

REDD Readiness Progress Fact Sheet

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

March, 2012

1. R-PP Preparation and FCPF Readiness grant

- R-PP assessed by FCPF PC at PC6.
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Grant: Tanzania is not seeking REDD+ grant from WB-FCPF but preparation of R-PP including piloting projects as well the national REDD+ preparation strategy and general Assessment of REDD+ status in Tanzania are facilitated by the grant from the Royal Norwegian Government through the Norwegian Embassy in Dar-es-Salaam. Thus, participation of Tanzania in FCPF Participants' Committee Meetings is meant to enable Tanzania to learn and share experiences through best practices from other countries working on REDD+ issues;
- About \$17 million from the Royal Government of Norway are earmarked for use in Tanzania (Grant) and disbursed to civil society organizations to undertake pilot projects of up to five years;
- A meeting of stakeholders was organized (21-22 February, 2011) and attended by more than 50 participants formed a Taskforce that finalized the R-PP as per the PC6 Comments. Revised RPP was submitted to the FCPF in accordance with the PC 6 resolution and was adopted accordingly.

2. National REDD+ Readiness Management Arrangements

- In Tanzania the apex body as far as REDD+ is concerned is the National Climate Change Steering committee. Also in place is the National Climate Change Technical Group. A National REDD+ Taskforce is guiding the REDD+ Strategy formulation process and facilitated by the Institute of Resources Assessment (IRA) of the University of Dar-es-Salaam, which provides secretarial and logistical services as required by the Taskforce;
- The Royal Norwegian Embassy (RNE) and IRA signed a second phase facilitation agreement in April 2012. This Enables IRA to provide needed financial services to the National REDD+ Strategy Development Task Force;
- The National REDD + Taskforce was formed in January 2009. However, it has been reformed & broadened from seven to twelve members by including representatives from key sector Ministry such as Agriculture, Energy, Livestock, Water, Lands and NGOs. Furthermore, the five Working Groups namely (i) Legal & Governance; (ii) Monitoring, Reporting and verification (MRV); (iii) Financial Mechanisms; (iv) Energy Drivers; and (v) Agriculture Drivers are providing needed technical guidance and/or advise to the Taskforces as considered appropriate. Each working group comprises about six members drawn from key and relevant sectors depending on the issues to be addressed. The ToRs that were formulated and adopted at the Stakeholders meeting held at the Kibaha Conference Center (KCC) from 21-22 February 2011 guide the Working groups. The Taskforce and associated Working Groups should provide necessary advisory to the National Climate Change Technical Committee and the National Climate Change Steering Committee regarding REDD+ matters in Tanzania.
- The National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCMC) together with the national Carbon Accounting/Assessment System (NCAS) will be established to coordinate REDD+ matters and pave the way for the implementation of R-PP and REDD+ Strategy activities in Tanzania.
- The REDD+ Task Forces will continue to provide expertise and oversight on specific REDD+ strategy options and guide finalization of the national REDD+ strategy accordingly.

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3. Stakeholder Consultations and Communication

- Consultations at national level with civil society began in 2009 as part of consultations on the National REDD+ development Strategy;
- Through the Government of Norway support a REDD+ National Strategy formulation framework was developed and is being used. Therefore, the Stakeholder Consultations and Participation Plan was designed to allow the formulation phase (January 2010- end June 2011) will continue to be implemented countrywide during the REDD+ readiness phase (July 2011 to December 2012);
- Countrywide stakeholders' consultations have been continued and conducted in order to raise more awareness about REDD+ and sharing the draft strategy for more comments. These consultations were as follows:
 - (i) Eastern Zone covering Morogoro and Dar-es-Salaam Regions;
 - (ii) Southern Highlands zone covering Iringa, Mbeya, & Ruvuma Regions;
 - (iii) Northern Zone covering Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Tanga Regions;
 - (iv) Lake Zone covering Mwanza, Mara and Kagera Regions;
 - (v) Western Zone covering Kigoma, Tabora & Rukwa Regions;
 - (vi) Southern Zone covering Lindi & Mtwara Regions; and
 - (vii) Zanzibar Zone covering Unguja & Pemba Islands.
- In each zone about 50 participants took part in the discussions representing NGOs, CSOs, Local community; District Agricultural and Livestock development officers, Foresters at District and regional levels, Land officers, Natural Resources officers, catchment managers, TANAPA officers, CSO representatives, National REDD Task Force and Secretariat
- The first draft National REDD+ strategy was produced in December 2010 and floated to the public for comments. The second draft was produced (November 2011) based on the comments received from the public and key stakeholders including Developing Partners' Group; CSOs; REDD+ pilot projects; and representatives of Local Communities. The second draft now is being circulated for further comments and once comments are received a special forum of stakeholders will be organized and conducted accordingly with the view to present the strategy for validation as part of the process;
- A higher-level consultation involving some Members of the Parliament (MPs) for the Standing Committees on Lands, Environment & Natural Resources and the Finance & Planning was organized and conducted in Bagamoyo on 27-28 January 2012. More than 70 MPs attended and made useful contributions. These consultative meetings were meant to achieving two main objectives;
 - (i) To raise awareness on climate change issues to members of the Parliamentary Standing Committees; and
 - (ii) To engage members of the Parliamentary Standing Committees in the process of developing and consolidating the National REDD+ Strategy. A similar consultation will be conducted to the members of the Zanzibar House of Representative mid April 2012.
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- Tanzania has developed its own REDD+ website and the REDD+ web pages found on this website. Communication materials (brochures) were prepared before the consultations and are being

