REDD+ activities.	<p>1.4.1 The REDD+ initiative is well integrated in the forest and other relevant sectors</p> <p>1.4.2 There is effective and efficient coordination between the REDD+ initiative and all relevant institutions.</p>
1.5 The REDD+ initiative ensures and maintain transparency, integrity and accountability in managing REDD+ funds/finances	<p>1.5.1 Information about REDD+ initiative financial management is publicly available in language and format understood by stakeholders</p> <p>1.5.2 Transparent mechanism of channeling REDD+ finances at different levels is in place and implemented</p>
1.6 To promote good governance, all relevant information about the REDD+ initiative is publicly available in languages and forms understood by all stakeholders with special focus on the forest dependent people and local communities.	<p>1.6.1 Adequate and reliable information about the REDD+ initiative is publicly available in a timely and appropriate manner</p> <p>1.6.2 All main decisions concerning the implementation of the REDD+ initiative are communicated in a language understood by every stakeholder and in forums accessible by all stakeholders</p> <p>1.6.3 Relevant stakeholders are informed in advance of decision making processes and given the opportunity to provide inputs</p> <p>1.6.4 Information and knowledge management System for REDD+ initiative is established</p>

	1.6.5 Resource allocation (human and finance) made available to enable dissemination of information
1.7 The REDD+ actions contributes to sustainable natural resource management of the forest dependent communities'	1.7.1 The REDD+ Program contributes to economic and sustainable diversification of the use of natural resources 1.7.2 The REDD+ program supports land use planning to enhance effective and sustainable management of natural resources

Principle 2: The REDD+ initiative recognizes, guarantees and respects forest dependent communities and marginalized groups rights to land and natural resources

Forests are the source of livelihoods for people living in and around them. In remote areas forest provides for communities' basic needs. The loss of forests and access to forests will result in those communities' main livelihood source being severed. This will impact upon the fulfillment of their basic needs and threaten their right to live (Steni, 2010).

Lack of secure land rights/tenure rights for the forest dependent communities makes REDD+ a potentially threat to the peoples' livelihoods. Carbon markets will increase the value of forests and make them more attractive to private interests and forest dependent communities lacking secure land tenure may be vulnerable to restrictions on their activities or to evictions. The rights to carbon credits are important because REDD+ credits and other carbon benefits will most directly accrue to whoever holds them.

In some countries, land tenure does not include tree tenure and in such cases communities may be secure in their territories and able to clear forest for agriculture, but may not have rights to manage and benefit from forest resources, or to prevent deforestation and forest degradation caused by logging by outsiders.

The rights to carbon credits are important because REDD+ credits and other carbon benefits will most directly accrue to whoever holds them. Carbon rights, however, represent a new concept that has yet to be clarified in most countries, including Tanzania. The risk here is that some governments might attempt to separate carbon rights from tree and land rights (where these exist), and then sell or use them separately. Carbon owners may then attempt to restrict the use of the trees and land by people living there (FCMC, 2012).

The UNREDD SEPC under Principle 2, Criteria 7 specifically stresses on respect and promote the recognition and exercise of rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to land, territories and resources, including carbon. It goes further to mentioning the other categories of people like the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, which are the most affected groups in society. The UNFCCC safeguards also mention on respecting the rights of indigenous people and members of the local communities. These rights include rights to land, territories and forest resources.

The REDD+ SES strongly mentions the need for REDD+ programs to go further in identifying and respecting the different rights holders i.e. both customary and statutory and their respective rights to own, occupy and use the land, territories and resources. The rights holders include the indigenous peoples and local communities. The WB FCPF calls for the need to do screening early enough to determine whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area. Indigenous Peoples have a strong collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories.

Principles of justice with regard to REDD+ implementation may be safeguarded through existing policies and legislations such as Land Policy (1995) that requires assessment of all interest in land including customary land rights that exist in the planning areas to be identified and recorded and follow the due process of law to extinguish formally existing land rights in the planning areas. Environmental Management Act Cap 281, R.E. 2002, calls for identifying the processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitoring their effects through sampling and other techniques. The same legislations also provides for guidelines on methods for respect, preserve and maintains knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities. The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (2005) provides for standards, procedures of carrying out EIA and environmental audit for development projects likely to have impacts on environment. The National Land Policy (1997) calls for recognition of the existing tenure rights before considering user rights such as for mining, timber harvesting, hunting etc. It provides assurance that the government will ensure that permits, licences, claims and

rights for exploitation of natural resources are issued in line with land use policies, and environment conservation policies and programmes.

Principle 2: The REDD+ initiative recognizes, guarantees and respects forest dependent communities and marginalized groups rights to land and natural resources	
Criteria	Indicators
2.1 The REDD+ initiative identifies, guarantees and respects the constitutional, statutory and customary rights of the forest dependent communities with regard to land ownership/tenure and sustainable use of natural resources	<p>2.1.1 The REDD+ initiative identifies forest dependent communities and marginalized communities especially women and other vulnerable social groups potentially affected by implementation of REDD+ activities</p> <p>2.1.2 A process is established in a participatory way to inventory existing statutory and customary rights to land resources relevant to the REDD+ prior to implementation of REDD+ activities.</p> <p>2.1.3 The REDD+ activities recognize and respect the customary and statutory rights of forest dependent communities especially women and other vulnerable/marginalized social groups.</p> <p>2.1.4 Land-use plans including forest management plans in areas included in the REDD+ implemented activities recognize and respect customary and statutory rights of forest dependent people and local communities especially women and other marginalized/vulnerable social groups. .</p> <p>2.1.5 The laws, policies or guidelines of the Government and project initiators relating to forests recognize the different rights (statutory and customary) of the forest dependent communities.</p> <p>2.1.6 Measures for improved access to legal systems by all relevant stakeholders are put in place and operational</p>
2.2 The REDD+ initiative promotes and respects the right to free prior and informed consent (FPIC) of forest dependent communities and marginalized groups for any REDD+ activities that might affect their rights to land and natural resources	<p>2.2.1 The policies of the REDD+ initiative adhere to the principle of free, prior and informed consent of local communities and marginalized/vulnerable groups for any activities affecting their rights to land and natural resources.</p> <p>2.2.2 Forest dependent communities and the marginalized and vulnerable groups participate voluntarily in the design, planning and implementation of REDD+ activities in their land.</p> <p>2.2.3 Free, prior and informed consent of forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups is obtained in accordance with their customs, tradition and norms.</p> <p>2.2.4 The REDD+ activities disclose in time the needs and requirement of free, prior and informed consent of forest dependent communities.</p> <p>2.2.5 The decision-making processes most preferred by forest dependent communities including the marginalized and vulnerable groups are properly defined and respected by the REDD+ Program.</p> <p>2.2.6 Where relocation or resettlement of forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups is inevitable, it should be in accordance with FPIC principle.</p>
2.3 The REDD+ initiative avoids or minimizes involuntary resettlement or relocation of forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups as a result of REDD+. Where this is not feasible, the REDD+ initiative should assist displaced individuals in improving or at	<p>2.3.1 The REDD+ initiative puts in place a process for consulting affected communities, marginalized/vulnerable groups and other stakeholders on the relocation/resettlement plan to provide them the opportunity to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program,</p> <p>2.3.2 The REDD+ initiative develops procedures in a participatory manner</p>

least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living.	<p>for providing alternative land and/or prompt and fair compensation to affected communities at full cost</p> <p>2.3.3 The relocation or resettlement program pays particular attention to the needs of the marginalized and vulnerable social groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, disabled, the elderly, women, youth and children.</p> <p>2.3.4 The rights and interests of forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups in land are not impinged without due process of the Law</p>
2.4 REDD+ initiative shall recognize and value the socio-cultural systems and traditional knowledge and skills of forest dependent people and local communities	<p>2.4.1 Traditional knowledge and skills of forest dependent communities are identified, respected and utilized when designing and implementing REDD+ activities such as those related to MRV.</p> <p>2.4.2 Clear agreement over rights of use of traditional knowledge and skills (safeguarding against illegitimate claims) are in place.</p>
2.5 The REDD+ initiative shall enable ownership of carbon rights, based on the statutory and customary rights to land and natural resources that generated the greenhouse gas emissions reductions and removals.	<p>2.5.1 A process for defining carbon rights is developed and implemented in a transparent and participatory way.</p> <p>2.5.2 The process for defining carbon rights is developed in a transparent and participatory way</p> <p>2.5.3 Forest dependent communities rights to carbon is respected and promoted</p> <p>2.5.4 Forest dependent communities get trained on MRV of forest carbon in order to recognize their carbon rights</p>

Principle 3: The REDD+ initiative improves livelihoods and well-being of forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups

The UNREDD specifies both social and economic well-being of relevant stakeholders as criteria for enhanced livelihoods. The REDD+ SES also urges that the REDD+ activities should improve the long-term livelihood security and well-being of the forest dependent communities.

This principle is supported by a number of existing legislations and policies of natural resource management. The Wildlife Policy (1998) calls for communities' participation through WMAs where they can realise tangible benefits from managing wildlife resources. The Forest Regulations (2004) ensures communities participating in PFM through CBFM retention of 100% of revenues accrued from the community managed forest and share of revenues from jointly managed forest. REDD+ should channel financial and non-financial resources targeting the poor as stated in the National Environmental Policy (1997) (paragraph 19). The policy further insists on proactive approach of natural resource conservation to be oriented towards the reduction of vulnerability of the poor while considering the need for sustainable resource exploitation.

One of the objectives of the Environmental Management Act, 2004, recognizes the importance of the environment and natural resources and requires it to be at the centre of people's livelihood, to be used sustainably in order to achieve poverty reduction, and social and economic development. Similarly, the same is promoted through the objective provided in the Forest Act 2002 about promoting and enhancing the contribution of the forest sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Land Policy of 1995 ensures the existing rights in land especially customary rights of small holders (i.e. peasants and herdsman who are majority of the population in the country) to be recognized clarified and secured in law. Meanwhile, the Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act (1996) of Zanzibar, apart from requiring all nonrenewable natural resources to be used and managed in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, it further guarantees the uses of nonrenewable natural resources to meet basic daily living needs of individuals, families and communities.

This principle is set to complement existing policies and legal frameworks that govern and advocate on improvement of livelihood and wellbeing of forest dependent communities and marginalized groups.

