

REDD Readiness Progress Fact Sheet

Country: TANZANIA

April, 2014

1. R-PP Preparation and FCPF Readiness grant

- R-PP assessed by FCPF PC at PC6 and approved.
- 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. However, recent experiences have indicated that due to increasing need to educate and sensitive local communities and the CSOs about REDD + activities and impacts of climate change to humans and the biodiversity, the existing grant cannot suffice current needs hence additional financial resources needed.
- 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 (NCCMC) 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 implementation of the agreed and approved national REDD+ strategy accordingly.

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 used to guide the process. Therefore, the Stakeholder Consultations and Participation Plan was designed to allow the formulation phase (January 2010- end June 2011) continued to be implemented countrywide during the REDD+ readiness phase (July 2011 to December 2012 and beyond).
- 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 was circulated for further comments and a special forum of stakeholders was 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 was conducted to the members of the Zanzibar House of Representative mid April 2012. The chairpersons of the standing committees were facilitated and attended 17th CoP in Durban as part of awareness rising to policy makers.

- 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 supplied to stakeholders for their use.
- A plan to follow up on consultations during Readiness Preparation phase was developed and also Tanzania developed a communication strategy on REDD based on the need for a broad-based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania.

The following were accomplished between March 2011 and March 2012:

- (a) REDD+ Communication Strategy for the forest sector was developed and now in use
- (b) Design and production of 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. These material have been distributed to 7 zones across the country

(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.

- Zonal Consultation meetings to share the second draft of the National Strategy for REDD+ and to finalize REDD + action plan were completed between June 12th and end of July 2012;
- Awareness raising meeting on climate change and REDD+ to members of Zanzibar House of Representatives was done;
- In April 2013 study tours for 7 Permanent Secretaries; Directors and Senior Staff from key Ministries were organized by UN-REDD to visit 2 REDD+ pilot projects in Kisarawe and Kahama to learn about REDD+ progress in Tanzania, lessons, and challenges of implementation of REDD+ in country.

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 has provided 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) has now been completed in collaboration with FAO using support from the Government of Finland. The findings and the state of forest resources were released in the NAFORMA Final Workshop held on 10th 12th June 2013. A crucial aspect of the REDD+ readiness process in Tanzania is the nine REDD+ pilot projects that are being implemented in the country with funding from the Norwegian Embassy. They have produced a wealth of knowledge and experience on how to implement REDD+ projects that needs to be used for the further development of national structures for REDD+. The National REDD+ Strategy was completed at the end of 2012 and endorsed by Government of Tanzania in March 2013.

- Contributing efforts in the national strategy development efforts include REDD+ activities implemented in Tanzania is the 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 UN-REDD Tanzania 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 contributions and the final report was released in April 2012;

The UN-REDD Tanzania Programme was reviewed by two consultants (International and National) and Final document were presented in April 2012. The reflection was unsatisfactory with positive achievement. Several options were proposed including a one-year extension. The programme ends in 30th June 2013. However, Tanzania is in the process of preparing 2nd Phase of UN-REDD Tanzania programme.

Key Objectives and Outcomes of a second phase of the UN-REDD National Programme are By the end of UN-REDD Phase 2

- Key elements of the National REDD+ strategy have been implemented and Tanzania is able to enter Phase 3 of the REDD+ readiness process, i.e. continued implementation of the REDD+ strategy in the context of low-carbon development with results-based payments being made.
- Policies, regulations and strategies will be in place to address the drivers of deforestation in meaningful ways, provide incentives for alternative livelihoods and reduce D&D measurably.
- A national reference emissions level has been submitted to the UNFCCC and a national monitoring system is operational to measure, report, verify and monitor greenhouse gas emissions from the forest

sector accurately and meeting international UNFCCC standards.

- A system of information on social and environmental safeguards has been established and agreed among all stakeholders. The system complies with UNFCCC requirements. When the design is completed, it is envisaged that, The Programme Document will be tabled to the potential Development Partners who may be willing to fund. However, the thinking is to request for Readiness Fund from FCPF.

5. Implementation Framework

- The approved national REDD+ strategy and its Action Plan is 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 handles through consultative processes and by involving the local leadership.

-Mechanisms to Coordinate, Implement and Monitor REDD+ activities have been strengthened. Task Force Members have conducted several field visits in REDD+ Pilot Projects to check for consistency & Compliance; and monitor progress

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 and Social safeguards 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 lead the 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. The Technical Group on Legal and Governance under the REDD+ Strategy development process in Tanzania and the Readiness phase have discuss and analyzed different options and recommend what could be adopted as safeguards mechanisms with regards to social and environmental concerns within the overall national REDD strategy.

The UN-REDD Programme in the beginning of 2013, in conjunction with other stakeholders, organized and supported several training sessions to brief the NRTF on the needs and opportunities for developing social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ in Tanzania context. The NRTF appointed a consultant to facilitate this process and the stakeholder consultations were completed by June 2013. Several safeguard around the global were reviewed and there after, Tanzania crafted it's National Social and Environmental Safeguards to inform The UNFCCC as to how Tanzania will use them to safeguard social and environmental concerns. With regards to the Tanzania eligibility to access future **Carbon Fund** under development, Tanzania intend to clarify its position with FCPF/WB and comply with safeguards policies in place.

