

REDD+ in Southern Tanzania:

The winners and losers of community-based
forest-carbon conservation

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Research project

- Research in two villages of an official REDD+ pilot project in South-eastern Tanzania
- Efforts to reduce deforestation
 - Slash-and-burn shifting cultivation
- REDD+ trial payments: 5\$ per tonne of carbon
- CBFM: village land use plans, forest management plans and bylaws
- Conservation Agriculture: address drivers of deforestation

Winners in the village

- Village as owner and manager of forest
 - Decentralisation of political & economic powers

- Development benefits
 - Members of agricultural groups (knowledge, inputs, travel)
 - Village council and committees (allowances, status, knowledge)

- REDD+ payments
 - All registered villagers obtain equal pay (15£/8£ and 2£)
 - Community development projects
 - Villagers with low opportunity costs benefited particularly:
villagers who never or rarely farmed in the forest (78%, n=38)
 - Poorer households: payments significant income source (56% of total income)
 - Contributed to food security
 - Decreased necessity for wage labour
 - More time on private farms

Losers in the village

- Restrictions of forest use and access
 - No farming inside the forest (survey: around 32%, n=38, farmed)
 - No harvesting of timber for sale
 - No fire, hunting, clearing of land, etc (owners of permanent farms)
 - No access for outsiders (invalidating customary access)

- Problem of increased wildlife
 - Crop damage on farms

- Landless people could pay more for land

Thank you!

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