Principle 3: The REDD+ initiative improves livelihoods and well-being of forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups	
Criteria	Indicators
3.1 The REDD+ initiative promote additional positive impacts on sustainable livelihoods and well being of local communities especially women and marginalized people	<p>3.1.1 The REDD+ initiative includes objectives to improve the livelihoods and well-being of the forest dependent communities with special attention to marginalized and vulnerable groups such as women, youth, children, disabled and the elderly.</p> <p>3.1.2 The REDD+ initiative generates additional financing options to contribute to sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation of the forest dependent communities with special attention to marginalized and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>3.1.3 REDD+ initiative prioritizes livelihoods activities that promote sustainable forest management.</p> <p>3.1.4 Mechanisms are in place to ensure that forest dependent communities, marginalized and vulnerable people especially women benefit from the REDD+ initiative to improve their livelihoods.</p>
3.2 The REDD+ initiative delivers substantial additional social benefits for participating communities	<p>3.2.1 Additional social benefits are identified, generated and delivered by REDD+ initiative to all relevant stakeholders</p> <p>3.2.2 The mechanisms for the distribution of the additional social benefits are developed in a participatory and transparent manner</p> <p>3.2.3 The additional social benefits are delivered equitably to all forest dependent communities, marginalized and vulnerable groups</p>
3.3 The MRV facilitates participatory assessment of positive and negative social, cultural, environmental and economic impacts (predicted and actual) of the REDD+ activities for forest dependent peoples and local communities.	<p>3.3.1 Positive and negative social, cultural, environmental and economic impacts resulting from REDD+ implementation are assessed through the national MRV system</p> <p>3.3.2 The assessment is done in a transparent and participatory way by involving all affected stakeholder groups</p> <p>3.3.3 Mitigation or compensation measures in place to address negative impacts resulting from REDD+ implementations in a timely and comprehensive manner to avoid loss and damage</p>
3.4 The REDD+ initiative contributes to food and energy security for improved livelihoods	<p>3.4.1 Programs to improve food security are introduced and implemented</p> <p>3.4.2 Programs to improve energy security are introduced and implemented</p>

Principle 4: Key stakeholders participate fully and effectively in the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ program.

Participation has been advocated as a key element of good governance but more needs to be done to ensure that participation occurs in an equitable and effective manner providing opportunities to all stakeholders to participate in every stage of policy or activity from planning, decision making, implementation, to evaluation and throughout the MRV process. In REDD implementation, forest dependent communities have an unconditional right to determine whether or not their home can be a REDD+ implementation area. Attention should also be paid to the diversity of groups within a community, particularly women, the vulnerable and marginal groups.

The UNFCCC, REDD+ SES and UNREDD SEPC require the full and effective participation of all key and relevant stakeholders in all REDD+ Programs with particular attention to indigenous peoples and local communities and other vulnerable and marginalized groups. The REDD+ SES calls for the REDD+ Programs to

identify all rights holders and stakeholder groups and characterise their various interest and rights under the REDD+ Program.

The safeguard ensuring participation of key stakeholders in REDD+ is supported by various Tanzania policies and legislations. For example one of the policy statements of the National Forest Policy (1998) states that *“to enable participation of all stakeholders in forest management and conservation, joint management and agreements, with appropriate user rights and benefits will be established. The agreement will be between the central government, the private sector or local government as appropriate in each case and organised local communities or other organisation of people living adjacent to the forest”*, the subsequent Forest Act, 2002 directs the implementation of this policy statement through one of the objective that requires to encourage and facilitate the active participation of the citizen in the sustainable planning, management, use and conservation of forest resources through the development of individual and community rights, whether derived from customary law or under the Act, to use and manage forest resources, the same is provided in section 2 of the Zanzibar Forest Resource Management and Conservation Act , 1996. Furthermore, the key stakeholders interest and participation during the implementation of REDD+ can be safeguarded through NFP (2001) that seeks to bring together all stakeholders for the effective implementation of National Forest Policy (1998).

At local level, legislations and guidelines to ensure participation of forest dependent communities in REDD+ can be provided through the Village Land Act (1999), National Land Use Planning Act (2007), Guideline for Participatory Village Land Use Planning (1998), Guideline for Community Based Forest Management (MNRT, 2006), Guideline for Joint Forest Management (MNRT, 2007)), and the Wildlife Management Areas Regulations (2005). Other supplementary safeguards can be instituted at local level through Local Government Act (1982) that provides for enactment of district or village by-laws. Full and effective participation of all key stakeholders at all stages of REDD+ Program is crucial for achieving appropriate, necessary and successful REDD+ outcomes.

Principle 4: Key stakeholders participate fully and effectively in the design, planning, implementation, measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ initiative.	
Criteria	Indicators
4.1 The REDD+ initiative identifies all relevant stakeholder groups and characterizes their roles, rights and interests and their relevance to the REDD+ initiative.	4.1.1 All key stakeholders especially the women and other marginalized and vulnerable groups are identified and characterized by the REDD+ initiative.
4.2 The REDD+ initiative ensures conditions for the full and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders are developed and respected in all phases of REDD+ activities and in decision-making processes.	4.2.1 Conditions for effective participation of the key stakeholders especially the forest dependent communities and other marginalized and vulnerable social groups are developed and well understood 4.2.2 The conditions for effective participation in REDD+ Program design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are culturally appropriate and gender sensitive. 4.2.3 Conditions for effective participation of the key stakeholders especially the forest dependent communities and other marginalized and vulnerable social groups on MRV activities are developed and well understood 4.2.4 Resource allocation (finance, human) made available to enable conditions for effective participation
4.3 All key stakeholder groups that want to be involved in REDD+ initiative design, planning, implementation, MRV, monitoring and evaluation are fully involved through culturally appropriate, gender sensitive and effective participation.	4.3.1 Processes are in place and operational to enable effective participation of all \key stakeholders 4.3.2 The women and other marginalized social groups are effectively and democratically represented in the participation process 4.3.3 Consultation processes are socially and culturally acceptable and gender sensitive 4.3.4 Stakeholders at all levels participate effectively in the REDD+ activities and their roles and responsibilities are clearly defined 4.3.5 The different stakeholder groups have access to sufficient resources and appropriate information to enable them participate fully and effectively

	<p>in the REDD+ Program</p> <p>4.3.6 The key stakeholder groups select their own representatives and are accountable to the people they are representing</p>
4.4 The REDD+ initiative recognizes, builds on, respects, supports and protects stakeholders' traditional and other knowledge, skills, institutions and management systems.	<p>4.4.1 The REDD+ initiative uses the existing decision making structures and processes used by the forest dependent communities</p> <p>4.4.3 Existing local institutions and management systems are recognized, build on, respected, supported and protected by the REDD+ initiative</p>
4.5 The REDD+ initiative builds the capacity of the key stakeholders especially the forest dependent communities with special attention to the marginalized and vulnerable groups to effectively and equally participate in the REDD+ initiative design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.	<p>4.5.1 The REDD+ initiative develops a capacity building plan/program which is gender sensitive and culturally appropriate</p> <p>4.5.2 The capacity building plan/program gives priority to the needs of women and the other marginalized and vulnerable groups</p> <p>4.5.3 Capacity needs assessment of key stakeholders is conducted</p>
4.6 The REDD+ initiative puts into place clear, easy and transparent procedures for participation to enable stakeholders especially forest dependent communities to participate effectively in REDD+ decision making process.	<p>4.6.1 Procedures for participation, which are transparent are put into place and implemented</p> <p>4.6.2 The Procedures for participation are gender sensitive, socially and culturally appropriate and accepted</p> <p>4.6.3 The participation process ensures equality where every social group (men, women, youth, disabled, children and the poor) has the same right to participate and express their views, comments, observations and needs during any decision making process.</p>
4.7 The REDD+ initiative ensures the acknowledgment and fulfillment of women's rights to participate in REDD+ design, planning, implementation, measurement, reporting and reporting (MRV), monitoring and evaluation.	<p>4.7.1 Availability of a sensitive, inclusive and gender responsive mechanism that guarantees the full and effective involvement of women in the decision making processes and various REDD+ implementation phases (designing, planning, implementation, MRV, monitoring and evaluation)</p> <p>4.7.2 Mechanisms which takes into consideration the feedback provided by women, in various consultations related to the implementation of REDD+ activities is in place</p> <p>4.7.3 Availability of mechanism that ensures the balance of gender composition in various REDD+ activities</p> <p>4.7.4 A capacity building plan for women in order to fully participate in REDD+ activities is in place</p> <p>4.7.5 Communication and outreach/consultation plan for women developed and implemented</p>

Principle 5: All key stakeholders particularly the forest dependent communities and marginalized groups have timely access to appropriate and accurate information about the REDD+ program including MRV data to enable them make informed decision

Information is a fundamental requirement in determining the quality of stakeholders' participation in decision-making processes. Without clear and valid information the communities and other key stakeholders participating in a REDD+ initiative will not be able to make decisions optimally. The right to information as part of the procedural guarantees drawn from international principles and recognized in various international instruments should ideally be a pillar in planning, implementing and evaluating a REDD+ project (Steni, 2010).

In the context of REDD+, the right to information is vital as a social safeguard. REDD+ is envisaged to have many impacts, both positive and negative to the forest dependent communities' livelihoods, hence every stakeholder requires complete, timely and accurate information in order to participate in making decisions regarding natural resources management.

Article 19 and 32 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP) of 2007 states that no development, administrative or other intervention should take place in an area without acquiring FPIC from the indigenous peoples whose lands and livelihoods might be affected. UNREDD has been a champion in use and promoting FPIC. UNREDD developed guidelines on FPIC, which provide clear definitions of the underlying elements of FPIC, information on grievance and accountability. The UNREDD SEPC and REDD+ SES demands REDD+ program to seek FPIC of local communities for any REDD+ activity affecting their rights to lands, territories and resources.

Tanzania policy and legal framework for the management of natural resources calls for participatory approaches to be used in all sorts of managing the resources. The participation in natural resource management is demand driven from the communities. In order for them to make informed decision on whether to participate or not, they need to be given pros and cons of the proposed undertaking. The existing legislations applying this approach is the Forest Act of 2002 in implementing PFM and the Guideline for Community Based Forest Management (2006), the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009 through the Wildlife Management Areas (Regulations) of 2005 in the establishment of wildlife management areas. Other legislations are Land Use Planning Act of 2007, Guideline for Participatory Village Land Use Planning of 1998, Local Government (District Authorities) Act of 1982 that allows villages to hold mandatory village assemblies to share various information in their areas. One of the objectives of the Environmental Management Act (2004) is to ensure access to environmental information, which enables citizens to make informed personal choices and encourages improved performance by industry and government.

