

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

THE TANZANIA REDD+ SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARD STANDARDS

FINAL DRAFT

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FOREWORD

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) has developed its REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan to guide the implementation of REDD+ activities across the country. Although REDD+ activities have the potential to deliver significant social and environmental co-benefits, there are a number of potential risks to the environment and to some stakeholders, particularly the forest dependent communities whose livelihoods depend on the forests. It is based on this ground that the URT had decided to develop REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards Standards, which addresses social and environment concerns associated with the REDD+ initiatives. The document provides a mechanism to ensure that social and environmental aspects of REDD+ program/activity are being complied, addressed and respected (by all stakeholders) for effective delivering of multiple benefits during REDD+ implementation.

The National REDD+ Safeguard Standards document has been developed through the generous support of the Government of the Kingdom of Norway under the Tanzania-Norway Climate Change Partnership signed in April 2008. The partnership was established to among others, support URT in addressing climate change challenges through the REDD+ scheme.

The process of developing National REDD+ Safeguard Standards has been extensive and involved different stakeholders through zonal consultations meetings public comments to ensure that all key perspectives are considered.

The key issues addressed in this document include: rights to land and forest resources; rights to participation; rights to access accurate information concerning REDD+ implementation; rights to benefit sharing; conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and protection of natural forests from conversion to other land uses; promotion of good governance and sustainable management of natural resources; importance of complaint/dispute resolution mechanisms, and livelihoods and wellbeing of the forest dependent communities.

The Government envisages that these Standards shall be considered and applied to all REDD+ activities developed and executed by the government, private entities, non-governmental organizations or civil society organizations, either being financed through government funds or market based mechanisms (compulsory or voluntary) and or other financing mechanisms including global or private sources.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) wishes to express its sincere appreciation and gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Norway for its commitment, cooperation and financial assistance that facilitated the process of developing the Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards Standards document.

The Government as well appreciates significant inputs, contribution, advice and other support received from different stakeholders at national and local levels including Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Land, Natural Resources and Environment during the consultative meetings held countrywide. Their views have enriched the content of this document.

Profound appreciations are extended to Members of the National REDD+ Task Force for their guidance and tireless efforts in overseeing the process of developing this safeguard standards document. Members of REDD+ Technical Working Groups based on their thematic areas are hereby thanked for their commitment and active engagement during the entire process.

Special and sincere appreciation goes to the Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) of the University of Dar es Salaam for its hard work, enthusiasm and commitment throughout the process of facilitating the development of this document. IRA acted as a National REDD+ Secretariat as well as the facilitation team throughout the process of developing this document. .

The Government thanks each and every individual and institution, which in one way or another participated and or facilitated the process of developing this document. Their contributions are highly recognized.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CCBA	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
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
GHGs	Green House Gases
IRA	The Institute of Resource Assessment of the University of Dar es salaam
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 Forest Management and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks
R.E	Revised Edition
SEPC	Social Environmental Principles and Criteria
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
TWGs	Technical Working Groups
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNREDD	United Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation Program
URT	United Republic of Tanzania

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

While Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+) has the potential to deliver significant social and environmental co-benefits, there are a number of potential risks to the environment and to some stakeholders, particularly the communities whose livelihoods depend on the forests. To ensure minimum criteria of “do no harm” or “do good” and maximize benefits of REDD+, Tanzania has developed a number of “safeguards” structured as REDD+ Standards with the aim to minimize/avoid harm to the forest dependent communities and the environment.

These Safeguard Standards seek to ensure full and effective participation of forest dependent communities, marginalized groups and other relevant stakeholders, and guarantee their timely access to appropriate and accurate information. Equitable benefit sharing, development of land and tenure rights and good governance are among key issues that can be stimulated through standards.

Goal

The goal of these Safeguards Standards is to ensure that implementation of REDD+ activities respect the rights of all relevant stakeholders including forest dependent communities, avoid social and environmental harm and generate significant benefits for the present and future generation.

Objectives

There are seven objectives, which form the basis of the principles, criteria and indicators as key elements of standards. These objectives 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 forest resources is accepted and respected in accordance with existing national and local laws and policies;
3. REDD+ initiative contributes to good governance and sustainable management of natural forest resources;
4. There is effective participation of key stakeholders including forest dependent communities in making informed decisions;
5. Benefits generated by the REDD+ initiative 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, sub-national and national levels are respected and fully utilized; and
7. Key stakeholders have access to appropriate information about the REDD+ initiative to enable them make informed decisions.

Scope

The Tanzania Social and Environmental Safeguards Standards is not a standalone tool for implementing REDD+ but a supporting instrument for implementing the National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan in the United Republic of Tanzania. Standards shall be applied to all REDD+ programs/activities developed and executed by the government, private entities, Non Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations, financed through government funds or market based mechanisms (compulsory or voluntary) and other financing mechanisms including global or private sources.

Elements of the Standards

These Standards consists of a set of Principles, Criteria and Indicators (PCI), which define issues of concern, conditions to be met and information to be monitored to achieve high social and

environmental performance.

Standards development process

These Standards were developed with reference to existing International REDD+ safeguard mechanisms/initiatives. These include the Cancun Safeguards of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES), UNREDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (UNREDD SEPC) and the World Bank/Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). Other safeguard initiatives reviewed include the Indonesian as well as the Brazilian Safeguards. Apart from these safeguard initiatives, existing Policies, Laws, strategies and plans with links to climate change and REDD+ in the United Republic of Tanzania were also reviewed.

The development of these standards was guided by a six-step process adapted from the 10 step guide adopted from that developed by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) and CARE International for REDD+ SES. Step 1 involved conducting awareness raising and capacity building for various stakeholders on climate change, REDD+ and the social and environmental safeguards. In step 2, the National REDD+ Secretariat was mandated to assume the responsibility of facilitating the process of developing National REDD+ Safeguard Standards. Step 3 involved creation of a REDD+ Standards Committee, which was responsible for overseeing and supporting the use of REDD+ Safeguards in the country, review responses from public/stakeholder comments received during consultative process. Step 4 involved developing a detailed timeframe of activities and responsibilities for the creation of the country REDD+ standards. In step 5, the draft of the National REDD+ Standards based on Principles, Criteria and Indicators was developed with inputs from various stakeholders. In step 6, the revised draft of the standards, was tabled for stakeholders comments and inputs during stakeholders zonal consultations as well as consultations held with forest dependent communities. The draft was subjected to a 60 day public comment period in the National REDD+ website (www.reddtz.org) where comments from different stakeholders both within and outside Tanzania to enrich the document were sought.

The Tanzania REDD+ Safeguard Standards

The REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards consist of eight principles. Each Principle has a set of criteria and indicators.