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supplied to stakeholders for their use.

- A plan to follow up on consultations during Readiness Preparation phase has been developed and the need for Tanzania to develop a communication strategy on REDD cannot be overemphasized;
- Based on the need for a broad based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania, the following were accomplished between March 2011 and March 2012:
 - (i) A consultant has been engaged to work, in collaboration with Tanzania Forest Service/FBD, to produce:
 - (a) REDD+ Communication Strategy;
 - (b) Design and finalizing awareness raising materials (Policy briefs), for Member of Parliaments (MPs), for REDD+ radio programmes, Drama, Sports & Audiovisual with the view to sensitize the public about the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
 - (c) Prepared and delivered a one-week Training of Trainer (ToT) workshop, which was attended by about 100 staff from the central Government key sectors. Also we trained about 30 participants from the media (Journalists) and specialized institutions on providing extension and advocacy to the public about REDD+ related issues.

4. REDD Strategy Preparation

- The Studies (9 pilot projects) on the Forest Sector and its resources including other land-base sectors such as agriculture, water and energy resources are being conducted mainly by the NGOs. This move will provide relevant background information particularly on reference scenarios.
- Thematic studies for filling in information gaps have been identified (deforestation rate, contribution of forest sector in the national economy including socio-economic data as well as alternative livelihood activities and the carbon stocks). The National Forest Resources monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA) is being implemented in collaboration with FAO using support from the Government of Finland. This important forest resources inventory will be completed in June 2012.
- Other contributing efforts in the national strategy development efforts include REDD+ activities implemented in Tanzania with support through the UN-REDD+ programme especially on elements of capacity building and enhancement of MRV values. Furthermore, the Academic institutions (Sokoine University of Agriculture-SUA; University of Dar-es-Salaam-UDSM; Ardhi University (ARU) in collaboration with the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) are conducting research and capacity building through the Climate Change Initiative Adaptation and Mitigation (CCIAM) with support from the Government of Norway for the period of five years starting March 2010. This initiative is envisaged to produce substantial amount of data regarding REDD+ and climate change as a whole as well as improved REDD+ skills through training of Tanzanians (50 at MSC and 16 at PHD levels). Various Academic institutions in Norway are involved under the coordination of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (UMB). The main focus of the programme, which was launched on 30th November 2009, is to promote better management of natural resources and the environment through appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies including REDD+ mechanisms;
- The programme financed a work on Estimating Cost elements of REDD+ in Tanzania, (opportunity, transaction, implementation and institution costs). Final stakeholders workshop attended by key stakeholders was on 13th March 2012 through which the participants (about 50) made useful

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contributions and the final report is scheduled first week of April 2012;

- The programme review of UN-REDD was commissioned to two consultants (International and National). Debriefing of the preliminary findings were presented on 8/03/2012. The reflection was unsatisfactory with positive achievement. Several options have been proposed including a one-year extension of the programme followed by design of a new programme. Final Report will be released in April 2012.

5. Implementation Framework

- The national REDD+ strategy once approved will be the main framework for implementing REDD+ activities in Tanzania. However, R-PP will enhance national efforts to meet REDD+ objectives including mechanisms for tracking performance and information systems for bringing transparency during the R-PP. Any conflicts or unforeseen grievances arising during the implementation will be handled through consultative processes and by involving the local leadership.
- Some plans are underway to develop an action plan for the implementation of national REDD+ strategy. The National REDD+ Technical working group will start developing draft action plan from 26 March 2012. The draft action plans once in place will also be shared to the wider stakeholders in the upcoming zonal consultations' meetings.