Section 12 (b) of Zanzibar, Forest Resource Conservation and Management Act (1996) Requires prior to submitting the National Forest Resources Management Plan for approval, effective steps to be taken to publicize the proposed plan and to solicit comments and advice from the public, especially those most dependent upon forest resources in their daily lives, this is relevant during REDD+ implementation especially Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) as guided by UNFCCC Durban COP 17 decision on systems for providing information on MRV safeguards.

Principle 5: All key stakeholders particularly the forest dependent communities and marginalized groups have timely access to appropriate and accurate information about the REDD+ program including MRV data to enable them make informed decision	
Criteria	Indicators
5.1 Stakeholders have access to the right information about REDD+ initiative, including MRV data provided in a culturally appropriate and timely way, to enable them participate fully and effectively in program design, planning, implementation, measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), and monitoring and evaluation	<p>5.1.1 Key stakeholders including forest dependent communities especially women and marginalized have access to information regarding REDD+ initiative including MRV data</p> <p>5.1.2 Effective means of disseminating information including MRV data identified and used.</p> <p>5.1.3 Relevant stakeholders especially women and marginalized receive the information including MRV data they need in a format and language they understand</p>
5.2 Representatives of key stakeholder groups collect and disseminate all relevant information about the REDD+ initiative including MRV data from and to the forest dependent community and other stakeholders they represent in an appropriate, timely manner, and in cost effective way.	<p>5.2.1 Key stakeholders groups receive all relevant information concerning REDD+ implementation including MRV data from their representatives in a timely manner through culturally appropriate channels</p> <p>5.2.2 Key stakeholders have access to information about REDD+ initiative including MRV data in a cost effective way</p>
5.3 The REDD+ information must be provided through the existing and available institutions and information sharing systems at local and national level	<p>5.3.1 Information on REDD+ activities including MRV data is channeled through existing local and national systems in a timely and user friendly manner to enable relevant stakeholders make informed decision about the REDD+ program</p> <p>5.3.2 Forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups have access to the information sharing systems/institutions at both local and national level</p> <p>5.3.3 REDD+ safeguard information system put in place and utilized</p>
5.4 Justice and equality must be fulfilled in	5.4.1 all relevant information including MRV data is provided fairly to all

relaying information including MRV data to all stakeholders especially the marginalized/vulnerable groups (women, youth, children, the poor and disabled)	key stakeholders especially women and other marginalized social groups
---	--

Principle 6: The benefits generated by the REDD+ program are shared in a timely, transparent and equitable manner among all relevant stakeholders.

As an incentive mechanism REDD+ will eventually bring benefits to certain parties including the forest dependent communities. For national REDD+ systems to succeed, benefit sharing must be based on appropriate and carefully designed systems. These need to take into full account not only the country's REDD+ strategy but also the institutional, legal, and fund management realities locally. The process of designing REDD+ benefit sharing mechanisms should involve all relevant governmental, private sector, civil society, and community actors to achieve legitimacy and achieve an equitable distribution of REDD+ development benefits (PwC, 2012).

However the notion of equitable benefit sharing of REDD+ benefits is complicated by the need to define the total pool of benefits, the potential pool of beneficiaries and the costs involved. In addition to communities, there are concession holders, local government officials and others who are entitled to a share of the benefits. A particular challenge for REDD+ will be instituting transparent and accountable systems for managing and distributing REDD+ revenues and cash benefits. (FCMC Program, 2011)

The REDD+ SES and UNREDD SEPC mention on equitable sharing of benefits accrued by the REDD+ Program with the aim of promoting sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction. These two safeguards call for the establishment of transparent, participatory, non-discriminatory, effective and efficient mechanisms for equitable benefit sharing of benefits of the REDD+ Program. The rights holders and stakeholders should participate in defining the decision-making process and distribution mechanism for equitable benefit sharing.

The practical existing model for revenue sharing with the requirements of the international REDD+ safeguard framework in Tanzania is missing. However, the existing policy and legal framework provides enabling environment for establishment of a functional REDD+ revenue sharing mechanism. The Forest Act, 2002, provides for the establishment of revenue sharing through Participatory Forest Management (PFM) where through Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) the communities are entitled to retain 100% of the revenue accrued from their forest, and Joint Forest Management (JFM) the benefit sharing is to be agreed by the participating parties. The Wildlife Management Areas Regulations (2005) also provides for revenue sharing mechanism for between various participating stakeholders including the Authorized Associations. However in REDD+, to have effective benefit sharing mechanism some issues needs to be clarified, such as relationship between right holders and shareholders, tree tenure, land tenure and carbon tenure, harmonization of Village Land Act (1999), Forest Act (2002) and Local Government (District Authorities) Act (1982) regarding the powers of the village council over resources (trees) available in the village land and its relationship with its carbon (IRA, 2010). The Land Tenure Act (1992) of Zanzibar provides for distinguishing the land tenure and tree tenure which can be used to safeguard the rights of trees owners to own the respective carbon. Also roles and responsibilities of the shareholders should be tied with the revenue sharing mechanism to be developed. The revenue sharing models used by REDD+ pilot projects in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar also can be harmonized and adopted to develop a robust REDD+ revenue sharing mechanism. Furthermore, section 68(1)(e) of the Environment Management Act of 2004 requires to adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity.

Principle 6: The benefits generated by the REDD+ program are shared in a timely, transparent and equitable manner among all relevant stakeholders.

Criteria	Indicators
6.1 There is transparent and participatory assessment of predicted and actual benefits, costs and risks of the REDD+ initiative for key stakeholder groups at all levels with special attention to women and other marginalized and vulnerable groups.	<p>6.1.1 Costs, benefits and risks of REDD+ program are assessed in a participatory manner during program design, planning and implementation</p> <p>6.1.2 Key stakeholders, including the forest dependent communities with special attention to women and other marginalized and vulnerable groups participate in a transparent manner in assessing the costs and benefits and risks of REDD+ program</p>

	6.1.3 Results of the assessment are shared in a language and format understood by all key stakeholders to enable them make informed decision of whether to participate or not in the REDD+ initiative
6.2 Transparent, participatory, effective and efficient benefit sharing mechanisms are established for equitable sharing of benefits generated by REDD+ initiative among and within key stakeholder groups.	<p>6.2.1 A transparent and gender sensitive benefit sharing mechanism established and operational</p> <p>6.2.2 Key stakeholders especially women and other marginalized and vulnerable groups participate effectively and fully in determining the decision making process and mechanism for equitable distribution of benefit generated by REDD+ initiative</p> <p>6.2.3 Key stakeholders especially women and the other marginalized and vulnerable groups determine the form the REDD+ benefits will take and how they will be delivered</p> <p>6.2.4 Administrative procedures for fund management and benefit distribution are timely and cost-effective.</p> <p>6.2.5 The benefit distribution and decision-making mechanisms are independent, transparent and free from any discrimination and promote accountability.</p>
6.3 Benefits generated by REDD+ program are accessed in a transparent and equitable manner by those who hold the rights to the use of land and/or natural resources.	<p>6.3.1 Forest dependent communities access benefits generated by REDD+ program in a transparent and equitable manner</p> <p>6.3.2 Women, youth, children, elderly and the disabled access benefits generated by REDD+ program in a transparent and equitable manner</p>
6.4 Benefit sharing guidelines are developed in a participatory and transparent manner and disseminated within the community where REDD+ initiatives will be implemented.	<p>6.4.1 Clear benefit sharing guidelines developed in a participatory way involving key stakeholders including the forest dependent communities especially women and the other marginalized and vulnerable groups</p> <p>6.4.2 The benefit sharing guidelines developed in a simple Kiswahili language are disseminated to the communities where REDD+ initiative will be implemented in a format and language understood by the communities</p> <p>6.4.3 The benefit sharing guidelines are gender sensitive</p> <p>6.4.4 The benefit sharing guidelines contain provisions for handling complaints and or disputes that arise</p>
6.5 The REDD+ program provides mechanisms that ensures monitoring, reporting and evaluation of benefits sharing at all levels and involve relevant stakeholders	<p>6.5.1 A framework for monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the benefit sharing mechanism is developed in a participatory way and is being used</p> <p>6.5.2 Key stakeholders especially the forest dependent communities participate effectively in the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of benefit sharing processes.</p>

Principle 7: REDD+ Program maintains, promotes and enhances the conservation of the country's natural forests for their biodiversity and other ecosystem services (co-benefits) while meeting the needs of forest dependent communities.

The international safeguards mechanisms make firm mention on the need to make sure that the REDD+ program protects the natural forests from potential degradation and conversion to other competing land uses such as plantations, hence monitoring of the adverse impacts of the REDD+ actions on the natural forests is very crucial. Reducing degradation and conversion of natural forest to other land uses should be made a priority in implementation of the REDD+ programs.

The UNREDD stresses on the need to ensure consistency with existing biodiversity conservation policies and other natural resources management laws, programs as well as international commitments on the environment. REDD+SES strongly mentions on the need to identify, prioritize and map out biodiversity and ecosystem services that will potentially be affected by the REDD+ Program. Under WB/FCPF it is stated that forest

restoration projects are supposed to maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems functionality. The UNFCCC makes it clear that REDD+ actions must be consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity and the actions are used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.

This international safeguard framework is supported by Zanzibar Forest Resource Management and Conservation Act (1996) which calls for encouragement and facilitate the active involvement of local people in the sustainable planning, management, use and conservation of forest resources. National Forest Policy (1998) calls for establishment of new forest reserves for biodiversity conservation in areas of high biodiversity values and assures that biodiversity conservation and management will be included in the management plans for all protection forests, involvement of local communities and stakeholders in conservation through encouragement of joint management agreements. Section 8 of the Village Land Act (1999), requires the village council to consider the principle of sustainable development in the management of village land and the relationship between land use, other natural resources and the environment in and contiguous to the village and village land.

Principle 7 of this REDD+ safeguard is therefore designed to put more emphasize and complement existing mechanisms at both the national and international levels.