- Principle 1 covers issues of good governance and sustainable forest resources management.
- Principle 2 focuses on REDD+ activities to recognize, guarantee and respect the rights of the forest dependent communities particularly the marginalized and vulnerable groups, to own land/tenure rights and natural forest resources.
- Principle 3 covers issues of livelihoods and well-being of the key stakeholders (forest dependent communities). Hence REDD+ actions should be designed to promote communities' livelihoods in many aspects.
- Principle 4 covers issues of participation of key stakeholders including the forest dependent communities, marginalized and vulnerable groups at all stages of REDD+ implementation from designing, planning, implementation, MRV, monitoring and evaluation. The right of stakeholders to get right information at the right time is well addressed under principle 5. Hence Safeguard Information System to facilitate this safeguard is envisaged to be in place.
- Principle 6 covers the rights to benefit equitably from benefits generated through the REDD+ activities. A transparent benefit sharing mechanism is envisaged to be in place,

which will take into account the rights of the forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups.

- Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services as well as protecting natural forests from conversion is well taken care under Principle 7.
- Principle 8 covers issues of complaint/dispute resolutions through existing dispute settlement mechanisms at the local, sub-national and national levels.

1.0 Introduction

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+) has emerged as a potential response to tackling greenhouse gas (GHGs) 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+ standards 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. There exist local safeguards that also need to be taken on board in designing, monitoring and evaluating REDD+ activities. These are embodied in the environmental framework law and sector natural resources management laws. They include Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), which are provided for under the framework environmental law and Regulations and enacted to reflect the UNFCCC aspirations.

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 risks, and provide a mechanism for consultation and disclosure of information (Moss and Nussbaum, 2011).

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

2.0 Goal of the Tanzania REDD+ Safeguard Standards

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

3.0 Objectives of the Tanzania REDD+ Safeguard 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 forest resources is accepted and respected in accordance with existing national and local laws and policies;

3. REDD+ initiative contributes to good governance and management of natural forest resources;
4. There is effective participation of key stakeholders including forest dependent communities in making informed decision;
5. Benefits generated by the REDD+ initiative 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, sub-national and national levels are respected and fully utilized; and
7. Key stakeholders have access to appropriate information about the REDD+ initiative to enable them make informed decisions.

4.0 Scope

The 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 be applied to REDD+ programs/activities developed and executed by the Government, Private Entities, Non Governmental Organizations or Civil Society Organizations, financed by the government or through market based mechanisms (compulsory or voluntary) and other financing mechanisms such as global or private sources. 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.

The Tanzania social and environmental standards are not a standalone tool for addressing social and environmental risks and opportunities during implementation of REDD+ activities. This standards document is a supporting instrument for implementing the National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (URT, 2013), and complements other relevant policies, laws, regulations and safeguards within and outside Tanzania. These Standards have covered a range of social and environmental issues. The social issues covered include rights to land and forest resources; good governance and sustainable management of natural forests; rights to accurate information, rights to participate in REDD+ implementation; rights to equitable benefit sharing; improving livelihoods and well-being of forest dependent communities; as well as complaint/dispute resolution mechanisms. Environmental issues covered by these standards include biodiversity conservation and protection of natural forests from conversion to other land uses.

In addition to risks identified by the National REDD+ Strategy, these REDD+ Safeguard Standards envisage to safeguard the following potential risks related to implementation on REDD+ initiative;

- Inequitable sharing of REDD+ benefits
- Elite capture
- Unequal Participation and lack of transparency
- Discrimination/marginalization of important stakeholders
- Limited access to forest resources
- Limited access to information
- Loss of rights to land (land ownership)
- Conflicts between villages
- Land grabbing
- Conflicting land uses
- Corruption
- Displacement of forest dependent communities
- Human-wildlife conflicts

- Reallocation of REDD+ funds to other priorities
- Gender disparity
- Conversion of natural forest to other land uses
- Degradation of natural forest and loss of biodiversity

5.0 Elements of the REDD+ Safeguards Standards

Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguard Standards 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. Furthermore, these standards provide a country-specific tool to address REDD+ safeguards listed in Annex 1 of the Cancun Agreement (UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16) (See Annex 2).

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

- **Principles:** They provide key objectives that define high social and environmental performance of any REDD+ initiative 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 information that is needed to show progress in achieving a criterion. The indicators relate to policy, processes or outcomes/impacts.

6.0 Standard development Process

The National REDD+ Task Force was assigned with the responsibility to oversee the development of the National REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards. The Task Force was supported by the Technical Working Group on thematic areas related to Legal, Governance and Safeguards. The National REDD+ Standard development process underwent six interrelated steps. These steps have been adapted from the 10 Step guide developed by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) and Care for REDD+ SES (See Annex 4).

The following were the major steps involved in production of this Standards 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 including the National REDD+ Task Force, Technical Working Groups, REDD+ Pilot Projects, REDD+ Secretariat and CCIAM Program. Stakeholders' inputs and concerns from awareness and capacity building sessions provided preliminary information for consideration during development of Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental safeguard standards.

Step 2: Formulation of a facilitation team

The National REDD Task Force (NRTF) entrusted the National REDD+ secretariat to facilitate the process instead of creating new/parallel structure. The Task Force was responsible for among others: to facilitate the process of developing National REDD+ Standards; organize consultative meetings with key stakeholders and solicit public opinion; communicate with and circulate documents to stakeholders and ensure coordination with other relevant processes and safeguard mechanisms.

Step 3: Creation of a multi-stakeholder standards committee

In addition to creating a facilitation team, it was also important to create a multi-stakeholder Standards Committee responsible for overseeing and supporting the establishment of Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguard Standards in order to ensure a balanced oversight. The already established technical working group on governance, legal framework and safeguard was entrusted to play the role of Standards committee. Other responsibilities of the Standards committee included: ensuring guidance and technical assistance to the facilitation team, review and approval of draft version of REDD+ Safeguard Standards document and incorporate comments and inputs from the public and other stakeholders during the consultative process.

Step 4 and 5: Development of detailed timeframe and draft REDD+ standards

A detailed timeframe of activities and responsibilities for establishment of the country REDD+ Safeguard Standards was developed to ensure a logical flow of events. The timeframe lead into successful development of draft version of National REDD+ social and environmental standards with the key elements namely Principles, Criteria and Indicators. The Tanzania REDD+ Standards document was developed with reference to various REDD+ safeguard mechanisms/initiatives. The international safeguards documents reviewed include 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 were the Indonesian 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+ aspects (Annex 3). The annex also provides for the relationship between the Tanzania standards with the existing country policy and legal frameworks.

Furthermore, internal consultative process was done to solicit inputs from the National REDD+ Task Force, Technical Working Groups and Representatives from REDD+ Pilot Projects, and CCIAM Program. The internal consultative process was a deliberate effort to ensure that the draft document is as comprehensive as possible prior to its release for stakeholders' consultation and for public comments.