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

- (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.
- Training on REDD+ safeguards has been done to taskforce and working groups members. The ToRs for engaging consultancy on development of National safeguards for REDD+ was prepared for comments.
 - Partners engaged in awareness rising to communities on REDD+ activities, and create networking information sharing among stakeholders is on going.
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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 commenced in 2012 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 (NCCM) and National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS).
- The establishment of a National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCM) has also been initiated in March 2013; it will play a crucial role for the MRV of REDD+ in the country. The decision was made that the NCCM will be located at Sokoine University in Morogoro. The initiative to establish the Center has been started by looking at Legal requirement to establish the Center.

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 has contributed to :

- (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).
- (vi) Collected information on carbon from three carbon pools (aboveground, soil and deadwood)

Thus, through NAFORMA most of the essential inputs to the REL/RL have been established.

- 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 has completed her national forest resources inventory and undertaken 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.

Estimation of the historical national deforestation

The FAO Forest Resources Assessment and Remote Sensing Survey (FRA-RSS) approaches were 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 has been relocated over the 850 NAFORMA PSPs clusters. NAFORMA has assessed forest cover change 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. At present Tanzania unlike many other developing countries, has developed very reliable data on forest stock changes through NAFORMA project. The forest data (forest stock) will continuously being monitored in PSPs overtime to detect forest degradation and Satellite Monitoring to detect deforestation.

The UN-REDD Tanzania programme has supported NAFORMA to established MRV system in Tanzania, however,. The development of the MRV system in Tanzania is closely aligned with NAFORMA PSP. The National MRV System for carbon will be strengthened by the NAFORMA field measurements. At the moment NAFORMA has measured necessary 3 carbon pools out of 5 as identified by the IPCC such as aboveground biomass, dead wood and soil carbon. Information on these carbon pools for different forest types and different land uses will be a crucial input into Tanzania's carbon stock calculations. TZ is using NAFORMA data and will use Specific Allometric Equations which are being developed (Climate Change Impacts Adaptation and Mitigation Programme) to compute Emission factors more accurately and then estimate forest carbon emission.

Forest Monitoring System (Inventory) was accomplished: the following have been revealed;

NAFORMA launched in 2009 to provide an accurate picture of the nation's woody resources for targeted policy development and interventions as well as mapping of its forest and tree-outside the forest (TOF) resources. NAFORMA data was collected from 30,000 field plots located across all land cover types in Mainland Tanzania, 50 variables were measured in each plot location, 240,000 trees were measured.

- Over 1 billion remote sensing pixels were interpreted for land use
- Over 3,300 households and 1,100 key informants were interviewed for Socio-economic information.
- Current extent and ownership of forest resources were revealed. Total forest area in Tanzania is 48 m ha. 93% is woodland and 7% are classified as forests (Mangroves, coastal forests, humid motane forests and plantations.
- Estimated total volume of trees in Tanzania is 3,100 m M³ 97% of volume come from Natural Trees and

only 3% comes from planted trees. Forests in Tanzania have relative low mean volumes of wood per ha.

- 45% of forest is owned by villages/villagers (Village land)
- From socioeconomic data, 96% of interviewees' firewood is most commonly used.
- Most up to date land cover land use map was produced.
- Rate of forest loss on annual basis is 1% equivalent to 400,000 ha per annum

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 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.

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;
- 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 were conducted by the Mapping Unit of TFS and jointly implemented with NAFORMA. Two products were produced;
 - i. A National Land Use Land cover map. A National carbon map will be produced;
 - ii. Historical Forest Area change assessment was completed;
 - 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 5 after NAFORMA fieldwork has been completed in June 2012. The 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.

The FAO UN-REDD programme launched a consultancy, that set the pace for REL/RL establishment;

- The consultant identified and analyzed key elements available and/or required to construct REL/RL in the United Republic of Tanzania.
 - Provided analysis on how to consider and best integrate sub-national activities (e.g. Pilot projects) into the construction of national REL/RL
 - Come up with recommendation and a road map on potential steps for TZ to ensure development of REL/RL
- *Programme document for establishment of the National Carbon Monitoring Centre has been prepared and approved by Government.*
- *Monitoring of REDD+ pilot projects is a continuous process.*

9. Others

1. CCIAM-Programme

Tanzania under the Climate Change Impact Adaptation and Mitigation programme conducted an International Conference on "**Reducing Climate Change Challenges through Forestry and Other Land Use Practices**". Collaborating Institutions

Tanzania; SUA, UDSM, ARU & TMA

Norway; NMBU, Oslo University, Cicero and NILF

The CCIAM programme is a partnership between United Republic of Tanzania and the Kingdom of Norway. 5-Year Programme (2009 – 2014).