Principle 7: REDD+ Program maintains, promotes and enhances the conservation of the country's natural forests for their biodiversity and other ecosystem services (co-benefits) while meeting the needs of forest dependent communities.	
Criteria	Indicators
7.1 The REDD+ initiative analyses the possible impacts on biodiversity and other ecosystem services when considering options for REDD+ actions	<p>7.1.1 The national MRV system incorporate the assessment of biodiversity and other ecosystem services</p> <p>7.1.2 Positive and negative impacts of REDD+ on Biodiversity and other ecosystem services identified and analyzed in a transparent and participatory way using available scientific methods</p> <p>7.1.3 Scientifically sound assessment frameworks for analyzing impacts of REDD+ on biodiversity and other ecosystems services are in place and utilized</p> <p>7.1.4 Mechanisms to address negative and promote positive impacts of biodiversity and ecosystems services as a result of REDD+ program in place and implemented</p>
7.2 REDD+ initiative maintains and enhances the conservation of biodiversity and other ecosystem services and considering the needs of forest dependent communities and appropriate management and utilization methods.	<p>7.2.1 Additional resources to maintain and enhance biodiversity and other ecosystem services are generated by the REDD+ initiative</p> <p>7.2.2 Species or ecosystems that are rare, endemic or threatened with extinction are identified, protected and monitored.</p> <p>7.2.3 REDD+ activities are designed to maintain and enhance biodiversity, ecosystem services and forest dependent community needs</p> <p>7.2.4 Monitoring plan for the impacts/outcomes of REDD+ activities on biodiversity and ecosystems is developed and implemented</p> <p>7.2.5 Biodiversity and other ecosystem services research and information dissemination plan developed and implemented to improve biodiversity conservation and management</p> <p>7.2.6 Biodiversity and other ecosystem services conservation and management guidelines developed and incorporated in forest management plans in REDD+ sites</p>
7.3 The REDD+ program protects natural forests from degradation and conversion to other land uses including forest plantations	<p>7.3.1 REDD+ actions that protect natural forests from conversion are identified, prioritized and implemented</p> <p>7.3.2 Monitoring of impacts of REDD+ actions on natural forests is done in a transparent and participatory way</p> <p>7.3.3 REDD+ activities are designed to maintain and enhance protection of natural forests</p>

7.4 The REDD+ Program ensures restoration of degraded areas using indigenous species.	7.4.1 The REDD+ activities promotes and uses indigenous species to restore degraded areas
	7.4.2 Mechanisms to monitor the use of indigenous species in the restoration of degraded areas are in place and utilized

Principle 8: REDD+ Programs recognize, respect and utilize existing complaint and dispute resolution mechanism at both local and national levels for REDD+ related claims

REDD+ activities will possibly impact Forest-dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups inhabiting affected lands. For this reason, successful implementation of REDD+ activities requires utilization of existing complaint/dispute resolution mechanism capable of addressing impacts to rights, livelihoods, and ecosystems. Complaints are a valuable source of information that allows decision-makers to improve the present functioning of a REDD+ program and ensures that those affected by the actual program can interact with and will not be negatively affected. The complaint/dispute resolution mechanism would not only help improve the effectiveness of specific activities but would also help to identify strengths and weaknesses in the REDD+ system, ultimately securing long-term effectiveness. It is therefore important to utilize the existing complaint/dispute resolution mechanism accessible to all stakeholders especially the forest dependent communities so that they can have their concerns addressed in a timely and transparent manner. The complaint/dispute resolution mechanism will promote the responsibility and accountability of project implementers and other REDD+ decision-makers and ultimately improve the outcomes of REDD+ efforts. Hence a complaint mechanism that is accessible to affected peoples and communities can provide timely feedback from ground-level implementation, and significantly improve the chances of successful REDD+ outcomes.

UNREDD specifies the need to promote and support rule of law, access to justice and effective remedies. REDD+ SES stresses on the need for REDD+ programs to identify and use processes (local, regional, international and customary) for effective resolution of grievances and disputes that might arise as a result of the REDD+ program during the design, implementation and evaluation of the program. This goes further to include disputes related to benefit sharing, participation, and rights to lands, territories and resources that communities have been using or have acquired.

The Tanzania legal frameworks provides enabling environment for handling conflicts. Section 167 of the Land Act (1999) mentions a number of courts established with exclusive of land court's jurisdiction, to hear and determine all manner of disputes, actions and proceedings concerning land. Other legislations for conflict resolutions are the Magistrates' Courts Act, Cap. 11, the Arbitration Act, Cap. 15, the Civil Procedure Code Act, Cap. 33 and the Courts (Land Disputes Settlements) Act, No. 2 of 2002. The other relevant law in this context is the Ward Tribunals Act, Cap 206 with regard to Mainland Tanzania. Similarly the applicable conflict resolutions mechanism for Zanzibar include the Land Tenure Act of 1992, The Magistrate Court Act of 1985, The Kadhis' Court Act 1985, High Court Act of 1985, the Town and District Councils Act of 1995 and Forest Resource Management and Conservation Act of 1996, the Land Tribunal Act of Zanzibar, 1994 is established with a primary jurisdiction over proceedings instituted where parties have conflicting claims to land. Despite, the existence of these legal frameworks for conflict resolution there is still importance of using them to establish specific stakeholders' forums in areas implementing REDD+ to handle some conflicts that does not need the attention of the court.

Principle 8: REDD+ Programs recognize, respect and utilize existing complaint and dispute resolution mechanism at both local and national levels for REDD+ related claims	
Criteria	Indicators
8.1 REDD+ initiative identifies and uses existing process at local and national levels for effective resolution of complaints and/or disputes relating to REDD+ design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	8.1.1 Processes are identified and used for effective resolution of grievances/disputes relating to REDD+ program 8.1.2 The complaint and dispute mechanisms are transparent, reliable, accessible, effective, sensitive and answers the special needs of forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable communities in resolving conflicts related to rights over land, natural resources, benefit sharing, access to information and participation
8.2 The complaint/dispute mechanism should have in place clear procedures to ensure fair	8.2.1 Clear procedures for fair conduct of complaint and dispute resolution are put in place and respected

conduct of the process for hearing REDD+ related matters	8.2.2 The procedures for resolving complaints and disputes are transparent, impartial and safe
8.3 The REDD+ Program ensures that the mechanism is made accessible to all key stakeholders especially the forest dependent communities taking into consideration issues of language, literacy, awareness, finance and distance	<p>8.3.1 Forest dependent communities with special attention to the marginalized and vulnerable have access to the processes/grievance mechanism</p> <p>8.3.2 The complaint and dispute resolution mechanisms are gender sensitive</p> <p>8.3.3 Procedures for handling complaints and disputes are conducted in language and setting preferred by the aggrieved parties</p>
8.4 The complaint and dispute resolution mechanism should have a well-known procedure with a time frame for handling and documenting each complaint and/or dispute	<p>8.4.1 The complaint and/or disputes are heard and resolved within an agreed time frame</p> <p>8.4.2 Complaints and/or disputes are properly recorded and documented for reference and decision making</p>
8.5 The REDD+ initiative should ensure that the aggrieved parties have reasonable access to sources of information, legal advice and expertise necessary to engage in a complaint and/or dispute resolution process on fair and equitable terms	<p>8.5.1 The forest dependent communities, the marginalized and vulnerable groups are given sufficient information and legal advice in a timely manner to enable them engage effectively in complaint and/or dispute resolution processes</p> <p>8.5.2 The legal advice and expertise is accessed at affordable costs</p>
8.6 The REDD+ initiative recognizes and respects the existing land dispute settlement machinery to deal with complaint and/or dispute relating to rights to land and tenure	8.6.1 The existing land dispute settlement machinery are used to handle disputes over rights to land and tenure.

References

- Moss, N. and Nussbaum, R., (2011). A Review of Three REDD+ Safeguard Initiatives. FCPF, UNREDD
- Care International and CCBA, (2012), REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards, Version 2, 2012
- Roe, S., Streck, C., Pritchard, S. and Costenbader, J., (2013). Safeguards in REDD+ and Forest Carbon Standards: A Review of Social, Environmental and Procedural Concepts and Application
- Steni, B. ed., (2010). Beyond Carbon: Rights-Based Safeguards Principles in Law, HuMa, Jakarta, Indonesia
- UNFCCC, (2010). Cancun Safeguards
- UNDP, (2012). UNREDD Program Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria, 2012
- Institute of Resource Assessment, (IRA) (2010), Legal and Institutional Framework Review in the Context of REDD+ Intervention, University of Dar-es-Salaam
- MJUMITA and Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFGC) (2011), Making REDD Work for Communities and Forest Conservation in Tanzania, TFCG Technical Report 32, Integrating REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards and Standards in Tanzania, TFCG, Dar-es-Salaam
- PwC, (2012). Assessing Options for Effective Mechanisms to Share Benefits: Insight for REDD+ Initiatives. Washington, DC: Program on Forests (PROFOR).
- Zahabu, E. & Malimbwi, R.E. (2008). The Likely Mechanism for Implementing REDD Policy in Tanzania. Kyoto: Think Global Act Local, Research Project. Paper presented in TAF AGM 16-17 November 2008, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro, Tanzania.

Tanzania Legislations

- United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2002). The Forest Act, No. 14, 2002. Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Forestry and Beekeeping Division, Dar es Salaam.
- United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (1999). The Land Act, No 4, 1999. Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement, Dar es Salaam
- United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (1999). The Village Land Act, No 5, 1999. Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement, Dar es Salaam
- United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2004). The Environmental Management Act, No 20, 2004. Vice President Office, Division of Environment, Dar es Salaam.
- United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2009). Water Resource Management Act, Government Printers, Dar es Salaam
- United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (1982). The Local Government (District Authorities) Act, Cap. 287 R.E. 2002
- United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2002). The National Parks Act, Cap. 282 R.E. 2002
- United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2002). The Ngorongoro Conservation Area Act, Cap. 284 R.E. 2002
- United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (1985). Ward Tribunals Act, Cap 206 R.E. 2002
- United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2002). Magistrates' Courts Act, Cap. 11 R.E. 2002
- United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2002). Arbitration Act, Cap. 15 R.E. 2002
- United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2002). Civil Procedure Code Act, Cap. 33 R.E. 2002
- United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2002). Courts (Land Disputes Settlements) Act, No. 2 of 2002.
- Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ), (1996). Forest Resource Management and Conservation Act , 1996

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ), (2011). Food Security and Nutritional Act, 2011

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, Environmental Management and Sustainable Development Act, 1996 (No. 2 of 1996) (R.E. 2006)

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar,(1992). Land Tenure Act, No. 12 of 1992

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar,(1994). Land Tribunal Act of 1994

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, (1985a). The Magistrates Court Act of 1985.

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, (1985b). The Kadhis' Court Act of 1985.

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, (1985c). The High Court Act of 1985.

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, (1995). The Town and District Council Act of 1995.

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, Land Rent Regulations – Legal Notice No. 50 of 2007

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, Forest Resources Management and Conservation, Act No. 10 of 1996

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2005). Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Audit Regulations, 2005. Dar es Salaam

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2007). Land Use Planning Act, No. 10, 2007. Dar es Salaam

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2005a). The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, G.N. No. 349 of 2005.