Step 6: Stakeholders consultative process and public comment

A parallel zonal consultative process was done to facilitate a countrywide consultation in different zones of Tanzania. The stakeholders' consultations and public comment period were conducted for a period of more than 60 days. These consultations took place in seven zones including Eastern, Central, Southern Highlands, Lake, West and South as well as Zanzibar. The consultations involved stakeholders at the district level with expertise on forest, agriculture, land, community development, and livestock, planning as well as academicians. There was a separate consultation with representatives of forest dependent communities, pastoralists, hunters and gatherers. The zonal consultations aimed at raising awareness on the International REDD+ safeguards, sharing the draft Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguard Standards and lastly soliciting stakeholders' opinions/inputs to the draft document.

The draft was shared with Development Partners, NGO Fora, International Experts and the Public. A call for opinions was made in Government newspapers and the National REDD+ website (www.reddtz.org).

The comments from the general public were reviewed and incorporated to consolidate the draft document. This review process involved a technical working session of Task Force members,

members of the Technical Working Groups, lawyers and local experts. This reviewed document was subjected for national validation, which involved representatives from the consulted zones as well as community representatives. The document was further reviewed by the Climate Change Technical Committee and approved by the Climate Change Steering Committee.

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

This section provides for REDD+ Safeguard Standards consisting of Principles, Criteria and Indicators. Each Principle is preceded by justification supporting the safeguard. Principles provide key objectives that define high social and environmental performance of REDD+ initiative. These Principles are then followed by a list of criteria that must be met to guarantee the principle. Finally, these standards provide a list of indicators that should be exhibited to demonstrate compliance with the given criteria.

These Safeguard Standards reflect internationally recognized best practice and therefore enhance the credibility and effectiveness of the National REDD+ initiative. The substantial opportunities, risks, rights, and responsibilities of forest dependent communities likely to be impacted by REDD+ initiative can best be served by ensuring rigorous implementation and compliance with these Safeguards Standards.

The eight Principles highlighted in this document complement one another. They provide a strong basis for the Tanzanian REDD+ initiative to address both risks and opportunities with regard to: stakeholder participation, livelihoods, natural forest conservation, governance, equality, right to information, equitable benefit sharing and assessment and MRV of social and environmental components. These Safeguards Standards can effectively be implemented in conjunction with the relevant policies and laws of Tanzania.

Principle 1: The REDD+ initiative contributes to good governance and sustainable management of natural forest resources.

Good governance is vital for successful implementation of REDD+ initiatives. The existing National Policy and legal frameworks provide safeguards to support REDD+ implementation in Tanzania. They lay emphasis on cross-sectoral coordination among government departments and other natural resource and environmental actors. For effective implementation of REDD+ initiatives, this principle stresses about the importance of having in place effective governance institutions whose roles and responsibilities are clearly stipulated. The existing national policies and laws as well as international conventions and agreements that Tanzania has ratified should be respected.

Principle 1: The REDD+ initiative contributes to good governance and sustainable management of natural forest resources	
Criteria	Indicators
1.1 The institutions governing REDD+ initiative are clearly defined in a participatory and transparent manner in order to be effective and accountable to key stakeholders at national	1.1.1 Institutional frameworks for governing REDD+ activities are in place and operational
	1.1.2 Roles and responsibilities of the governing institutions are clearly defined, known and accessible to all relevant stakeholders.
	1.1.3 The governing institutions are transparent, gender sensitive and accountable to key stakeholders

<p>sub-national and local levels.</p>	<p>1.1.4 Decisions of the governing institutions are transparent and in accordance with the defined roles, responsibilities, rules and regulations</p> <p>1.1.5 The governing institutions have a mixed representation of key stakeholders including relevant sectors, forest dependent communities and vulnerable groups</p> <p>1.1.6 Stakeholders are clearly identified and accountable to their roles and responsibilities</p> <p>1.1.7 Stakeholders platforms for REDD+ are established and operational</p>
<p>1.2 The REDD+ initiatives are consistent with policies, laws, strategies and plans existing at the local, sub-national and national levels</p>	<p>1.2.1 Customary laws, bylaws, national laws and policies relevant to REDD+ initiative are identified, respected and enforced.</p> <p>1.2.2 Potential inconsistency between the REDD+ initiatives and existing policies, laws, bylaws, strategies, guidelines and plans are timely identified and resolved in a participatory and transparent way.</p> <p>1.2.3 Policies, laws, bylaws, strategies, guidelines and plans related to REDD+ initiative are in a language and format easily understood by all stakeholders</p>
<p>1.3 REDD+ initiative conforms to all international social, environmental, cultural and human rights treaties, conventions and agreements ratified or adopted by the United Republic of Tanzania</p>	<p>1.3.1 International treaties, conventions and agreements relevant to REDD+ Tanzania ratified or adopted are made available to all stakeholders, understood, recognized and respected.</p> <p>1.3.2 All relevant stakeholders including forest dependent communities including the marginalized and vulnerable groups access to justice promoted and respected</p>
<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>	<p>1.4.1 REDD+ initiatives are well integrated in the forestry and other relevant sectors</p> <p>1.4.2 There is effective and efficient coordination between REDD+ initiatives and all relevant institutions.</p>
<p>1.5 The REDD+ initiative ensures and maintain transparency, integrity and accountability in managing REDD+ funds</p>	<p>1.5.1 Information about REDD+ initiatives' financial management is publicly available in both English and Kiswahili languages and in a format understood by key stakeholders</p> <p>1.5.2 Transparent mechanisms of channeling REDD+ finances at different levels is in place and implemented to promote accountability</p> <p>1.5.3 Reporting and feedback mechanisms on fund management in place and operational.</p>

<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 communities.</p>	<p>1.6.1 Resource allocation (human and finance) made available to enable dissemination of information</p> <p>1.6.2 Information and knowledge management System for REDD+ initiative is established and operational.</p> <p>1.6.3 Adequate and reliable information about the REDD+ initiative is publicly available in a timely and appropriate manner</p> <p>1.6.4 All key decisions concerning implementation of the REDD+ initiatives are communicated in a language understood by all stakeholders and through forums accessible by all.</p> <p>1.6.5 Relevant stakeholders are informed in advance of decision making processes and given the opportunity to provide inputs.</p>
<p>1.7 The REDD+ actions contribute to sustainable management of natural forest resources by the forest dependent communities’</p>	<p>1.7.1 The REDD+ initiatives contribute to socio-economic and sustainable diversification of the use of natural forest resources</p> <p>1.7.2 The REDD+ initiatives support land use planning to enhance effective and sustainable management of natural forest resources</p> <p>1.7. The REDD+ initiative supports demarcation of village Land forest Reserves including establishment of management plans and by laws in respective villages.</p>

Principle 2: The REDD+ initiatives recognize, guarantee and respect forest dependent communities and marginalized groups’ rights to land and natural forest resources

This Principle stresses the importance of forests as a source of livelihoods for people living in and around them. They provide for communities’ basic needs. The loss of forests and access to forest resources will lead to those communities’ main livelihood source curtailed. 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 liable to evictions. 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. Therefore this Principle aims to address this risk by giving communities rights to own carbon and benefit from REDD+ initiatives. This Principle stresses on the need to respect communities’ rights to land and forest resources and ultimately rights to carbon.