- **Focus areas;**

- A. Research**

- Development of appropriate climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies

- Assessment of climate change impacts on and vulnerability of ecosystem services and livelihoods

- Policy and legal framework analysis with emphasis on economic efficiency, ecological effectiveness and wider political legitimacy

- B. Strategic Intervention**

- Address cross-cutting issues including supporting NGOs and others implementing REDD activities

- Disseminate and inform various stakeholders on issues relevant to climate change impacts, vulnerability, adaptation and mitigation needs and practices.

- Enhancing sharing of electronic information and maintenance of institutional repositories relevant to CCIAM programme and other challenges of climate change

- C. Capacity Building**

- To develop and undertake capacity building, dissemination and strategic interventions for adaptation and mitigation to climate change

Conference objective was, to ensure wider and timely information dissemination from CCIAM Programme and other related research activities with policy implications to the National REDD+ preparedness in Tanzania and beyond. More than 60 papers were presented and the proceeding is expected by 15th June 2014

2. Final Evaluation of UN-REDD Tanzania Programme-10 November 2013

The objective of the Tanzania UN-REDD Programme was to assist Tanzania to prepare and implement the national REDD+ strategies. The expected outcomes of the UN-REDD programme in Tanzania were:

- 1) A national governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD+;

- 2) Increased capacity for capturing REDD+ elements within National Monitoring, assessment, reporting and Verification systems;
- 3) Improved capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels;
- 4) Broad based stakeholder support for REDD+ in Tanzania.

The evaluation process involved three phases; Inception, fieldwork, and reporting.

Key findings

- The design of the programme made significant attempts to align the intended outcomes with REDD+ readiness roadmap but grossly underestimated the timeframe for implementation. There was of insufficient effort and analysis of context to ensure national institutions took ownership of the programme. There were failures to design the programme in the context of existing programmes especially the Norwegian supported programmes. This resulted in overlaps of activities and duplicated effort in some instances.
- There were additional confounding challenges to design a sufficiently robust UN-REDD Programme Tanzania. There was limited specific guidance at the global level, which made it difficult especially or the Tanzanian government to understand the complex global discourse, which was still emerging. The discourse on what constitutes an optimal institutional framework, ecosystem services; benefit sharing and payment mechanism was limited. The logical framework is therefore based on best knowledge available at the time. However, over time various sources of guidance material have become available through, for instance, UNFCCC (2009b,c), IPCC, (2006); GOF CGOLD, (2010) and many more countries have provided guidance on identifying data and information needs to support a robust REDD+ policy processes.

Key recommendations and Conclusion

- The UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania has contributed to dialogue and thinking towards REDD+ readiness and perhaps how Tanzania will subsequently participate in performance-based REDD+ regime. The level of confidence to engage in national and global discourse has gradually increased through the support on governance frameworks, stakeholder engagement, safeguards, monitoring, reporting and verification. As identified in the Programme Document, the UN-REDD has to be treated as one of multiple interventions necessary to reduce deforestation, forest degradation and associated carbon emissions.
- A follow on phase needs to be demand driven and designed with a medium to long-term exit strategy. An exit strategy may involve designing a programme with milestones to gradually handover operational activities to national institutions. The national institutions will need to be involved in the design phase and be given specific responsibilities

NB Full report with findings recommendation and conclusion is available on UN-REDD website.

3 Tanzania REDD+ Readiness analysis (Gap analysis) and Proposed Phase II of UN-REDD Tanzania Programme

In order for Tanzania to become REDD+ performance base country, it has decided to undertake The REDD+ Readiness assessment follows a Quick Methodology for REDD+ Readiness Assessment for Africa that is largely drawn from the FCPF guidance document. Under this methodological approach, five different thematic domains of readiness are under assessment.

These are:

- i. Governance & institution;
- ii. Coordination and Stakeholder Engagement,
- iii. Strategy, Policy and Sector Transformation;
- iv. Forest Monitoring System, MRV, RELs, and
- v. Social Environmental Safeguards and REDD+ Multiple Benefits.

This gap analysis offers an overview of what has been achieved so far specifically in relation to REDD+ readiness requirements and the actions outline in the Action Plan for implementation of National Strategy for REDD+ National. A few key points to note with regards to successful implementation of REDD+ are that while the international community has a real drive to see developing countries achieve REDD+ readiness and able to participate in incentive-based mechanism, a number of there is need to be cognisant of the following

- REDD+ is complex and the international modalities for implementation continue to evolve and somewhat frustrating.
- The level of complexity may hinder national governments to demonstrate full commitment for any number of reasons – from limited understanding of the real benefit from REDD+, limited political will, capacity, and complex national socio-economic circumstances and priorities.
- Convoluted national bureaucracies and political systems may make it difficult to achieve essential restructuring necessary to implement REDD+ (decentralisation/adjustments, legal and policy reforms, financing etc)
- The willingness and ability of national governments to use market mechanisms to support and finance REDD+ mechanism is important – the private sector has an important role to play especially in REDD+ investment

In conjunction with this assessment, Tanzania is also developing a phase II proposal for UN-REDD Tanzania Programme that will take into account identified gaps. As a REDD+ country, Tanzania is planning to present the REDD+ Readiness assessment report to WB/FCPF requesting

for Grant to accomplish remaining activities that will make Tanzania by end of 2016, a REDD+ Performance base country.