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2005b).The Wildlife Management Areas (Regulations) G.N. No. 283 of 2005.

United Republic of Tanzania (URT (2013). Tanzania National REDD+ Strategy, 2013

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ), (1994). The Land Tribunal Act, 1994

Tanzania Policies

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (1998). The Forest Policy, 1998. Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Forestry and Beekeeping Division, Dar es Salaam.

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (1995). The Land Policy, 1997. Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement, Dar es Salaam

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (1998). The Wildlife Policy, 2007. Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Dar es Salaam.

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (1997). The National Environmental Policy, 1997. Vice President Office, Division of Environment, Dar es Salaam.

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (1997). The Agricultural and Livestock Policy 1997, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Dar es Salaam.

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ), (2008). Food Security and Nutritional Policy, 2008

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ), (1992). National Environmental Policy of Zanzibar, 1992

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2003). The National Energy Policy 2003. Ministry of Energy and Minerals. Dar es Salaam.

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2002). The National Water Policy 2002, Dar es Salaam

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (1992).National Population Policy, 1992. President's Planning Commission, Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania Strategies, Plans, Programmes and Guidelines

MNRT, (2006). Community Based Forest Management; Guidelines For the establishment of Village Land Forest Reserves and Community Forest Reserves, Forestry and Beekeeping Division, 2007.

MNRT, (2007). Joint Forest Management Guidelines; For the establishment of Joint Management Agreements in Protection and Production Forests, Forestry and Beekeeping Division, 2007.

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, Strategic Plan of the Zanzibar Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment (2005-2010)

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ), (2010). Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) MKUZA II, 2010

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2010). The National Strategy for Growth and reduction of Poverty II (NSGRP II), 2010. Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Dar es Salaam.

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), President Office Planning Commission, (2012).Five Year Development Plan I 2011/2012, Dar es Salaam.

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Vice President's Office, (2001).National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2001. Dar es Salaam.

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2007), GEF and UNEP, (2007).National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). Vice President's Office, Division of Environment, Dar es Salaam

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2009). National Framework for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), 2009. Dar es Salaam

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (2001).National Forest Program 2000-2010, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Forestry and Beekeeping Division, 2001

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), (1998).Guideline for Participatory Village Land Use Planning,

Annex 1: GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

Access to justice is the ability of people to seek and obtain a remedy through formal or informal institutions of justice for grievances in compliance with human rights standards

Accountability is the obligation of an individual or organization to account for its activities, accept responsibilities for them and to disclose the result in a timely and transparent manner

Benefits from REDD+ can include financial benefits such as payments for carbon, employment or investments in local infrastructure. Non-financial benefits may also accrue from REDD+ activities, such as improved access to forests, land and non-timber forest products, and enhanced local environmental quality. (SEPC)

Carbon rights are defined as the rights to enter into contracts and national or international transactions for the transfer of ownership of greenhouse gas emissions reductions or removals and the maintenance of carbon stocks.

Conversion of natural forest involves removing natural forests meet other land needs such as plantations and agriculture

Criteria define the conditions that must be met in order to deliver the principles.

Customary law means any rule or body of rules whereby rights and duties are acquired or imposed, established by usage in any African Community in Tanzania and accepted by such community in general as having the force of law, including any declaration or modification of customary law made or deemed to have been made under section 9A of the Judicature and Application of Laws Ordinance, and reference to "native law" or to "native law and custom" shall be similarly construed"

Customary rights to lands and resources refer to patterns of long-standing community land and resource usage in accordance with local communities' customary laws, values, customs, and traditions.

Deforestation is the direct human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land and or the conversion of forest to other land use or the long-term reduction of the tree canopy below the minimum 10 percent threshold (REDD+ SES)

Degradation is the reduction in the capacity of a forest to provide goods and services REDD+SES

Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food, water, timber, and fiber; regulating services that affect climate, floods, disease, wastes, and water quality; cultural services that provide recreational, aesthetic, and spiritual benefits; and supporting services such as soil formation, photosynthesis, and nutrient cycling (REDD+SES)

Effectiveness means the extent to which the emissions reductions and other goals of the program are achieved. (REDD+SES)

Efficient is defined as achieving the target with minimum cost, effort and time. (REDD+SES)

Equitable: Dealing fairly, justly and impartially with all relevant stakeholders. SPEC

Equity means the quality of being impartial and fair to all parties.

Forest dependent people/communities:

1. These are people who live inside forests as hunter-gatherers or shifting cultivators, and who are heavily dependent on forests for their livelihoods primarily on a subsistence basis. People in this category are often indigenous people or people from minority ethnic groups. They are thus usually outside both the political and economic mainstream. (FAO)
2. People who live near forests, usually involved in agriculture outside the forest, who regularly use forest products (timber, fuel wood, bush foods, medicinal plants etc) partly for their own subsistence purposes and partly for income generation. (FAO)

Free Prior and informed Consent (FPIC) is the collective right to give or withhold free, prior and informed consent, which applies to all activities, projects, legislative or administrative measures and policies that take place in or impact the lands, territories, resources or otherwise affect the livelihoods of indigenous peoples (SPEC)

Full and effective participation means meaningful influence of all relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups who want to be involved throughout the process, and includes consultation and free, prior and informed consent.

Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviour, activities and attributes that a particular society considers appropriate for men and women. The distinct roles and behaviour may give rise to gender inequalities, i.e. differences between men and women that systematically favour one group.

Gender equality is the measurable equal representation of women and men. Gender equality does not imply that women and men are the same, but that they have equal value and should be accorded equal treatment. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration

Gender sensitive is to understand and give consideration to socio-cultural norms and discriminations in order to acknowledge the different rights, roles & responsibilities of women and men in the community and the relationships between them.

Good governance is characterized by accountability, effectiveness, efficiency, fairness/equity, participation, rule of law and transparency

Human rights are the fundamental rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, based on core principles like dignity, fairness, equality, respect and autonomy, including but not limited to the rights enshrined in relevant international treaties, conventions and other instruments.

Indicators define quantitative or qualitative information needed to show progress achieving a criterion.

Indigenous peoples; the term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- a. Self identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- b. Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- c. Customary, cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society or culture; and
- d. An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or the region.

Involuntary resettlement is the physical or economic displacement or relocation without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice, or where the consent or choice is being exercised in the absence of reasonable alternative options. SEPC

Livelihoods can be defined by five capitals/assets: socio-political, cultural, human, financial, natural and physical. (Eldis, [Sustainable Livelihood Approach](#), 2012).

Local laws include all legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms.

Marginalized people or groups are those that normally have little or no influence over decision-making processes. Marginalization may be related to gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status, geographic location and/or religion. (REDD+ SES)

Natural forest is forest composed of indigenous trees, not planted by man. National REDD+ Strategy)

Principles provide key objectives that define high social and environmental performance of REDD+ program.

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) refers to mechanisms currently being negotiated under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change process to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries. (National REDD+ Strategy)

Key stakeholders are those groups that have a stake or interest in the forest and those that will be affected either negatively or positively by REDD+ activities. Key stakeholders include those groups whose rights (human rights, customary or statutory rights, and/or collective rights) will be affected by REDD+ activities. These groups include relevant government agencies, formal and informal forest users, private sector entities, and civil society and forest dependent communities

Resources include ecosystem services provided by these resources.

Respect is taken to include not undermining or prejudicing rights.

Rights holders are those whose rights are potentially affected by the REDD+ program, including holders of individual rights and others who hold collective rights.

Social benefits:-

Stakeholders are those who can potentially affect or be affected by the program.

Standards consist of principles, criteria and indicators, which define the issues of concern and conditions to be met to achieve high social and environmental performance and a process for assessment.

Territories refer to the total environment of the areas which peoples concerned occupy or otherwise use

Transparent mean decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions and their enforcement. It also means that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media

Traditional knowledge “...the manifestations of *indigenous peoples+ sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts” (UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples).

Vulnerable people or groups with high exposure to external stresses and shocks (including climate change); and with high sensitivity and low adaptive capacity to adjust in response to actual or expected changes due to their lack of secure access to the assets on which secure livelihoods are built (socio-political, cultural, human, financial, natural and physical), they lack influence over decision-making processes. This group includes women, youth, elders, the disabled and the poor.

Annex 2: Relationship between the Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards with the Cancun Safeguards

Cancun REDD+ Safeguards	Tanzania REDD+ Safeguards
(a) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;	Principle 1: The REDD+ activities contributes to good governance and sustainable natural resources management such as land, forest, water, wildlife and minerals.
(b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;	Principle 1: The REDD+ activities contributes to good governance and sustainable natural resources management such as land, forest, water, wildlife and minerals. Principle 4: Key stakeholders participate fully and effectively in the design, planning, implementation, measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ activities. Principle 8: REDD+ Programs recognize, respect and utilize existing complaint resolution mechanism at local and national for REDD+ related claims
(c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;	Principle 2: The REDD+ activities recognizes, guarantees and respects forest dependent communities and marginalized groups rights to land and natural resources Principle 4: Key stakeholders participate fully and effectively in the design, planning, implementation, measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ activities. Principle 5: All key stakeholders particularly the forest dependent communities and marginalized groups have timely access to appropriate and accurate information about the REDD+ program including MRV data to enable them make informed decision Principle 8: REDD+ Programs recognize, respect and utilize existing complaint resolution mechanism at local and national for REDD+ related claims
(d) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision;	Principle 2: The REDD+ activities recognizes, guarantees and respects forest dependent communities and marginalized groups rights to land and natural resources Principle 4: Key stakeholders participate fully and effectively in the design, planning, implementation, measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ activities.
(e) Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;	Principle 7: REDD+ Program maintains, promotes and enhances the conservation of the country's natural forests for their biodiversity and other ecosystem services (co-benefits) while meeting the needs of forest dependent communities. Principle 3: The REDD+ activities improves livelihoods and well-being of forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups
(f) Actions to address the risks of reversals	Principle 7: REDD+ Program maintains, promotes and enhances the conservation of the country's natural forests for their biodiversity and other ecosystem services (co-benefits) while meeting the needs of forest dependent communities. Principle 3: The REDD+ activities improves livelihoods and well-being of forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups

(g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.	Principle 7: REDD+ Program maintains, promotes and enhances the conservation of the country's natural forests for their biodiversity and other ecosystem services (co-benefits) while meeting the needs of forest dependent communities.
--	--

Annex 3: Relationship between the proposed Tanzania REDD+ safeguards and the Tanzania legal framework