Principle 2: The REDD+ initiatives recognize, guarantee and respect forest dependent communities and marginalized groups’ rights to land and natural forest resources	
Criteria	Indicators
<p>2.1 The REDD+ initiative identifies, guarantees and respects the constitutional, statutory and customary rights of the forest dependent communities with regards to land ownership/tenure and sustainable use and management of</p>	<p>2.1.1 The REDD+ initiative identifies forest dependent communities and marginalized communities specifically women and other vulnerable social groups as potential victims 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</p>

<p>natural forest resources</p>	<p>resources relevant to the REDD+ prior to implementation of REDD+ activities.</p> <p>2.1.3 The REDD+ activities recognize and respect customary and statutory rights of forest dependent communities specifically women and other vulnerable/marginalized social groups to land and natural forest resources.</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 communities specifically women and other marginalized/vulnerable social groups that contribute to sustainable forest management.</p> <p>2.1.5 Policies, Laws, bylaws and guidelines of the Government and project initiators relating to forests recognize different rights (statutory and customary) of the forest dependent communities to manage and utilize forest resources.</p> <p>2.1.6 Measures for improved access to legal systems by all relevant stakeholders are put in place and operational</p>
<p>2.2 The REDD+ initiatives promote and respect 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 forest resources</p>	<p>2.2.1 The policies of the REDD+ initiatives adhere to the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of forest dependent communities and marginalized/vulnerable groups for any activities affecting their rights to land and natural forest resources.</p> <p>2.2.2 All relevant stakeholders including forest dependent communities and the marginalized and vulnerable groups participate voluntarily in the identification, design, planning and implementation of REDD+ activities in their land.</p> <p>2.2.3 Free, Prior and Informed Consent of forest dependent communities specifically the marginalized and vulnerable groups is obtained in accordance with their customs, traditions and norms.</p> <p>2.2.4 The REDD+ activities disclose in time the needs and requirement of FPIC of forest dependent communities.</p> <p>2.2.5 Decision-making processes most preferred by forest dependent communities and other stakeholders including the marginalized and vulnerable groups are properly defined, represented and respected by the REDD+ initiative.</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>

<p>2.3 The REDD+ initiatives avoid or minimize 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+ initiatives should assist displaced individuals in improving or restoring their livelihoods and standards of living.</p>	<p>2.3.1 The REDD+ initiatives put 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+ initiatives develop procedures in a participatory manner for providing alternative land and/or prompt and fair compensation to affected communities at the prevailing market price</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>
<p>2.4 REDD+ initiatives shall recognize and value the socio-cultural systems and local knowledge and skills of forest dependent communities</p>	<p>2.4.1 Local 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 and benefits of use of local knowledge and skills (safeguarding against illegitimate claims) are in place.</p>
<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>	<p>2.5.1 A system of defining carbon rights is developed and implemented in a transparent and participatory way.</p> <p>2.5.2 The REDD+ initiatives respect and comply with forest dependent communities' rights to carbon</p> <p>2.5.3 Forest dependent communities get trained on MRV as way of ensuring ownership in carbon rights</p>

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

REDD+ is envisaged to foster both social and economic well-being of relevant stakeholders particularly the forest dependent communities for enhancing their livelihoods. Existing policies and laws call for communities' participation in forest management activities where forest resources can contribute in realising tangible benefits to improve their livelihoods and achieve poverty reduction. This principle is set to complement existing policies and legal frameworks that govern and advocate on improvement of livelihoods and wellbeing of forest dependent communities and marginalized groups.

Principle 3: The REDD+ initiatives improve livelihoods and well-being of forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups	
Criteria	Indicators
3.1 The REDD+ initiatives promote additional positive impacts on sustainable livelihoods and well being of forest dependent communities especially women, vulnerable and marginalized groups	<p>3.1.1 The REDD+ initiatives include objectives to improve the livelihoods and well-being of the forest dependent communities with special attention to marginalized and vulnerable groups including women, youth, children, disabled and the elderly.</p> <p>3.1.2 The REDD+ initiatives generate additional financial options to contribute to sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction of the forest dependent communities with special attention to marginalized and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>3.1.3 Livelihood activities in REDD+ initiative promotes sustainable forest management and are prioritized in a participatory manner</p> <p>3.1.4 Mechanisms are in place to secure and ensure that forest dependent communities, marginalized and vulnerable groups especially women benefit from the REDD+ initiative to improve their livelihoods.</p>
3.2 The REDD+ initiatives deliver substantial additional social and economic benefits for participating communities	<p>3.2.1 Additional social and economic benefits are identified, generated and delivered by REDD+ initiatives to all relevant stakeholders</p> <p>3.2.2 Mechanisms for the distribution of the additional social benefits are developed and operated in a participatory and transparent manner</p> <p>3.2.3 Additional social and economic 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 (potential 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 manner by involving all affected stakeholder groups</p> <p>3.3.3 Mitigation and/or compensation measures in place and operational to address negative impacts resulting from REDD+ implementations in a timely and comprehensive manner to avoid loss and damage</p>
3.4 The REDD+ initiatives contribute to food security, energy and other priority community needs	3.4.1 Programs to improve food security are introduced, promoted, sustainably implemented, monitored and evaluated.

for improved livelihoods	<p>3.4.2 Programs to improve energy security are introduced, promoted, sustainably implemented, monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>3.4.3 Programs for land use and master plan are emphasized and implemented</p>
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Principle 4: Key stakeholders participate fully and effectively in designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating REDD+ initiatives and MRV process

Full and effective participation of all key stakeholders at all stages of REDD+ initiative is very crucial for achieving appropriate, necessary and successful REDD+ outcomes. 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 REDD+ initiative from planning, decision making, implementation, to evaluation and throughout the MRV process. During REDD+ implementation, forest dependent communities have an unconditional right to determine whether or not their homes can be a REDD+ implementation areas. Attention should also be paid to the diversity of groups within a community, particularly women, the vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Principle 4: Key stakeholders participate fully and effectively in designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating REDD+ initiatives and MRV process	
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.	<p>4.1.1 All key stakeholders especially women and other marginalized and vulnerable groups are identified and characterized in the REDD+ initiatives.</p> <p>4.1.2 Methods/approaches to identify all stakeholders including women and other marginalized and vulnerable groups are in place</p> <p>4.1.3 Roles, rights and interests of relevant groups are stipulated and incorporated in the REDD+ initiatives.</p>
4.2 The REDD+ initiative ensures full and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders in all phases of implementing REDD+ activities including MRV processes.	<p>4.2.1 The procedures for effective participation in REDD+ initiative design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are culturally appropriate and gender sensitive.</p> <p>4.2.2 Clear and transparent procedures for effective participation of the key stakeholders especially the forest dependent communities and other marginalized and vulnerable social groups in REDD+ activities and MRV processes are developed, understood and implemented</p> <p>4.2.3 Resource allocation (finance and human) made available to enable conditions for effective participation</p> <p>4.2.4 Participation process ensures equality where every social group has equal rights to participate and express their views, comments, observations and needs during decision-making process.</p>