6. SESA

- In Tanzania adaption of SESA is one of the options cited in the draft R-PP however, the stakeholders meeting held at the Kibaha Conference Center (KCC): 21-22 February 2011 resolved that apart from SESA other environmental assessment options such as the Social and Environmental Standards (SES) championed by CARE International and CCBA (Climate Change and Biodiversity Alliance) as well as the UN-REDD Social and Environmental Guidelines should be considered and were possible choose the most suitable option(s) for Tanzania. It was therefore, decided that an expert group be formed and this should evaluate accordingly existing options to choose among others including SESA. The assessment of social and environmental considerations is considered critical as far as implementation of activities and would be integrated with REDD+ readiness. The Expert Group would lead SESA process to useful outcomes.
- The social and environmental issues were taken into consideration during the initial stages of national strategy development. For instance, a national stakeholders' consultation was organized to discuss social & environmental standards under the initiatives of the CARE International and the Climate Change and Biodiversity Alliance. The discussion dwelled on the understanding of what are the social & environmental safeguards in view of REDD+ mechanisms. We are still working on same issues in light of SESA and other approaches. The Technical Group on Legal and Governance under the REDD+ Strategy development process in Tanzania and the Readiness phase will discuss and analyze different options and recommend what could be adopted as safeguards mechanisms with regards to social and environmental concerns within the overall national REDD strategy.

Regarding governance framework and institutional capacities for REDD in Tanzania, the following have been done:

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- (i) Training course on REDD + were conducted in 2011 through which, about 100 staff from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and other key and relevant Ministries were trained;
- (ii) Training manual for the MNRT has been developed, in order to easily replicate and expand training on REDD + matter;
- (iii) About 50 Foresters attended a training of trainers (ToT) course organized and conducted in Dodoma (19-22 March 2012: on REDD+ and Climate Change);
- (iv) A series of eight zonal workshops has been prepared, three of the workshops have been accomplished, aiming at creating awareness among government foresters at field level (Both Central and Local Governments);
- (v) A capacity needs assessment for REDD+ at all level in the government and local level have been commissioned

7. Development of a Reference Scenario

- Nine piloting projects (i) Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) working on community issues in the coast and Eastern Tanzania; (ii) Tanzania traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO in collaboration with Development Associates (DAS) and NAFRAC are working on traditional systems (Ngitili in the Lake zone; (iii) Mpingo Conservation Programmed in Kilwa District; (iv) Jane Goodall Institute working with Communities adjacent to Gombe National Park in Kigome Region; (v) African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) working on community issues (vi) Valuing the Arc through WWF for MRV complemented by UN-REDD supported REDD+ activities; (vii) Academia working on capacity building and research (viii) Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) working on MRV methodologies and benefits sharing in Rukwa Region and (ix) the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST) working on degraded forestland restoration (Pugu and Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserves). In addition work by NAFORMA will provide useful information on MRV, baseline data on forest resources including the deforestation and forest degradation rate(s), data for carbon stocks and socio-economic data.
- Discussions have already commenced among local stakeholders on data needs and availability to support development on a Reference scenario and the Monitoring system especially the formation of National carbon Monitoring center (NMC) and National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS).

National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA)

In the past Tanzania had not carried out systematic national forest inventories as required. This was due to inadequate technical and financial resources. Therefore, the starting point was to initiate a rigorous National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA) programme. NAFORMA will is:

- (i) Building the capacity on national forest inventories and remote sensing,
- (ii) Determining the current land use cover/forest extent,
- (iii) Determining the current forest growing stock,
- (iv) Identifying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and
- (v) Designing a forest monitoring system using permanent sample plots (PSPs).

Thus, through NAFORMA most of the essential inputs to the REL/RL will be establishment. The first phase of NAFORMA will be completed in December 2012 and construction of the REL/RL will therefore start as soon as the data becomes available.

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- **NAFORMA project is instrumental as far as development of Reference scenarios are concerned in Tanzania. Online with the methodological guidance for activities related to REDD+ approved by UNFCCC in Durban, Tanzania is undertaking her national forest resources inventory, estimating historical deforestation and forest degradation and/or forest resources growth rates. However, as suggested by the guidance, there is flexibility on whether to determine Reference Emissions Levels (RELs) or Reference Levels (RLs) to enable countries to progressively include more REDD+ elements as data becomes available. It is anticipated that NAFORMA will wind up fieldwork in June 2012 and data analysis will follow thereafter. However, it expected that most of the data for the establishment of national REL for Tanzania will be available towards the end of 2012. With the emerging information the national REL will be constructed based on activity data following IPCC approach 2 or 3 and tier 2 for emission factors.**

Estimation of the historical national deforestation

The FAO Forest Resources Assessment and Remote Sensing Survey (FRA-RSS) approach would be adopted. The FRA-RSS is a continuous process of assessing the global forest condition over a 5 to 10 years interval. This assessment is done by means of Remote Sensing Survey (RSS) sampling tiles all over the globe and produces data at continental level and not only at the national level. There are 79 RSS tiles that fall in the territory of Tanzania this is however too little to measure national forest cover changes with any degree of accuracy. With assistance from the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Union the FAO FRA-RSS tiles will be relocated over the 850 NAFORMA PSPs clusters. The forest cover change will be assessed at three periods of 1980-1990, 1990-2000, 2000-2010.