A. Tanzania Main Land: Relevance of the proposed REDD safeguards and policy and legal framework

Tanzania safeguard	Tanzania Mainland Policy and legal framework
Principle 1: The REDD+ program contributes to good governance and sustainable natural resources management such as land, forest, water, wildlife and minerals.	<p>Environmental Management Act Cap 281, R.E. 2002, Section 5 (3) The Tribunal, court and any person exercising jurisdiction under this Act shall, in relation to any decision, order, exercise of any power or performance of any function, be guided by the following principles of environment and sustainable development-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the precautionary principle; b) polluter pays principle; c) the principle of eco-system integrity; d) the principle of public participation in the development policies, plans and processes for the management of the environment; e) the principal of access to justice; f) the principle of inter-generational equity and intragenerational equity; g) the principle of international co-operation in management of environmental resources shared by two or more states; and h) the principle of common differentiated responsibilities, <p>Section 7 (3)(f) In achieving the objective of this Act, every person exercising powers under this Act shall observe the principle that: (f) access to environmental information, which enables citizens to make informed personal choices and encourages improved performance by industry and government;</p> <p>National Water Policy (2002) Objective 4.3: To have in place water management system which protects the environment, ecological system and biodiversity</p> <p>Water Resource Management Act, 2009 Section 4: The objective of this is to ensure that the nation's water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and collected in ways which take into account the fundamental principles of sustainable water resource management.</p> <p>National Forest Policy (1998) Policy Statement 16: Biodiversity conservation and management will be included in the management plans for all protection forests, involvement of local communities and stakeholders in conservation and management will be encouraged through joint management agreements.</p> <p>The Forest Act, 2002 Objective (a); to promote, to enhance the contribution of the forest sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <p>The Wildlife Policy (1998) Paragraph 3.2: Wildlife is a natural resource of great biological, economical, environmental, climate ameliorating, water and soil conservation and nutritional values that must be conserved.</p> <p>The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009</p>

	<p>Section 5 (b) protect and conserve wildlife resources and its habitats in game reserves, wetland reserves, game controlled areas, wildlife management areas, dispersal areas, migratory route corridors, buffer zone</p> <p>The Land Policy (1995) Objective 2.8: Protect land resources from degradation for sustainable development</p> <p>The Water Resource Conservation Act (2009) Section1-(1) The fundamental principles of National Land Policy which is the objective of the Act is to promote and (e) to ensure that land is used productively and that any such use complies with the principles of sustainable development;</p> <p>National Energy Policy (2009) Policy Statement 37. Promote efficient biomass conversion and end-use technologies in order to save resources; reduce rate of deforestation and land degradation; and minimizing threats on climate change.</p>
Principle 2: The REDD+ program improves livelihoods and well-being of forest dependent communities	<p>National Environmental Policy (NEP) (Paragraph 19): Resource channeling shall be targeted to address poverty-related environmental problems.</p> <p>National Environmental Policy (NEP): (Paragraph 21) A proactive policy objective of natural resource conservation oriented towards the reduction of vulnerability of the poor shall be pursued. Sectoral policies and programs to address poverty eradication shall take due account of need for sustainable resource exploitation</p> <p>National Environmental Policy (NEP) (Paragraph 46) eradication of rural poverty through the promotion of production systems, technologies and practices that are environmental sound</p> <p>Environmental Management Act (EMA): (7(3)(i))In achieving the objective of this Act, every person exercising powers under this Act shall observe the principle that: the environment and natural resources are vital to peoples livelihood, to be used sustainably in order to achieve poverty reduction, and social and economic development</p> <p>Forest Act 2002 (3(a) To promote, to enhance the contribution of the forest sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <p>Land Policy: 2.2 ensure that existing rights in land especially customary rights of small holders (i.e. peasants and herdsman who are majority of the population in the country) are recognized clarified and secured in law.</p> <p>EMA, 2004 (Section 179) Where, the United Republic is a party to an international or regional agreement concerning the management of the environment, the Minister shall, in consultation with the relevant sector Ministry (a) initiate and prepare legislative proposals for consideration by the relevant Ministry for purposes of implementing those agreements,</p> <p>Wildlife Policy 3.2.1. To transfer the management of Wildlife Management Areas to local communities thus taking cares of corridors, migration routes and buffer zones and ensure that local communities obtain substantial tangible benefits from wildlife conservation</p>

	<p>Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982</p> <p>Section 142.-(1) A village council is the organ in which is vested all executive power in respect of all the affairs and business of a village.</p> <p>(2) In addition to any functions conferred upon it by or under this Act or any other written law, a village council shall-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> do all such acts and things as are necessary or expedient for the economic and social development of the village; initiate and undertake any task, venture or enterprise designed to ensure the welfare and well being of the residents of the village; plan and co-ordinate the activities of and render assistance and advice to the residents of the village engaged in agricultural, horticultural, forestry or other activity industry of any kind; encourage the residents of the village in undertaking and participating in communal enterprises; to participate, by way of partnership or any other way, in economic enterprises with other village councils.
Principle 3: The REDD+ program recognizes, guarantees and respects forest dependent communities rights to land and natural resources	<p>NEP, (Policy Statement 43) the role of women in environmentally related activities will be recognized and promoted with the view to achieving increased women involvement and integration in all environmental management areas</p> <p>NEP: (Policy Statement 44) Empowerment of women is critical factor in the eradication of poverty and effective participation of women in environmental activities.</p> <p>EMA: (67 (1)(j)) Guidelines on methods for respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities;</p> <p>Land Policy 2.2 ensure that existing rights in land especially customary rights of small holders (i.e. peasants and herdsman who are majority of the population in the country) are recognized clarified and secured in law.</p> <p>Land Act (LA): Part V, S.19-(1) recognizes rights holders rights to occupy land.....</p> <p>Village Land Act: (...) The need to ensure that the special needs of women for land within the village is and will continue to be adequately met;</p>
Principle 4: Key stakeholders participate fully and effectively in the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ program.	<p>NEP: (Policy Statement 35) Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all citizens at the relevant level</p> <p>EMA: (7(g)) Access to justice, which gives individuals, the public and interest groups of persons the opportunity to protect their rights to participation and to contest decisions that do not take their interest into account;</p> <p>EMA: (178(2)) The public shall have the right to participate in decisions concerning the design of environmental policies, strategies, plans and programmes and to participate in the preparation of laws and regulations relating to the environment.</p> <p>National Forest Policy (NFP): Policy Statement 3: To enable participation of all stakeholders in forest management and conservation, joint management and agreements, with appropriate user rights and benefits will be established.</p> <p>NFP Policy Statement 39: Local communities will be encouraged to participate in forestry activities.</p> <p>Forest Act (FA): (3(b))The objectives of this Act are - (b) to encourage</p>

	<p>and facilitate the active participation of the citizen in the sustainable planning, management, use and conservation of forest resources through the development of individual and community rights, whether derived from customary law or under this Act, to use and manage forest resources;</p> <p>LP: (Paragraph 7.2.1 (ii)) Community involvement in resource management, land use planning and conflict resolution will be necessary</p>
Principle 5: All stakeholders particularly the forest dependent communities and marginalized groups have timely access to appropriate and accurate information about the REDD+ program to enable them make informed decision	<p>EMA: (7(1)(f)) In achieving the objective of this Act, every person exercising powers under this Act shall observe the principle that: (f) access to environmental information, which enables citizens to make informed personal choices and encourages improved performance by industry and government;</p> <p>EMA:S.178.-(1) The public shall have the right to be timely informed of the intention of public authorities to make executive or legislative decisions affecting the environment and of available opportunities to participate in such decisions</p>
Principle 6: The benefits generated by the REDD+ program are shared in a timely, transparent and equitable manner among all relevant stakeholders.	<p>National Forest Policy, (Policy Statement 7); Private and community forest activities will be supported through harmonized extension and financial incentives, the extension package and incentive will be designed in a gender sensitive manner</p> <p>National Forest Policy: (Policy Statement 40) New and innovative sectoral financing mechanism will be developed and directed to the key functions and stakeholder of the forest sector.</p> <p>EMA 2004</p> <p>Section 44 (2) National Environmental Action Plan shall- (g) recommend appropriate legal and fiscal incentives that may be used to encourage the business community to incorporate environmental requirements into their planning and operational processes;</p>
Principle 7: The REDD+ Program maintains, promotes and enhances the conservation of the country's ecosystem and biodiversity while meeting the needs of local communities.	<p>NEP: (overall objective C) to conserve and enhance our natural and man and heritage including the biological diversity of the unique ecosystems of Tanzania.</p> <p>EMA: S.66.-(1) The Minister shall strive to attain the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.</p> <p>NFP PS 23: Environmental Impact Assessment will be required for the investment which convert forest land to other land use or may cause potential damage to the forest environment</p> <p>FA: The objectives of this Act are - (c) to ensure ecosystem stability through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility;</p> <p>LP Policy statement 4.2.10- Mechanisms for protecting sensitive areas will be created. Sensitive areas include water catchment areas, small islands, forests, national heritage and areas of biodiversity.</p> <p>LP 2.8- Protect land resources from degradation for sustainable development.</p>
Principle 8: REDD+ Programs recognize, respect and utilize existing complaint resolution mechanism at local and national for REDD+ related claims	<p>Land Policy (LP): 4.2.26: there is a need to have a well-established land dispute settlement machinery. Therefore existing quasi-judicial bodies should be strengthened to deal with such disputes.</p>

	<p>LP Policy Statement 4.1.1 (1) (c)- The rights and interests of citizens in land shall not be taken without due process of law</p> <p>LP: (Paragraph 4.2.26) There should be established a land conflicts settlement machinery</p> <p>LP: (Paragraph 7.2.1 (ii)) Community involvement in resource management, land use planning and conflict resolution will be necessary</p> <p>.</p> <p>Land Act 1999, (167-(1)) The following courts are establishment hereby vested with exclusive of land court's jurisdiction, subject to the provisions of this Part, to hear and determine all manner of disputes, actions and proceedings concerning land,</p> <p>The Land Dispute Settlement Act 2002</p> <p>Section 3.-{ 1)every dispute or complaint concerning land shall be instituted in the Court having jurisdiction to determine land disputes in a given area.</p> <p>(2) The Court include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Village Land Council; b) The Ward Tribunal; c) The District Land and Housing Tribunal; d) The High Court (Land Division); e) The Court of Appeal of Tanzania. <p>Ward Tribunal Act (1985)</p> <p>Section 8(l) The primary function of the tribunal Tribunal shall be to secure peace and harmony in the area for which it is established by mediating and endeavouring to obtain just and amicable settlement of disputes.</p>
--	---