<p>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 and socially appropriate, gender sensitive and effective manner.</p>	<p>4.3.1 Democratic processes are in place and operational to enable effective participation of all key stakeholders</p> <p>4.3.2 Women, vulnerable and other marginalized social groups are effectively and democratically represented in decision making process</p> <p>4.3.3 Consultative processes are socially and culturally acceptable and gender sensitive</p> <p>4.3.4 Stakeholders at all levels participate effectively in the REDD+ activities and their roles and responsibilities are clearly defined</p> <p>4.3.5 Different stakeholder groups have access to sufficient resources and appropriate information to enable them participate fully and effectively in the REDD+ initiative</p> <p>4.3.6 Key stakeholder groups select their own representatives and are accountable to the people they are representing</p>
<p>4.4 The REDD+ initiative and MRV process recognizes, builds on, respects, supports and protects stakeholders' local and other knowledge systems, skills, institutions and management systems.</p>	<p>4.4.1 REDD+ initiatives use existing decision making structures and processes being used by the forest dependent communities, marginalized and vulnerable groups</p> <p>4.4.2 Existing local institutions and management systems are recognized, build on, respected, supported and protected by the REDD+ initiatives</p>
<p>4.5 The REDD+ initiatives build 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 including the MRV process.</p>	<p>4.5.1 Capacity needs assessment of key stakeholders is conducted in a transparent manner</p> <p>4.5.2 Capacity building plans/programs which are gender sensitive and culturally appropriate are developed and implemented</p> <p>4.5.3 Capacity building plans/programs give priority to the needs of women and other marginalized and vulnerable groups</p>
<p>4.6 The REDD+ initiatives ensure acknowledgment and fulfillment of women's rights to participate in REDD+ activities and MRV process.</p>	<p>4.6.1 Capacity building plans for women in order to fully participate in REDD+ activities are in place</p> <p>4.6.2 Sensitive, inclusive and gender responsive mechanisms that guarantees full and effective involvement of women in the decision making processes and various REDD+ implementation phases (designing, planning, implementation, MRV, monitoring and evaluation) are developed and operational</p> <p>4.6.3 Mechanisms that ensure balance of gender composition in various REDD+ activities are in place and</p>

	operational
	4.6.4 Communication and outreach/consultation plans for women are developed and implemented

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

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 REDD+ initiatives will not be able to make optimal decisions. 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 REDD+ initiatives, hence no development, administrative or other interventions should take place in an area without acquiring Free, Prior and Informed Consent from the communities whose lands and livelihoods might be affected.

Principle 5: All key stakeholders particularly the forest dependent communities and marginalized groups have timely access to appropriate and accurate information about the REDD+ initiative including MRV data to enable them make informed decisions	
Criteria	Indicators
5.1 Stakeholders have access to the right information about REDD+ initiatives, 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, and monitoring and evaluation	<p>5.1.1 Key stakeholders including forest dependent communities especially women and marginalized groups have timely access to appropriate information regarding REDD+ initiatives including MRV data</p> <p>5.1.2 Effective means of disseminating information including MRV data identified and applied.</p> <p>5.1.3 Relevant stakeholders especially women and marginalized groups receive the information including MRV data they need in a format and understandable language.</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 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 timely and cost effective way</p>
5.3 The REDD+ information shall 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 decisions about the REDD+ initiative</p> <p>5.3.2 Forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups have access to information sharing systems/mechanisms at both local, sub-</p>

	national and national level
	5.3.3 REDD+ safeguard information system put in place and utilized

Principle 6: The costs incurred and benefits generated by the REDD+ initiative 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, cost and benefit sharing must be based on appropriate and carefully designed payment systems. These need to take into account not only the country's REDD+ strategy but also the institutional, legal, and financial management realities. The process of designing REDD+ cost and benefit sharing mechanisms should involve all relevant governmental, private sector, civil society, and community actors to achieve legitimacy and achieve an equitable distribution. The key stakeholders particularly the communities should participate in defining the decision-making process and distribution mechanism for equitable cost and benefit sharing.

Principle 6: The costs incurred and benefits generated by the REDD+ initiative are shared in a timely, transparent and equitable manner among all relevant stakeholders.	
Criteria	Indicators
6.1 There is transparent and participatory assessment of potential and actual benefits, costs and risks of the REDD+ initiatives for key stakeholder groups at all levels with special attention to women and other marginalized and vulnerable groups.	<p>6.1.1 Key stakeholders including forest dependent communities with special attention to women and other marginalized and vulnerable groups participate in a transparent and participatory manner in assessing costs, benefits and risks of REDD+ initiatives</p> <p>6.1.2 Results of the assessment are shared in a language and format that enable them make informed decision of whether to participate or not in the REDD+ initiatives</p>
6.2 Transparent, participatory, effective and efficient cost and 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 cost and benefit sharing mechanisms established and operational</p> <p>6.2.2 Key stakeholders especially women and marginalized and vulnerable groups participate effectively and fully in determining the decision making processes and mechanisms for equitable distribution of benefit generated by REDD+ initiative</p> <p>6.2.3 Key stakeholders especially women and 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 financial management and benefit distribution are timely and cost-effective.</p> <p>6.2.5 Benefit distribution and decision-making mechanisms are independent, transparent and free from any discrimination and promote accountability.</p>

6.3 Benefits generated by REDD+ initiative are accessed in a timely, transparent and equitable manner by those who hold the rights to the use of land and/or forest resources.	<p>6.3.1 Forest dependent communities access benefits generated by REDD+ initiative in a timely, transparent and equitable manner</p> <p>6.3.2 Women, men, youth, children, elderly and the disabled access benefits generated by REDD+ initiative in a timely, 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 forest dependent communities especially women and the other marginalized and vulnerable groups</p> <p>6.4.2 Cost and benefit sharing guidelines developed in a simple Kiswahili language are disseminated to the communities where REDD+ initiatives are implemented in a format and language understood by the communities</p> <p>6.4.3 Cost and benefit sharing guidelines are gender sensitive</p> <p>6.4.4 Cost and benefit sharing guidelines contain provisions for handling complaints and or disputes that may arise</p>
6.5 The REDD+ initiatives provides mechanisms that ensure monitoring, evaluation and reporting of benefits sharing at all levels and involve relevant stakeholders	<p>6.5.1 Frameworks for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of benefit sharing mechanisms are developed in a participatory way and being used</p> <p>6.5.2 Key stakeholders including the forest dependent communities participate effectively in monitoring, evaluation and reporting of benefit sharing processes.</p>

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

This Principle makes firm mention on the need to make sure that the REDD+ initiatives protect natural forests from potential degradation and conversion to other competing land uses such as plantations. Therefore monitoring of the adverse impacts of the REDD+ actions on the natural forests is very crucial. Reducing degradation and conversion of natural forests to other land uses should be made a priority in implementation of the REDD+ initiative.