Estimation of forest degradation

The remote sensing community has proposed several ways to measure deforestation accurately and reasonably cheap. Measuring forest degradation (loss of biomass within a forest) remotely is much more problematic. An alternative way to measure changes on standing carbon is carrying out a ground inventory basing on PSPs. Tanzania like other developing countries has very little reliable data on forest stock changes. The absence of forest data is the outcome of the fact that continuous forest stock monitoring in PSPs is not adequately carried out. While NAFORMA provides future solution to this problem, existing PSPs from previous research with re-measurements within the present time can be utilized for the current uses. The UN-REDD Tanzania programme is supporting assessment of NAFORMA established PSPs in order to establish degradation/carbon sequestration rates in different vegetation types across the country.

Inventory. the following have been done or in the process of being implemented:

- (i) Increased the size of the inventory component to full size i.e. 16 field teams, two Quality Assurance (QA) teams and one management team (in total 19 vehicles and slightly more than 100 persons working in the field);
- (ii) Approximately 2100 field clusters in the Southern, Southern Highlands, Western, Lake and Central zones). The teams are current in Northern and Central Zone (field work approx. 90% complete by March 2012);
- (iii) Approximately 3000 Soil samples have been analyzed for soil carbon at SUA;

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Mapping: the following have been done or in the process of being implemented:

(i) Finished producing the field maps for the inventory crews

(ii) Established server based solution for mapping work and moved into common mapping unit refurbished through UN-REDD country programme;

(iii) Developed methodology and produced draft Land Use Land Cover (LULC) Map using the NAFORMA vegetation classes. Final LULC map expected by end May 2012;

Database: the following have been done or in the process of being implemented:

(i) Recruited 10 data-entry Clerks to conduct the data-entry and cleansing exercise;

(ii) Developed and tested the server based database application for data-entry, data cleansing and data analysis;

(iii) Entered data from approximately 2100 Clusters in the database while approx. 400 clusters had been done prior to Feb 2011. Thus, currently the database contains data from 2500 clusters (we expect to receive data from around 3100 clusters whereas approx. 300 clusters were found to be inaccessible by the field teams);

(iv) Recruiting National Consultants (Biometrics and Socioeconomics) hoping they can start work in March 2012 and the National Consultant on statistics expected to start June 2012 to assist in the data analysis of the cleansed information.

(v) Established document repository for entered cluster forms;

(vi) All data expected to be entered and cleansed by August 2012 however; analysis can start district-wise and has already started for 2 pilot districts (Rufiji and Liwale).

On Quality Assurance NAFORMA managed to:

(i) Conducted Quality Assurance (QA) throughout on the field measurements;

(ii) Host visit from the Finnish Forestry Research Institute on QA Soil Carbon measurements and currently on QA fieldwork (third week of March 2012) and office based component (fourth week March 2012).

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8. MRV

- **Discussions currently ongoing on how best to develop an effective MRV system including the best way to link efforts between actors especially NAFORMA, achievements through the UN-REDD supported efforts and other piloting projects. The MRV Working group that has been formed will coordinate efforts and ensure that there is harmonization between the actors. This is being done**

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within the framework of the national REDD+ strategy and R-PP initiatives based on the anticipated NCMC and the NCAS supported by the Royal Government of Norway and the Clinton Foundation respectively.

- National Workshop on MRV to be held in April 2011.

