Economic analysis of redd +'s climate change mitigation scheme in Tanzania: the case of Kilwa, Kilosa and Uvinza district

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The main objective of this study is to assess the economic implications of implementing Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) scheme in Tanzania. Climate change hinders sustainable development and to curb it, global and national initiatives have been put in place. The current debate is on REDD+. Studies have shown that Tanzania's rate of deforestation is quite high and there is a need for intervention through an incentive scheme hence call for REDD. However, the problem is conflicting interest of forest conservation and rural households' livelihood. The study uses primary data from Kilwa, Kilosa and Uvinza districts to understand the value the community attaches to the forest resources. The contingent valuation and market price methods were utilised. The result shows that annual mean forest and agricultural income in the study sites were respectively Tshs. 294, 439 and Tshs. 890,633 per household. Forest and farm incomes are determined by farm size, household size, distance to the forest, age, gender, environmental membership, credit access and off-farm income, farm size, square of household size, distance to the market, farm experience, gender, education, marital status respectively. The mean annual willingness to accept compensation (WTA) for restricted forest access per household is Tshs. 462,599. The determinants of WTA are age, distance to forest, distance to market, household income, farm income, environmental membership, household size and education. The main implication from the findings is the need for enhancing trade-off between the conservation and livelihood of the forest-dependent communities.