Principle 7: REDD+ initiative maintains, promotes and enhances sustainable conservation of the country's natural forests for their biodiversity and all ecosystem services (co-benefits) while meeting the needs of forest dependent communities.	
Criteria	Indicators
7.1 The REDD+ initiatives analyze the possible impacts on biodiversity and all ecosystem services when considering options for REDD+ actions	<p>7.1.1 The national MRV system incorporate participatory 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, analyzed and disseminated in a transparent and participatory way using state of</p>

	<p>the art 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+ initiative in place and implemented</p>
7.2 REDD+ initiatives maintain and enhance sustainable conservation of biodiversity and all 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+ initiatives</p> <p>7.2.2 Species that are rare, endemic or threatened with extinction are identified, protected, restored and monitored.</p> <p>7.2.3 REDD+ activities are designed in a participatory manner to maintain and enhance biodiversity and all ecosystem services while considering the sustainable use of forest resources by forest dependent communities</p> <p>7.2.4 Monitoring and evaluation plan for the impacts/outcomes of REDD+ activities on biodiversity and ecosystem services is developed and implemented</p> <p>7.2.5 Biodiversity and ecosystem services information dissemination plan developed and implemented to improve biodiversity conservation and management</p> <p>7.2.6 Biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation and management guidelines developed and incorporated into forest management plans in REDD+ sites</p>
7.3 The REDD+ initiatives protect 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 to other land uses identified, prioritized, implemented and maintained.</p> <p>7.3.2 Monitoring and evaluation of impacts of REDD+ actions on natural forests are done in a transparent and participatory way.</p> <p>7.3.3 REDD+ activities are designed to maintain and enhance sustainable conservation and protection of natural forests.</p>
7.4 The REDD+ initiatives ensure restoration of degraded areas using available indigenous or alternative compatible species.	<p>7.4.1 Degraded areas are restored by using indigenous or alternative compatible tree species.</p> <p>7.4.2 Mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the use of indigenous or alternative compatible tree species in the restoration of degraded areas are in place, utilized and maintained</p>

Principle 8: REDD+ initiatives recognize, respect and utilize existing complaint and dispute resolution mechanisms at both local, sub national 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 mechanisms capable of addressing impacts to rights, livelihoods, and ecosystems. Complaints are valuable sources of information that allow decision-makers to improve present functioning of REDD+ initiatives and ensure that those affected by the actual initiative can interact with and will not be negatively affected. The complaint/dispute resolution mechanisms would not only help improve the effectiveness of specific activities but would also help to identify strengths and weaknesses in the REDD+ systems, ultimately securing long-term effectiveness. Complaint mechanisms that are accessible to affected people and communities can provide timely feedback from ground-level implementation, and significantly improve the chances of successful REDD+ outcomes.

Principle 8: REDD+ initiative recognize, respect and utilize existing complaint and dispute resolution mechanisms at both local, sub national and national levels for REDD+ related claims	
Criteria	Indicators
8.1 REDD+ initiatives identify and use existing mechanisms at local, sub-national and national levels for effective resolution of complaints and/or disputes relating to design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	<p>8.1.1 Existing Mechanisms at local, sub national and national levels are identified and used for effective resolution of grievances/disputes related to REDD+ initiatives</p> <p>8.1.2 The complaint and dispute resolution mechanisms are transparent, well known, 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, cost and benefit sharing, access to information and participation</p>
8.2 Complaint/dispute mechanism should put in place clear procedures to ensure fair conduct of the processes for hearing REDD+ related matters	<p>8.2.1 Clear procedures for fair conduct of complaints and dispute resolutions are put in place and respected</p> <p>8.2.2 The procedures for resolving complaints and disputes are transparent, impartial and safe</p>
8.3 The REDD+ initiatives ensure that the dispute settlement mechanisms are well known and 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 groups have access to the processes/grievance mechanisms</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 settings preferred by the aggrieved parties</p>
8.4 The complaint and dispute resolution mechanisms should have a well-known procedures with time frames for handling and documenting different complaints and/or disputes	<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>

<p>8.5 The REDD+ initiatives 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 processes on fair and equitable manner.</p>	<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 accessible and affordable.</p>
<p>8.6 The REDD+ initiatives recognize and respect existing land dispute settlement machineries to deal with complaints and/or disputes relating to rights to land and tenure</p>	<p>8.6.1 Existing land dispute settlement machineries are identified and utilized to handle disputes over rights to land and tenure.</p> <p>8.6.2 land dispute settlement machineries are transparent and gender sensitive</p>

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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 (<http://www.usip.org/guiding-principles-stabilization-and-reconstruction-the-web-version/7-rule-law/access-justice>)

Accountability the quality or state of being accountable; especially: an obligation or willingness to accept responsibility or to account for one's actions (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/accountable>)

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. (UNREDD SEPC)

Biodiversity is the variety within and between all species of plants, animals and micro-organisms and the ecosystems within which they live and interact (http://www.wwf.org.au/our_work/saving_the_natural_world/what_is_biodiversity/)

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. (REDD+ SES)

Conversion of natural forest refers to the replacement of an existing land cover type by another land cover type, including through deforestation or through change to planted forest (UNREDD SEPC)

Criteria define the conditions that must be met in order to deliver the principles (REDD+ SES)

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 means Rights which are acquired by custom. They differ from prescriptive rights in this, that the former are local usages, belonging to all the inhabitants of a particular place or district-the latter are rights of individuals, independent of the place of their residence. (<http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Customary+rights>)

Deforestation The conversion of forest to another land-use, or the long-term reduction of the tree canopy cover below the minimum 10% threshold (National REDD+ Strategy, 2013).

Degradation Changes within the forest, whether natural or human-induced, that negatively affect the structure or function of the stand or site, and thereby lower the capacity of the resulting degraded forest to supply products and/or services. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has not concluded on a specific definition, though in their working definition degradation refers to "direct, human-induced, long-term loss (persisting for X years or more) of at least Y% of forest carbon stocks [and forest values] since time T and not qualifying as deforestation". (National REDD+ Strategy, 2013)

Ecosystem includes all of the living things (plants, animals and organisms) in a given area, interacting with each other, and also with their non-living environments (weather, earth, sun, soil, climate, atmosphere). (<http://eschooltoday.com/ecosystems/what-is-an-ecosystem.html>)

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)

Forest means an area of land with at least 0.05 hectares, with a minimum tree crown cover of 10% or with existing tree species planted or natural having the potential of attaining more than 10% crown cover, and with trees which have the potential or have reached a minimum height of 2.0 meters at maturity in situ (MNRT, 2011)

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 who;
 - a) Self identify themselves as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
 - b) Have collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
 - c) Have customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society or culture; and
 - d) Have an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or the region.
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 (UNREDD 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. (REDD+ SES)