B. Zanzibar: Relevance of the proposed REDD safeguards and policy and legal framework

Tanzania safeguard	Zanzibar Policy and legal framework
Principle 1: The REDD+ program contributes to good governance and sustainable natural resources management such as land, forest, water, wildlife and minerals.	<p>Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act, 1996:</p> <p>7. All renewable natural resources shall be used and managed in accordance with the principles of sustainable including –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) decisions to use renewable natural resources shall take into account the need for environmental conservation, the need to ensure sustainability, and the need to balance environmental, economic and social costs and benefits: (g) planning of renewable natural resource management shall be participatory and integrated: <p>8. All nonrenewable natural resources shall be used and managed in accordance with the principles of sustainable development,</p> <p>Forest Management and Conservation Act (1996)</p> <p>Section 3 (1) The purpose of this Act is to promote the protection, conservation and development of forest resources for the social, economic and environmental benefit for present and future generations of the people of Zanzibar.</p>
Principle 2: The REDD+ program improves livelihoods and well-being of forest dependent communities	<p>Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act, 1996 (Zanzibar)</p> <p>8. All nonrenewable natural resources shall be used and managed in accordance with the principles of sustainable development,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) uses of nonrenewable natural resources in the public domain which are indispensable to meet basic daily living needs of individuals, families and communities and are compatible with these principles of sustainable development shall be guaranteed. <p>National Environmental Policy of Zanzibar, 1992</p>

	<p>(Policy Statement 20) Promote international cooperation on environmental protection. There should be established a links with institutions in mainland Tanzania, in island states, in Africa and around the world, in order to share knowledge of environmental management and to cooperate on international environmental issues, such as marine pollution and global warming.</p> <p>Forest Management and Conservation Act (1996) Section 34; The purpose of Community Forest Management Areas is to provide local communities or groups with a means of acquiring clear and secure rights to plan, manage and benefit from local forest resources, on a sustainable basis, in order to help meet local needs, stimulate income generation and economic development, and enhance environmental stability.</p>
Principle 3: The REDD+ program recognizes, guarantees and respects forest dependent communities rights to land and natural resources	<p>The Land Tenure Act, 1992 Section 23. The Minister shall create a right of occupancy by making grant of land under Government control to individuals or groups of individuals Section 46.(1) The Minister may lease any public land to any person, Zanzibari or non-Zanzibari, provided that the Minister shall not lease a public land which comprises a right of occupancy without the consent of the holder of such right of occupancy.</p> <p>Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act, 1996 (Zanzibar) 78. (1) Every effort shall be made through the planning process to identify and accommodate existing rights to the extent that they are compatible with the purposes for which the national protected area is being established. (2) To the extent that existing rights cannot be identified or accommodated through the planning process, they shall be extinguished and adequate compensation shall be paid to the holders of those rights, which have been identified.</p>
Principle 4: Key stakeholders participate fully and effectively in the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ program.	<p>National Environmental Policy of Zanzibar, 1992 (Policy Statement 9) Encourage participation in the environmental programme by the community, including public institutions, private individuals, non-governmental organizations and businesses Environmental Management and Sustainable Development Act, 1996 (7) A community shall be consulted and has the right to participate, through a designated representative, in development decisions for sites inside and outside its boundaries which may affect its area.</p> <p>Forest Management and Conservation Act (1996) Section 3(2): Consistent with the purpose set forth....the provisions of this Act shall be (a) to encourage and facilitate the active involvement of local people in the sustainable planning, management, use and conservation of forest resources;</p>
Principle 5: All stakeholders particularly the forest dependent communities and marginalized groups have timely access to appropriate and accurate information about the REDD+ program to enable them make informed decision	<p>Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act, 1996 Section 65 (2) The institution responsible for the environment shall publish any guidelines or codes of good environmental practice issued under this section and disseminate information about their existence through appropriate media.</p>
Principle 6: The benefits generated by the REDD+ program are shared in a timely, transparent and equitable	<p>Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act, 1996 Section 35. (1) any community may make its own environmental</p>

manner among all relevant stakeholders.	management plan for the area in which the community is located and whose boundaries are determined by agreement between the community and the Director and d) allocate costs and benefits of environmental management in an equitable manner;
Principle 7: The REDD+ Program maintains, promotes and enhances the conservation of the country's ecosystem and biodiversity while meeting the needs of local communities.	<p>Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act, 1996</p> <p>70. (1) There shall be a national protected areas system in Zanzibar comprising terrestrial, aquatic and mixed terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (2) Existing reserves, sanctuaries, controlled areas and other areas protected wholly or in part by a lead institution shall be eligible for inclusion in the national protected areas system by action of the institution responsible for the national protected areas system under this Act.</p>
Principle 8: REDD+ Programs recognize, respect and utilize existing complaint resolution mechanism at local and national for REDD+ related claims	<p>National Environmental Policy of Zanzibar, 1992 (Policy Statement 1a) Sectoral policies should be fully compatible with the environmental policy. Sectoral planners should routinely consult other sectors and COLE about potential conflicts or environmental problems</p> <p>The Land Tribunal Act, 1994 3. (1) There shall be a Land Tribunal in Zanzibar, which shall deal with the land disputes.</p> <p>The Land Tenure Act, 1992 6. Cases of doubt or dispute concerning the boundaries of any public lands or the extent of the easements established under the above provisions or provisions of the Registered Land Act or any other applicable law, shall be decided by the recourse to the procedures available under the Land Adjudication Act and if the dispute is not resolved by the Land Tribunal. Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act, 1996 109. (1) Any person, whether or not assisted by an advocate or wakil, shall have the right to petition the appropriate enforcing institution or any court of law, subject to that court's rules, to enforce any provision of this Act.</p> <p>Local Government (District Authorities) Act 1982 163. Subject to section 164, and to the provisions of any regulations, directions and delegations made by the Minister pursuant to section 110, a village council may make by-laws for carrying into effect or for the purposes of any of the functions conferred by this Act. 164.-(1) Where a village council proposes to make by-laws it shall convene a meeting of the village assembly and cause the proposals to be considered, and it shall then, at a meeting of its own, consider the proposed by-laws and pass them with or without amendments, account being taken of the view taken by the inhabitants of the village of the proposals at the meeting of the village assembly; and shall then submit the by-laws, together with the minutes of the meeting of the village assembly which considered the proposals, to the district council in whose area of jurisdiction the village is situated for its approval of them.</p>

Annex 4: Ten-step guide for development of Tanzania REDD+ Safeguards

This guide is proposing 10 step process for establishing and using the REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards in Tanzania. These steps do not necessarily need to be followed sequentially. They can be combined with other steps, for example step 1 and 2.

Step 1: Awareness raising/Capacity building of key stakeholders on REDD+ safeguards.

Objective

To raise awareness of climate change and REDD, the social and environmental safeguards, including standards, how they are applied and how to promote quality and credibility in their use.

Guidelines

- 1.1 This step is very important to be conducted at the beginning of the process and should be conducted at any other stage as need be for effective participation of all key stakeholders especially the women and other marginalised group
- 1.2 Various capacity building methods can be used for each stakeholder such as meetings, workshops, focus group discussions to raise awareness on climate change and REDD (if this has not yet been provided); the different REDD+ safeguards mechanisms (UNFCCC, FCPF, UN-REDD, and REDD+ SES), national policy and legal frameworks; REDD+ programs in the country; and the positive and negative effects of these programs, gender issues in REDD and other human rights issues.
- 1.3 During this step, stakeholders will be able to provide feedback on potential social and environmental impacts (positive and negative, and socially differentiated impacts) of REDD+.
- 1.4 It may be more appropriate to hold separate meetings with some stakeholder groups such as Forest dependent Peoples and local communities, paying special attention to women and vulnerable or marginalized groups.

Step 2: Creation of a facilitation team. This team could be composed of 1 person from Government and one from NGO. Alternatively, the national REDD+ Secretariat could be used as a facilitation team

Objective

The objective of the facilitation team is to facilitate the process of developing, interpreting and applying National REDD+ Safeguard in Tanzania.

The responsibilities of the facilitation team could include:

- 2.1 To organize meetings of the REDD+ Standards Committee and the National REDD+ Task Force and ensure proper record keeping, minute taking and circulation of relevant documents to the standard committee members and Task Force.
- 2.2 To organize consultations with key stakeholders and public comment periods.
- 2.3 Circulate drafts of the REDD+ Safeguard (principles, criteria and indicators) and responses to comments received during stakeholder consultations, for review, discussion and approval by the REDD+ Standards Committee.
- 2.4 To organize the implementation of the assessment process, including collecting and analyzing information on social and environmental performance of the REDD+ program, and preparing drafts of a report of performance against the standards for review by stakeholders and approval by the Standards Committee.
- 2.5 Ensure coordination with other relevant processes and safeguard mechanisms.

Step 3: Creation of a multi-stakeholder standards committee for the revision and approval of the Principles, Criteria and Indicators; Alternatively, the existing technical working group on Legal, Governance and Safeguards could be used to serve the same purpose.

Objective

The objective is to ensure balanced oversight in the use of REDD+ safeguards in the country including review and approval of REDD+ Safeguard (Principles, Criteria and Indicators), review responses to public/stakeholder comments received during consultations and the assessment process.

Guidelines

3.1 It is proposed that the committee membership should include a balance of interested parties including those affected by the REDD+ program, and those with expert knowledge related to standards. The categories of key stakeholder groups relevant to the REDD+ program which should participate in the committee include:

- Government departments (probably including different departments relevant to REDD+ such forestry, agriculture, environment, energy),
- Forest dependent communities
- Local communities
- Civil society non-governmental organisations (including both environmental and social NGOs).
- Private sector

3.2 The role of this committee is to oversee and support the use of REDD+ Safeguards in the country. The responsibilities of the committee should include:

- 3.2.1 Oversee the development and application of the REDD+ Safeguards in the country.
- 3.2.2 Provide guidance and assist the facilitation team to ensure effective participation of relevant stakeholder groups in the consultation and application of the REDD+ Safeguards.
- 3.2.3 Review and approve draft version of the REDD+ Safeguards (Principle, Criteria and Indicators- (PCI)) and assessment process prepared for public comment, the response to comments, and the final version, ensuring that these are appropriate and sufficient to demonstrate effectively the performance of Tanzania's REDD+ program against the REDD+ principles, criteria and indicators.
- 3.2.4 Review and approve draft versions of reports on social and environmental performance of the REDD+ program against the REDD+ principles, criteria and indicators that are developed for stakeholder review, the response to feedback from stakeholders on the draft reports, and the final version of the report for publication.
- 3.2.5 Collaborate with the consultant team to promote effective integration of the Tanzania REDD+ Safeguards with other safeguard frameworks/processes being applied to the country's REDD+ program e.g. national REDD+ safeguards, FCPF SESA, UN-REDD and safeguards required by other multilateral and bilateral agreements.