Increased capacity to capturing REDD elements within national monitoring and verification (MNV) system is necessary. To meet this important requirement the following have been accomplished:

- The UN-REDD Tanzania Programme is supporting MRV Technical Working Group of National REDD Task Force in particular with regards to establishing a National Carbon Monitoring Centre (MCMC). Hosted and attending various meetings;
- The UN-REDD Tanzania Programme is fostering Integration with NAFORMA, and attending NAFORMA Programme Technical Unit (PTU) meetings;
- A consultant has been recruited to establish the clearing house and collected REDD+ related information will be linked with the National Forestry and Beekeeping Data Base (NAFOBEDA);
- Two Staff attended the Regional Workshops in Kampala, Uganda on National Carbon Monitoring System. The objective was to develop of Sovereign national level carbon accounting system and exploring areas for potential collaboration to member states of EAC;
- The UN-REDD country programme supported 25 staff of MNRT and other Ministries staff who attended a course on MRV and GIS/Li DAR organized by Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), UN- REDD global programme, FAO Finland;
- The Concept Note on how to assess forest degradation has been developed. Assessment began on January 2012 by engaging two institutions, Sokoine University of Agriculture and Tanzania Forest Research Institute;
- Mapping activities are conducted by the Mapping Unit of TFS and jointly implemented with NAFORMA. Two products are expected;
 - i. A National Land Use Land cover map. A National carbon map will be produced;
 - ii. Historical Forest Area change;
- UN-REDD is supporting NAFORMA soil carbon data analysis being done at the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA);

The continuous assessment in the Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) linked up with the continuous FRA-RSS process will also ensure continuity of the MRV process in Tanzania. The NAFORMA established PSPs would be mainstreamed and managed by the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) accordingly. It is anticipated that TFS experts will undertake a continuous assessment including re-measuring the PSPs in year 3 after NAFORMA fieldwork has been completed in June 2012. The

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ground data will then be used with the national RSS system to detect forest changes and provide a robust and efficient monitoring process for the REDD implementation. This work is currently done under the support of the UNREDD Tanzania programme in collaboration with NAFORMA.

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9. Others

- Discussions with the Private Sector and other development partners i.e. Government of Denmark, Government of Finland, to solicit their support for implementation of specific components and activities within the RPP and subsequent National REDD+ Strategy continued;
- Tanzania in collaboration with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Secretariat, and with financial support from the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Dar-es-Salaam, organized and hosted the SADC REDD+ meeting. Some other countries outside SADC as well as some the international agencies and organizations also attended the meeting, which was conducted at the Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge in Arusha from 23-25 March 2010. Lessons learnt as a result of that meeting include but not limited to:
 - (i) The need to enhance collaboration and participation of civil society organizations and the Local communities;
 - (ii) The need to combine and integrate REDD+ development initiatives and other on-going national efforts such as adoption of appropriate land use planning with special focus on village land use plans;
 - (iii) The need for close collaboration between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, the Prime Minister's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) and the Vice-President Office-Environment (VPO-E);
 - (iv) The importance of communication and information sharing or exchange particularly between the public sectors and the civil society organizations and the private sector.
- Tanzania in collaboration with the global UN-REDD programme organized and hosted an African on Indigenous peoples. The workshop was conducted in Arusha and attended by about 50 participants from African countries mainly South of the Sahara. The theme of the workshop was about the development of guidelines for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from indigenous people and forest-dependent people under the UN-REDD Programme. This was the last in a series of three regional workshops to provide input into the development of the UN-REDD guidelines. Others were for Asian and Latin American countries. Lessons learnt from this meeting include:
 - (i) The workshop made it clear that there is no agreed definition of 'indigenous people' in Africa, but in any country there are communities, and often disadvantaged groups, who should be given a way to contribute to the development of REDD initiatives and they should be comfortable with REDD projects. Probably the environmental and social guideline including what will come-up under the UN-REDD initiatives should be considered in the development of the National REDD Strategy and perhaps adapt them to the national circumstances;
 - (ii) It became clear that the guidelines are still in draft form and open for comment or discussion thus, Tanzania can still provide some inputs through a national dialogue on the draft guideline;
 - (iii) Also it was noted that once the guidelines are agreed, the global UN-REDD Programme will approach governments of UN-REDD member countries on how to apply these

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guidelines and this was considered a useful approach.

- **A consultative meeting of stakeholders conducted in mid-May 2011 and shared information on REDD+ national strategy development process and how best Tanzania could implement the proposed R-PP;**
- **More coordination meetings envisaged to maximize synergies between piloting groups and enhance their contributions to the National REDD+ implementation mechanisms. One such a meeting was organized and conducted in Dar-es-Salaam (22-23 March 2012) and attended by more than 50 key stakeholders to discuss achievements in implementation of pilot REDD+ activities and progress made in designing the national REDD+ strategy including challenges faced and also to agree on the best way forward.**

ON improved capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and national level the following have been done:

- (i) Two REDD+ stakeholders feedback workshops were convened, for the purpose to exchange information, discuss issue and bridge the national-local divide on REDD+ and**
- (ii) Concept note and modalities to test REDD+ payments have been accomplished after visiting 10 villages in 3 districts.**