Gender refers to the socially-constructed roles of and relationships between men and women. Gender concerns men and women, including conceptions of both femininity and masculinity. Gender does not mean focusing solely on women or females, but rather on the inequalities between males and females, and should not be confused with feminism or women's studies.
<http://www.sportanddev.org>

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. (WEDO)

Good governance is characterized by accountability, effectiveness, efficiency, fairness/equity, participation, rule of law and transparency (REDD+ SES)

Indicators define quantitative or qualitative information needed to show progress achieving a criterion. (REDD+ SES)

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. (UNREDD SEPC)

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 positively or negatively by REDD+ activities. These groups include relevant government agencies, formal and informal forest users, private sector entities, and civil society and forest dependent communities

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

Local Knowledge is the knowledge that people in a given community have developed over time, and continue to develop. It is:

- Based on experience
- Often tested over centuries of use
- Adapted to the local culture and environment
- Embedded in community practices, institutions, relationships and rituals
- Held by individuals or communities
- Dynamic and changing

Local knowledge is not confined to tribal groups or to the original inhabitants of an area. It is not even confined to rural people. Rather, all communities possess local knowledge - rural and urban, settled and nomadic, original inhabitants and migrants. There are other terms, such as *traditional knowledge* or *indigenous knowledge*, which are closely related, partly overlapping, or even synonymous with local knowledge. The term *local knowledge* seems least biased in terms of its contents or origin. As it embraces a larger body of knowledge systems, it includes those classified as *traditional* and *indigenous* (www.fao.org).

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 (REDD+ SES)

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 and geographic location. (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. (REDD+ SES)

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)

Resources include ecosystem services provided by these resources.

Respect is taken to include not undermining or prejudicing rights. (REDD+ SES)

Safeguards can be broadly understood as policies and measures that aim to address both direct and indirect impacts on communities and ecosystems, by identifying, analyzing, and ultimately working to manage risks and opportunities (Murphy, 2011).

Stakeholders are those who can potentially affect or be affected by the REDD+ 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. (REDD+ SES)

Transparency 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 (REDD+ SES)

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. (REDD+ SES). This group includes women, youth, elders, the disabled, albinos, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with leprosy and the poor.

Annex 2: Relationship between the Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards Standards 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+ initiative contributes to good governance and sustainable management of natural forest resources.
(b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislations and sovereignty;	<p>Principle 1: The REDD+ initiative contributes to good governance and sustainable management of natural forest resources.</p> <p>Principle 4: Key stakeholders participate fully and effectively in designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating REDD+ initiatives and MRV process</p> <p>Principle 8: REDD+ initiative recognize, respect and utilize existing complaint and dispute resolution mechanisms at both local, sub national and national levels for REDD+ related claims</p>
(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;	<p>Principle 2: The REDD+ initiatives recognize, guarantee and respect forest dependent communities and marginalized groups' rights to land and natural forest resources</p> <p>Principle 4: Key stakeholders participate fully and effectively in designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating REDD+ initiatives and MRV process</p> <p>Principle 5: All key stakeholders particularly the forest dependent communities and marginalized groups have timely access to appropriate and accurate information about REDD+ initiative including MRV data to enable them make informed decisions</p> <p>Principle 8: REDD+ initiative recognize, respect and utilize existing complaint and dispute resolution mechanisms at both local, sub national and national levels for REDD+ related claims</p>
(d) 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+ initiatives recognize, guarantee and respect forest dependent communities and marginalized groups' rights to land and natural forest resources

	Principle 4: Key stakeholders participate fully and effectively in designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating REDD+ initiatives and MRV process
(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;	<p>Principle 7: REDD+ initiative maintains, promotes and enhances sustainable conservation of the country's natural forests for their biodiversity and all ecosystem services (co-benefits) while meeting the needs of forest dependent communities.</p> <p>Principle 3: The REDD+ initiatives improve livelihoods and well-being of forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups</p>
(f) Actions to address the risks of reversals	<p>Principle 7: REDD+ initiative maintains, promotes and enhances sustainable conservation of the country's natural forests for their biodiversity and all ecosystem services (co-benefits) while meeting the needs of forest dependent communities.</p> <p>Principle 3: The REDD+ initiatives improve livelihoods and well-being of forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups</p>
(g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.	Principle 7: REDD+ initiative maintains, promotes and enhances sustainable conservation of the country's natural forests for their biodiversity and all 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. Mainland Tanzania: Relevance of the proposed REDD safeguards and policy and legal framework

Tanzania safeguard	Policy and legal framework in Mainland Tanzania
<p>Principle 1: The REDD+ initiative contributes to good governance and sustainable management of natural forest resources.</p>	<p>Environmental Management Act, 2004 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</p>

	<p>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 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 Land Act, 1999 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>
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<p>Principle 2: The REDD+ initiatives recognize, guarantee and respect forest dependent communities and marginalized groups' rights to land and natural forest resources</p>	<p>National Environmental Policy (NEP), 1997 Paragraph 19: Resource channeling shall be targeted to address poverty-related environmental problems.</p> <p>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>Paragraph 46: eradication of rural poverty through the promotion of production systems, technologies and practices that are environmental sound</p> <p>Environmental Management Act, 2004 Section (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>The Forest Act, 2002 Section 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, 1995 Paragraph 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>Paragraph 6.10.1 (ii) Land use planning will be done in a participatory manner to involve beneficiaries. Planning will be preceded by studies to determine existing land tenure, land use patterns and land capability</p> <p>Land Use Act, 2007 Section 47 (1) 47(1) Any landholder or occupier of land shall take all steps necessary to ensure voluntary compliance with the aspects of an approved plan that are relevant to activities carried out on the land he holds or occupies.</p> <p>Environmental Management Act, 2004 Section 179 Where, the United Republic is a party to an international or regional agreement concerning the</p>
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	<p>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, 1998 Paragraph 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 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. (2) In addition to any functions conferred upon it by or under this Act or any other written law, a village council shall-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) do all such acts and things as are necessary or expedient for the economic and social development of the village; b) initiate and undertake any task, venture or enterprise designed to ensure the welfare and well being of the residents of the village; c) 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; d) encourage the residents of the village in undertaking and participating in communal enterprises; e) to participate, by way of partnership or any other way, in economic enterprises with other village councils.
<p>Principle 3: The REDD+ initiatives improve livelihoods and well-being of forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups</p>	<p>National Environmental Policy, 1997 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>Policy Statement 44: Empowerment of women is critical factor in the eradication of poverty and effective participation of women in environmental activities.</p> <p>Environmental Management Act, 2004 Section 67 (1)(j)) Guidelines on methods for respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities;</p>

