

REDD Readiness Progress Fact Sheet

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

OCTOBER, 2011

1. R-PP Preparation and FCPF Readiness grant

- R-PP assessed by FCPF PC at PC6.
- FCPF Readiness Grant –Tanzania is not seeking REDD+ grant from the WB-FCPF but preparation of R-PP including piloting projects as well the national 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.
- 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;
- *The RPP has been revised and finalized for re-submission to the FCPF in accordance with the PC 6 resolutions. Accomplishment of this important output has been facilitated by a taskforce that was formed during the meeting of the stakeholders (21-22 February, 2011). It is anticipated that the revised R-PP will be 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. On the other hand, a National REDD+ Taskforce (NRT) is in place to guide the national REDD+ Strategy formulation process and being 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 members.
- The National REDD + Taskforce was formed in January 2009. *However, it has been broadened by adding more members apart from the original six (three from the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) and another three from the Vice President's Office-Division of Environment (VPO-E). Additional members are: a representative from Zanzibar formation of Technical working groups.* That means the activities of the NRT have been enhanced by formation of five Working Groups (i) Legal & Governance; (ii) Monitoring, Reporting and verification (MRV); (iii) Financial Mechanisms; (iv) Energy Drivers; and (v) Agriculture Drivers. Each working group will comprise about six members drawn from key and relevant sectors including the NGOs and CSOs especially those dealing with the indigenous peoples and local forest dependent communities depending on the issues to be addressed. The ToRs for the Working Groups have been formulated and adopted at the Stakeholders meeting held at the KCC (21-22 February 2011). The Taskforce and associated Working Groups should provide necessary advisory responsibility 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 way for the implementation of R-PP and REDD+ Strategy activities. *Now a document that stipulates processes to establish the NCMC has been finalized and submitted to the Royal Norwegian Embassy (RNE) for consideration. The VPO-E is championing this important need and hopes to establish the centre under the Executive Agencies Act of 1997. The Agency Implementation Team that will work together with the experts from the President's Office-Public Services management has been proposed to take up the matter once the RNE in DSM endorses the proposal.*
- *Preparation of REDD+ Trust Fund is going on and this is most likely to be true once the NCMC is in place to oversee the matter.*
- *The Phase II REDD+ Strategy development programme document was finalized and endorsed by the RNE followed by signing between the Embassy Officials and the Director of IRA acting as the Secretariat for the national REDD+*

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Strategy development process.

- *A case study involving five countries including Tanzania (working on REDD+) focusing on Real Time Evaluations of the Norwegian International Climate & Forest Initiative (NICFI) was conducted in March 2011. The Tanzanian report indicated that:*
- *The NICHI financing and support in Tanzania is highly relevant and effective;*
- *The REDD+ Task Force will continue to provide expertise and oversight on specific REDD+ strategy options.*

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. Hence the Stakeholder Consultation and Participation Plan designed to allow the formulation phase (January 2010- end June 2011). The civil society consultations were conducted in the Lake Zone including the Western part of Tanzania in Kigoma Region*
- *The draft National REDD+ strategy was circulated for comments and once comments have been received and special forum of stakeholders will be organized and conducted accordingly with the view to present the strategy for validation as part of the process.*
- *Tanzania has developed its own REDD+ website and the REDD+ web pages found on this website including regular updates. Communication materials (brochures) were prepared before the consultations and are being supplied to stakeholders for their use.*
- *A plan to follow up on consultations during Readiness Preparation phase has been developed. The need for Tanzania to develop a communication strategy on REDD cannot be overemphasized.*

4. REDD Strategy Preparation

- *The Studies (9 pilot projects) on the Forest Sector and its resources are being conducted mainly by the NGOs, Research/Training Institutions. This move will provide relevant background information particularly on reference scenarios at the same time enhance capacity building.*
- *Thematic studies for bridging 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. Basically NAFORMA's work is guided by four (4) Technical Working Groups (TWG) as follows:*
- *(i) TWG-INVENTORY: This collects data on trees within and outside the forests. Also collects the socio-economic data and governance including collection of soil samples, which are analyzed at the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) soil analysis Laboratory. By October 5, 2011 more than half of the work under NAFORMA has been completed. Data have been collected in the Eastern Zone (Dar-es-Salaam, Morogoro, Coast and Tanga Regions); Southern Zone (Lindi, Mtwara and Ruvuma Regions) and the Southern Highlands Zone (Iringa, Mbeya, and Rukwa Regions). Specifically a total of 1447 clusters whose sample size is 0.07ha (for each cluster) were completed during the period February to October 2011. This makes 53% of the work to be done complete and*

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soon will move to the Western Zone (Kigoma and Tabor Regions) hoping that by Christmas time these regions would be covered.