Step 4: Consultant to develop plan for the National REDD+ Safeguard Process

Objective

To develop a detailed timeline of activities and responsibilities for the creation of the country REDD+ Standards Committee and overall plans for the performance assessment, including a process for effective integration of national policy and legal framework with other safeguard mechanisms.

Guidelines

4.1 The plan should identify timing, methods and responsibilities for all the steps in this REDD+ development guide with particular detail for the capacity building of key stakeholders, development of the PCI, consultations including public comment periods, review, approval and publication of the document.

- 4.2 This activity is led by the consultant and facilitation team, ensuring collaboration with, and input from, other individuals or groups working on REDD+ planning and implementation.
- 4.3 Use of National REDD+ safeguards must be integrated with other safeguard mechanisms that the country may be using or has a commitment to use, such as the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) process of the FCPF, the UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) and/or REDD+ SES, safeguards requirements and processes of other multilateral and bilateral donors, or requirements and processes of the national legal and policy framework. An integrated process shall be developed, for example through a working meeting (or workshop) with key people from the other agencies and relevant stakeholder groups.
- 4.4 The Standards Committee will approve the plan and timeline for the use of the standards in the country
- 4.5 The plan should be made publicly available on the approved REDD+ website

Step 5: Development of draft version of REDD+ Safeguard (Principles, Criteria and Indicators) by the consultant together with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Objective

To make the National REDD+ safeguards relevant to the Tanzania context, referencing specific terms such as international REDD+ safeguards, stakeholders, governance processes, institutions and legislation.

Guidelines

- 5.1 The consultant team will organize the development of the safeguards (Principles, Criteria and Indicators) to be shared widely with various stakeholders through an inclusive and participatory process.
- 5.2 The consultant team will work closely with the facilitation team and the standards committee in development and drafting of the PCI.
- 5.3 The draft safeguard/PCI and the consultation process should ideally be approved by the National REDD+ Task force and Standards Committee before initiating consultations.
- 5.4 A methodology to process the comments and the level of participation needed will be defined before starting the development process.
- 5.5 The safeguard/PCI should be developed for both the current phase of the countries' REDD+ program and for future phases, e.g. from readiness through to implementation.
- 5.6 The consultant will facilitate the development of the ESMF. The development process will assess the risks and potential impacts associated with one or more project(s), activity(-ies), or policy(-ies)/regulation(s) that may occur in the future as part of the implementation of the REDD+ Strategy as well as developing a national monitoring plan
- 5.7 The Framework will set out the principles, guidelines, and procedures to assess environmental and social risks, and proposes measures to reduce, mitigate, and/or offset potential adverse environmental and social impacts and enhance positive impacts and opportunities of said project(s), activity(-ies), or policy(-ies)/regulation(s).

Step 6: Submission of draft version of the safeguard/PCI for public consultations through zonal workshops. Workshops with local communities/forest dependant people and public comment period of up to 90 days, open to all sectors of society involved with the subject;

Objective

The objective of this step is to ensure stakeholder input into the safeguard/PCI to assess social and environmental performance of REDD+ in the country.

Guidelines

- 6.1 The facilitation team will organize publication of the draft safeguards/PCI for public consultation through zonal workshops, workshops with local communities/forest dependant people and other marginalized groups.

The facilitation team will make consultations with the local communities and forest dependent people because these groups have a great importance in the process as they present the greatest potential to be affected by REDD+ activities.

- 6.2 A 90 day public comment period will be facilitated to enable effective stakeholder participation. This will include publication of the safeguards/PCI on an existing government-led or approved REDD+ website and the opportunity to submit comments electronically, as well as direct circulation and invitation of comments to relevant stakeholder groups. The content of the website should contain the following information:
- History of the REDD+ Safeguard development process;
 - Different phases of the process;
 - Time chart of phases and activities;
 - Instructions for participation;
 - Document under consultation
 - Appropriate form for recording comments:
 - List of members of the Multi-stakeholder Standards Committee
 - Web address for sending comments and e-mail for further contacts.
- 6.3 It is important to allow adequate time for consultations, providing stakeholders with sufficient time to absorb information, consult among themselves and provide considered feedback.
- 6.4 It will also be important to facilitate consultations with key stakeholder groups at village level, particularly those that may not have access to internet and email such as forest dependent communities and local communities.
- 6.5 REDD+ Standards/PCI will be published in both English and Kiswahili in order to get feedback from all stakeholders including the local communities and forest dependent people.
- 6.6 The facilitation team will give advance information of public consultation periods and encourage stakeholder groups to hold workshops or discussions that can provide feedback.
- 6.7 All comments received during workshops or through other forms of submission will be collated and published by the consultant and shared with the facilitation team and Standards Committee. The consultant will prepare response to each comment, explaining how it was addressed.
- 6.8 Any significant differences of opinion will be presented to the Standards Committee for resolution. The consultant will update the PCI and the responses to comments based on the decision of the Standards Committee. The Standards Committee will review and approve the response to comments, which should also be published.
- 6.9 The most effective means of dissemination of information about the consultations are identified and used for each stakeholder group, with special attention to forest dependent Peoples and local communities, including women and vulnerable and/or marginalized people.
- 6.10 Consultations shall be gender sensitive, ensuring effective representation of women's interests and rights notably within Forest dependent people, local communities and civil society representation.
- 6.11 After incorporating all comments received during the consultations and public comment period, the consultant will develop the final version of the Principles, Criteria and Indicators (REDD+ Safeguard)
- 6.12 The consultant will share the final version of the PCI with the National REDD+ Task Force and Standards Committee for approval
- 6.13 After approval, the standards Committee will publish the final version of the National REDD+ Standard in the approved REDD+ website

Step 7: Develop a monitoring plan for assessing and reporting performance of the REDD+ program against the country's PCI/safeguards

Objective

To define, for the current assessment and reporting period, what information will be collected, where this information is found, how the information will be gathered and analyzed, and who will be responsible.

Guidelines

- 7.1 The Consultant together with the facilitation team will prepare the monitoring plan which will define what specific information will be collected, where it is found, how it will be gathered and analyzed and who will be responsible.
- 7.2 The assessment and monitoring plan will be made publicly available on an approved REDD+ website
- 7.3 Consultations will be organized to facilitate stakeholder review of the draft assessment report to enhance quality and credibility.
- 7.4 After approval by the Standards Committee, the full report of performance against the indicators is made publicly available.
- 7.5 The assessment process will promote participation and ownership by stakeholders to ensure transparency and accountability and to enhance the quality and credibility of the assessment.
- 7.6 The resulting report should provide a fair and accurate assessment of the performance of the REDD+ program against the indicators of the National REDD+ Safeguard that can be used to communicate to national and international stakeholders and to encourage improved performance.
- 7.7 The facilitation team and the standards committee should agree on which indicators should be assessed at that particular assessment period. Hence the first monitoring plan should focus on indicators that can be monitored at the current stage of the REDD+ program, thereby reducing the number of indicators that will be used at this stage.
- 7.8 The proposed monitoring template is as follows:

Indicator to be assessed	Specific Monitoring Information (what)	Source of Monitoring Information (where)	Methods (how)	Responsibilities (who)

Step 8: Collect and assess monitoring information

Objectives

The objective is to identify, collect, and compile ‘specific monitoring information’ as defined in the monitoring plan and to prepare a draft report of the performance of the REDD+ program for each of the indicators in the REDD+ Safeguard.

Guidelines

- 8.1 The facilitation team should organize the collection of information and compilation of the draft report with stakeholders or independent third party as appropriate. The report should include:
 - A summary of performance at principle level.
 - A summary of the performance with respect to each criterion, i.e. summarizing the information obtained for all the indicators under each criterion ;
 - A more detailed explanation of the performance with respect to each indicator explaining what information or evidence this is based on and providing a reference or link to the source of the information where relevant; and
 - Annexes containing supporting information for some indicators as appropriate.
- 8.2 For credibility purposes, information should be collected from a sample of sites of different types and geographic locations

- 8.3 The facilitation team and the consultant should try as much as possible to collect primary data provided this can be done properly and effectively. Where reliable sources already exist, these should be used in the interests of cost effectiveness.
- 8.4 A summary of performance against the UNFCCC REDD+ safeguards can also be included in the assessment report, compiled from the performance with respect to the relevant principles and criteria in REDD+ Safeguard. The process for collecting information should enable and encourage key stakeholder groups including forest dependent people and local communities, and women within these groups, to contribute information relevant to the performance of the REDD+ program within the country.

Step 9: Organise stakeholders review of the draft Assessment Report

Objective

To facilitate stakeholder input to the report prior to finalization to improve the quality and credibility of the report.

Guidelines

- 9.1 Facilitation team organises consultations with various stakeholders to improve the quality and credibility of the report and the standards committee approves the revision and responses to the stakeholders' comments. (this process is somehow similar to the consultations on PCI)
- 9.2 The review should be organized through at least one 60-day public comment period, which could be reduced to 30 days if there is active facilitation of the consultations. The consultations should include facilitated consultations with key stakeholders, for example through workshops, following a similar process to the consultations on the PCI
- 9.3 The facilitation team shall give advance information of public consultation periods and encourage stakeholder groups to hold workshops or discussions that can provide feedback, ensuring adequate time to enable rights holders and stakeholders to coordinate their input.
- 9.4 The review process should be gender sensitive
- 9.5 The Standards Committee should review the draft report and how stakeholder comments on the report have been addressed, prior to giving their formal approval of the final report.
- 9.6 A summary of the draft report at principle level shall be made available in both English and Kiswahili

Step 10: Publishing the Assessment Report

Objective

To make a full report of performance of the REDD+ program against the principles, criteria and indicators of the National REDD+ safeguards publicly available.

Guidelines

- 10.1 The Facilitation Team organises publication and dissemination of the final report after being approved by the Standards Committee.
- 10.2 The full report of performance of the REDD+ program should be against the principles, criteria and indicators of the REDD+ Safeguards and made publicly available.
- 10.3 In the interests of maximizing credibility and transparency, the facilitation team should also make comments received about the report publicly available.
- 10.4 The final report should be made publicly available in both English and Kiswahili languages, in an existing government-led or approved REDD+ website and also in hard copies for those stakeholders who do not have access to internet.
- 10.5 At least the summary of the report at principle level should be available in languages (English and Kiswahili) and formats which make it relatively accessible to all stakeholder groups.