	<p>Land Policy, 1995 Paragraph 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, 1999a Part V, Section 19(l) recognizes rights holders' rights to occupy land.....</p> <p>Village Land Act, 1999b Section 33 (1) (d) The need to ensure that the special needs of women for land within the village is and will continue to be adequately met;</p>
<p>Principle 4: Key stakeholders participate fully and effectively in designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating REDD+ initiatives and MRV process</p>	<p>National Environmental Policy, 1997 Policy Statement 35: Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all citizens at the relevant level</p> <p>Environmental Management Act, 2004 Section 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>Section 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 Environmental Policy, 1997 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>Policy Statement 39: Local communities will be encouraged to participate in forestry activities.</p> <p>Forest Act, 2002 Section 3(b) The objectives of this Act are - (b) 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 this Act, to use and manage forest resources;</p> <p>Land Policy, 1995 Paragraph 7.2.1 (ii) Community involvement in</p>

	resource management, land use planning and conflict resolution will be necessary
Principle 5: All key stakeholders particularly the forest dependent communities and marginalized groups have timely access to appropriate and accurate information about REDD+ initiative including MRV data to enable them make informed decisions	<p>Environmental Management Act, 2004 Section 7(1) 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>Section 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 costs incurred and benefits generated by the REDD+ initiative are shared in a timely, transparent and equitable manner among all relevant stakeholders.	<p>National Forest Policy, 1998 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>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>Environmental Management Act, 2004 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: REDD+ initiative maintains, promotes and enhances sustainable conservation of the country's natural forests for their biodiversity and all ecosystem services (co-benefits) while meeting the needs of forest dependent communities.	<p>National Environmental Policy, 1997 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>Environmental Management Act, 2004 Section 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>National Forest Policy, 1998 Policy Statement 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>Forest Act, 2002 The objectives of this Act are - (c) to ensure ecosystem</p>

	<p>stability through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility;</p> <p>Land Policy, 1995 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>Paragraph 2.8: Protect land resources from degradation for sustainable development.</p>
Principle 8: REDD+ initiative recognize, respect and utilize existing complaint and dispute resolution mechanisms at both local, sub national and national levels for REDD+ related claims	<p>Land Policy, 1995 Paragraph 4.2.26: there is a need to have well-established land dispute settlement machinery. Therefore existing quasi-judicial bodies should be strengthened to deal with such disputes.</p> <p>Policy Statement 4.1.1 (1) (c) The rights and interests of citizens in land shall not be taken without due process of law Paragraph 4.2.26 There should be established a land conflicts settlement machinery</p> <p>Paragraph 7.2.1 (ii) Community involvement in resource management, land use planning and conflict resolution will be necessary</p> <p>Land Act, 1999 Section 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 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. (2) The Court include: 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> <p>Ward Tribunal Act, 1985 Section 8(1) The primary function of the 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> <p>Local Government (District Authorities) Act. 1982</p>

	<p>Section 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.</p> <p>Section 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>
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B. Tanzania Zanzibar: Relevance of the proposed REDD safeguards and policy and legal framework

Tanzania safeguard	Tanzania Zanzibar: Policy and legal framework
Principle 1: The REDD+ initiative contributes to good governance and sustainable management of natural forest resources.	<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> <p>(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:</p> <p>(g) planning of renewable natural resource management shall be participatory and integrated:</p> <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> <p>Zanzibar Environmental Policy, 2013</p> <p>Policy Statement 1: Strengthen the Environmental Governance and Inter-Sectoral coordination for an effective environmental enforcement and compliance in the country</p>

<p>Principle 2: The REDD+ initiatives recognize, guarantee and respect forest dependent communities and marginalized groups' rights to land and natural forest resources</p>	<p>Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act, 1996 (Zanzibar) Section 8. All nonrenewable natural resources shall be used and managed in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, (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> <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> <p>Zanzibar Environment Policy, 2013 Policy Statement 10: Support the Establishment of the National Land Use Planning Master Plan and Improve coordinated approach between major Sectoral Stakeholders in achieving and Environmental Oriented Urban and Rural Planning Information System</p>
<p>Principle 3: The REDD+ initiatives improve livelihoods and well-being of forest dependent communities especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups</p>	<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 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>
<p>Principle 4: Key stakeholders participate fully and effectively in designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating REDD+ initiatives and MRV process</p>	<p>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 key stakeholders particularly the forest dependent communities and marginalized groups have timely access to appropriate and accurate information about REDD+ initiative including MRV data to enable them make informed decisions	<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 costs incurred and benefits generated by the REDD+ initiative are shared in a timely, transparent and equitable manner among all relevant stakeholders.	<p>Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act, 1996 Section 35. (1)..... any community may make its own environmental 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;</p> <p>Zanzibar Environment Policy, 2013 Policy Statement 5: Resolve to Protect Coastal Zone Forest Ecosystems and Wildlife through Conservation, Protection, Regulation, and Partnership with Civil Societies, and Payment Schemes to Communities for Environmental Services (PES)</p>
Principle 7: REDD+ initiative maintains, promotes and enhances sustainable conservation of the country's natural forests for their biodiversity and all ecosystem services (co-benefits) while meeting the needs of forest dependent communities.	<p>Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act, 1996 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+ initiative recognize, respect and utilize existing complaint and dispute resolution mechanisms at both local, sub national and national levels for REDD+ related claims	<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.</p>

	<p>Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act, 1996</p> <p>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>
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Annex 4: Ten-step guide for development of Tanzania REDD+ Safeguards Standards

This guide is proposing 10 steps for establishing and developing and using the REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards Standards 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+ initiatives 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, 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 Standards in Tanzania.

The responsibilities of the facilitation team could include:

- a) 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.
- b) To organize consultations with key stakeholders and public comment periods.

- c) Circulate drafts of the REDD+ Safeguard Standards (principles, criteria and indicators) and responses to comments received during stakeholder consultations, for review, discussion and approval by the REDD+ Standards Committee.
- d) To organize the implementation of the assessment process, including collecting and analyzing information on social and environmental performance of the REDD+ initiative, and preparing drafts of a report of performance against the standards for review by stakeholders and approval by the Standards Committee.
- e) 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 standards in the country including review and approval of REDD+ Safeguard Standards (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+ initiative, and those with expert knowledge related to standards. The categories of key stakeholder groups relevant to the REDD+ initiative 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 standards in the country. The responsibilities of the committee should include:

- 3.2.1 Oversee the development and application of the REDD+ Safeguards Standards 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 Standards.
- 3.2.3 Review and approve draft version of the REDD+ Safeguards Standards (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+ initiative 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+ initiative 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 Standards 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 Standards 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 Standards (Principles, Criteria and Indicators) by the consultant together with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Objective

To make the National REDD+ safeguards standards 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 standards (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 standards /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 standards/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 Standards/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 standards /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 standards/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 standards/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 Standards 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 Standards)
- 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+ initiative against the country's PCI/safeguards standards

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 Standards 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+ initiative, 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+ initiative for each of the indicators in the REDD+ Safeguard Standards.

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+ initiative 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+ initiative should be against the principles, criteria and indicators of the REDD+ Safeguards standards 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.