- *(ii) TWG-MAPPING: This handles production of maps based on various forest and woodland vegetation types and various land use and land cover categories through remote sensing images, processing the images, production of land cover and undertaking ground truthing;*
- *(iii) TWG-DATABASE: This handles data entries into the NAFORMA database for the period of February to September 2011 a total of 967 out of 1447 clusters were handles by entering the biophysical data into the database. On the other hand, a total of 535 units of socio-economic information were recorded and of these 267 entries were processed into the NAFORMA database;*
- *(iv) TWG-REDD+ COMPLIANCE: The technical group is working on the strategy that will ensure a smooth follow after NAFORMA has completed its business probably by December 2012. It is a mechanism for mainstreaming aspects of measurements of carbon and the MRV system within the FBD or Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) an executive agency taking over operational activities from FBD. REDD+ Compliance is meant to ensure that established Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) for future monitoring and assessment of Carbon stocks are known, well documented and properly managed to deliver intended outputs on a sustainable basis.*

- *The first draft of land cover maps has been produced and being validated;*
- *Primary data analysis exercise has started and worked on the data from Rufiji district and will continue with other districts. Preliminary results are showing some good trends and we will be able to meet different stakeholders' demands for forest, socio-economic and carbon data.*
- *The process to recruit a national data analysis consultant has been started; and*
- *Mid-term evaluation of NAFORMA was conducted in August 2011 and concluded that NAFORMA has much to offer as an excellent example of the multi-source integrated approach to Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting & verification (MARV) as far as forest resources are concerned. It has been observed that NAFORM field plots can be easily augmented to capture the entire range of terrestrial carbon including grasses and small wood materials found on ground or below ground.*

- *Other contributing efforts in the national REDD+ strategy development include REDD+ activities implemented in Tanzania with support from the UN-REDD+ programme especially on elements of capacity building and enhancement of MRV values. A number of consultancies (12) are in pipe-line under the UN-REDD support initiatives. Most of the Terms of References have been finalized and procurement of the consultants will be finalized in the near future. Furthermore, other contributing efforts in into the national REDD+ strategy development processes include:*
 - *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 also 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;*
 - *WWF-Tanzania Country Office (WWF-TCO) working on the project "Enhancing Tanzanian Capacity to Deliver Short and Long Term Data on Forest Carbon Stocks Across the Country". The concern is to determine the carbon benefits and for that matter WWF-TCO is working closely with NAFORMA to ensure that data collected conform to national processes being championed by NAFORMA on behalf FBD. Accordingly, a key aspect of determining the carbon benefits of any forest, it is important to accurately quantify the levels carbon changes to known levels*

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of precision. However, determination of carbon changes requires baseline information i.e. historical trends against which additional carbon benefits (additionality) as a results of REDD+ activities and efforts, could be determined. Possible options for crediting forest carbon measurements include:

- (I) Reduction in emissions from deforestation;
- (II) Reduction in emissions from forest degradation;
- (III) Enhancement of forest conservation; and
- (IV) Conservation of existing carbon stocks.

Thus, the work being done by WWF in collaboration with NAFORMA will contribute not only in data collection but also building institutional capacity to handle these matters accordingly through sharing information, data processing as well as on the job training.

- The Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI) project working with local communities in Kilwa district trying to help them so that they could obtain substantial benefit from their conservation efforts. The project is combining REDD, Participatory Forest Management (PFM), and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)-Certification approaches in South-Eastern Tanzania. The idea is to see REDD+, PFM and certification processes becoming beneficial to the local communities. For instance, FSC-certification initiatives and schemes would aims at delivering community benefits arising from sustainable logging sales. With REDD+, the additionality principle entails that communities cannot earn money from timber and from carbon. So far MCDI estimates indicate that the revenues from sale of timber are likely to be higher than the amount to be realized from carbon sequestration. On the other hand, PFM underpins both REDD+ and FSC-certification whereas PFM is engaging and encouraging local communities to become the managers and controllers of forest resources found within their areas; REDD+ initiatives would in the meantime provide some revenues to communities while waiting for the heavily logged forests to recover. Financial incentives from REDD+ will help and encourage the people to conserve remaining forests rather than converting them into other land uses.
- The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) is doing some piloting REDD+ activities in Southwest Tanzania. Essentially the WCS initiative in the area is to develop the capacity and knowledge for Tanzania to participate in REDD+ activities in the Southern Highlands, while establishing sustainable alternatives to forest resource use covering about 52,680 ha. Some of the achievements include:
 - (i) the project has produced preliminary carbon estimates for the Southern Highlands of Tanzania;
 - (ii) Supported the REDD+ pilot initiatives in Tanzania with webGIS mapping of pilot locations (<http://www.gis.wcstanzania.org/reddpilots/>);
 - (iii) Developed an alternative livelihood scheme for Mt. Rungwe (Rungwe Forest Nature Reserve) including by developing linkages with small scale honey production advisory groups, and providing training and sales support for honey producers;
 - (iv) Developed a three year environmental education plan for all participating villages, and provided education to target groups in three villages; and
 - (v) Established partnerships and initiating work towards indigenous reforestation, including identification of locations for reforestation activities and setting up indigenous tree nurseries.

5. Implementation Framework

- The national REDD+ strategy once approved will be the main framework for implementing REDD+ activities in Tanzania. However, the 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 handles through consultative processes and by involving the local leadership.

