

## **Potential Incentives for Private Sector and Civil Society to Invest in REDD+ activities in Tanzania for Disaster Risk Reduction.**

Management of disasters requires multi-approach techniques depending on the causative of a particular hazard. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) is a causative of global temperature rise; this has resulted to number of disasters such as flooding, sea level rise, heat waves, famine etc. Disasters due to emitted GHG can be managed by reducing production level of the greenhouse gases; globally, nations have agreed on different mechanism of reducing emissions so as to make the earth planet free from climatic change disasters.

REDD+ projects is among the international strategies to reduce the emission level, the idea of REDD+ was introduced in Tanzania as pilot projects to nine different areas, the project was funded by Norway Government for four years. Since the strategy has proved to be helpful in reduction of emission, Tanzania Agriculture Policy of 2013 has mention REDD+ as major strategy towards emission reduction. After the phasing out of the REDD+ project funding, it was realized that the demand of this kind of project in Tanzania and worldwide is high due to the fact that emissions are increasing every day because of the increase of several economic activities. For the REDD+ activity to undertake, there should be a Carbon Market (A buyer and Seller of carbon); currently there is a funding shortage to support the carbon offsets business as results seller are not assured with the sustainability of the business.

Local Private Sector and Civil Society have the potential for funding the implementation of REDD+ projects activities if and only if, they will be fully involved in the REDD+ activities. Like any other business, before involving the private sector, the analysis of the working platform has to be well analyzed so as to allow smooth operation of the private sector which will be working with the local community.

The study in Kilosa District has revealed a number of information regarding incentives for PS & CS to invest in REDD+ activity for DRR.

It was revealed that, REDD+ projects were first introduced in fifteen villages of which twelve agreed to carry on with the project while the other three refused because of political reasons. In all villages, inceptions of the projects were through village meetings, the villagers were empowered to agree or disagree with the projects. Generally, the acceptance levels on the villages are very high, the only challenge is, there is no assurance of the buyer regardless the readiness of the villagers to be involved in management of carbon pools.

Village people are not the main polluter of environment; it was observed that people in villages rely on trunks of trees for fuel while charcoal is sold in urban areas. Majority of residents are farmers using local methods of cultivation. The land in these villages is very fertile, which allow them to cultivate without the use of fertilizer. Traditional alcohol bar is among of the major economic activity after agriculture; women are largely involved on selling local alcohol while men are the main buyers.

It was revealed that, Kilosa villages has received about TZS 281,432,960/= as for carbon offsets. This amount of money was used differently depending on the decision of the village meeting, some villages distributed all the money to the villagers while others used it for different development activities. Several issues ere raised on the received funds, some of the community members were not happy with that they received, others die not trust the village council and in some villages councilors disagreed with decision of the village meetings.

From this study, it has been seen that, PS&CS can play various roles in sustainability of REDD+ activities; i.e. they can be in the position of selling technologies for managing forest, they can be in the position of buying carbon offsets from local seller and look for the world-wide potential buyers. Agriculture sector has provided a wide chance for PS&CS to invest; these villages have large land

which is fertile plus water bodies which flow throughout the year, yes there are challenges of lack of roads but still they can take this as opportunity construction infrastructure.

The PS&CS should be involved in village meetings so that they can advise/discuss together what to do with the funds generated from carbon offsets, this technique will help private sector to create projects which will multiply the incomes by generating other economic activity. For the REDD+ to be taken into action with the PS&CS, there is a need for involvement of political leaders in every stage, this will help the formulation of policies and laws which will favour smooth working platform.

It is strongly recommended the involvement of the key stakeholders who are PS&CS, local leaders and the community from the beginning so that everyone understands the responsibility towards sustainable REDD+ activity for climate change hazards reduction.

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