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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 where 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.
- *Tanzania expects to develop and adopt the national Social and Environmental Safeguards, which will be used to respond to various aspects arising from the implementation of REDD+ activities. To attain this outcome, a training workshop on social & environmental safeguards was organized (12-14 September 2011) bringing together members of the national REDD+ taskforce and other key stakeholders. This training workshop was conducted at the Giraffe Oceanic Hotel and was attended by more than 30 participants including the representatives of indigenous and forest adjacent local communities. The emphasis was on the need to seeing REDD+ activities in Tanzania benefiting the local communities and at the same time enhances the environment and ensuring sustainable use of biodiversity resources available in Tanzania. The training workshop was organized by the REDD+ taskforce in collaboration with the Clinton Foundation in Tanzania and facilitated by the REDD+ Secretariat (the Institute of Resources Assessment (IRA) of the University of Dar-es-Salaam) with financial support from the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Dar-Es-Salaam. It was basically agreed that international safeguards are useful tools but they need to be adopted by translating them into national circumstances i.e. Tanzanian context. Furthermore, it was observed that existing national laws and policies provide a good starting point for developing national REDD+ safeguards for Tanzania. On the other hand, it was noted that existing in country mechanisms are not sufficient in them i.e. the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) tool is currently facing substantial challenges during implementation.*
- *It was agreed that a more in-depth review and comparison of the various international and national safeguards be undertaken and further work on the development of national safeguards is needed, which will involve a follow-up training in the near future.*

7. Development of a Reference Scenario

- *Nine piloting projects (i) Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) working on a project titled: "Making the REDD= work for Communities and forest conservation in Tanzania". The aim of this five-year project is to demonstrate at local, national and international levels a pro-poor approach to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by generating equitable financial incentives from carbon finance sources for the local communities that are sustainably managing the natural forests and woodlands at the community or grass-root level. Some REDD+ pilot activities are implemented by TFCG and MJUMITA covering 17 Villages in Lindi Region, which falls within the Coastal Forests Ecosystem and another 19 Villages in Kilosa and Mpwapwa Districts, which are within the Eastern Arc Mountain forests ecosystem. For the period of February to the end of*

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September 2011 the project has achieved the following:

- *Completing the historical change forest analysis for forests on Village lands in the Lindi Region. The analysis is consistent with the VCS methods proposed by the BIOCARBON Fund. The same analysis is being conducted in the villages in Kilosa and Mpwapwa Districts;*
- *Developed a payment model for 22 villages and the villages have completed by-laws, villages land-use plans and establishing village forest reserves. Data on carbon stocks collected from 67 sample plots across the two project sites: using modified NAFORMA methods. Data was collected through the participation of the community members of whom 382 have been trained in the carbon measurements methods; and*
- *The social impact assessment completed for all 33 study villages (17 in the Coastal forests and 19 in the Eastern Arc Mountain forests);*
- *Conducted fire awareness campaigns involving more than 10,000 villagers. Also 62 teachers have been trained to gain some skills in environmental education and awareness;*
- *Launched a programme aiming at supporting village level income generating activities (IGAs) to support farmers' income and therefore improve and enhance community livelihoods;*
- *Through MJUMITA eight (8) community networks have been established across project sites and 241 community members trained in governance and advocacy issues with the view to combat illegal logging, to curb corruption and avoid forest degradation.*

(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 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 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 (NCMC) and National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS).
- NAFORMA project is instrumental as far as development of Reference scenarios are concerned in Tanzania.

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 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.

9. Other

- Discussions have commenced with the Private Sector and other development partners i.e. Government of

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Denmark, Government of Finland, to solicit their support for implementation of specific components and activities within the RPP and subsequent National REDD+ Strategy.

- A consultative meeting of stakeholders is planned for mid-May 2011 to share 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.
- *Envisaging starting piloting of REDD+-payments using three forests (two under the community ownership and management (Angai in Liwale district and Duruhaitemba in Babati District) and one being a central government forest reserve (Kitulangalo).*
- *Two training conducted for FBD staff including some from other departments and sections. This was done as a way to build the capacity of institutions dealing with REDD+ matter at the policy or field levels. About 100 members of staff attended the four days training enabled the staff to gain knowledge about REDD+ and related concepts and activities. Training was attended for key technical staff about GIS and remote sensing technologies and enhancing their skills. Participants were from the training institutes, FBD HQs, and mapping and surveys unit of FBD.*
- *National REDD+ stakeholders' feedback workshop was conducted on 4-5/10/2011 and was attended by about 60 people including members of the media groups. At this workshop participants took note about the progress made by piloting projects implemented by NGOs/CSOs, research and training institutions.*
- *Collaboration on the development of MARV system (about forest area change detection and forest degradation has been strengthened between NAFORMA, FAO-FIN and joint research center under the European Union. Draft agreement underway.*
- *Training was conducted on cost estimated for REDD+ activities (in particular, opportunity costs) and was attended by staff from FBD HQs, District Foresters and NGOs. A consultancy has been commissioned and working on estimating cost elements of REDD+ and presented preliminary findings to stakeholders on 6th October 2011.*
- *The UN-REDD Tanzania programme facilitated three (3) officers to attend training on social impact assessment for forest carbon projects co-hosted by Forest Trends, and CARE in Zanzibar, October 2011 and done in Zanzibar*