



Tanzania Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)

General Remarks With respect to TAP/PC reviews in the Tanzania RPP since PC6

- We have continued to make progress in using the FCPF RPP template and the FCPF forum to accommodate for both the FCPF, UN-REDD & the Norway -Tanzania Climate Change Partnership synergies.
- We have **Provided and/or retrospected** detailed descriptions of REDD relevant programmes and Projects such as: Past vegetation mapping projects, forest and biodiversity inventories, ongoing National Forest Resource Monitoring & Assessment (NAFORMA) and the National Forest Programme in the RPP;
- We have developed a number of REDD Collaborative linkages (with: **UN-REDD/FCPF, Norway-Tanzania Climate Change Partnership, Google Earth, Clinton Foundation-CCI/Australian National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS), The FAO-FRA & FRA-RSS**)
- We have enhanced collaboration between the Government, Civil Society, Academic and research institutions under the REDD Programme (Encompassing: the **Institute of Resources Assessment (IRA), the University of Agriculture, Tanzania Forest Research Institute, Tanzania Meteorological Agency, and the REDD piloting demonstration projects under CSOs**

General Remarks in the Tanzania RPP since PC6....

- We have clearly improved subcomponent 2 b on strategy options to address the drivers of D&D, as well as Component 3 on developing a **reference scenario as the basis for a future carbon accounting system.**

NB:

- ✓ We have made strong reference to IPCC guidelines in both component 3 and 4. and have made more **detailed plans to further improve and operationalize components 3 and 4 based on comments given by an MRV expert from among the TAP members.**
- ✓ We are strongly insisting on advocating the use of REDD pilot demonstration projects, the “Climate Change Information, Adaptation & Mitigation (CCIAM) Research programme and in-depth studies that will inform the REDD Programme Strategy Options

Significant Improvements of the RPP since PC6...

- The issue of representation of NGOs, CSOs and the private sector in the higher level decision making bodies:
 - ✓ The NCCTC will be improved to accommodate NGOs & CSOs,
 - ✓ We have planned for developing benefit sharing mechanisms.
 - ✓ key institutions involved in REDD are specifically recognized.
- Reference Scenario and MRV: We have improved the Reference Scenario and MRV components (Components 3 and 4), and have initiated a special project to elaborate and plan for national capacity to successfully adopt the NCAS Approach and associated capacity building plans under the National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCCMC).
- In developing a reference scenario, we have planned to attempt to model how the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (markets, policies, infrastructure) could change over time to produce a set or array of different emission scenarios.
- We have explicitly made clear how the NCAS-T and NCCMC approach will use the different drivers to derive reference scenarios.

Component 1. Organize and Consult

Standard 1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements

Coordination bodies:

- National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC)
- National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC)
(with intentions to broaden its membership as necessary with membership drawn from CSO, Private sector, Island of Zanzibar and Local Governments)
- A REDD Secretariat to continue to be based at the Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA)
- The Office of the Vice Presidents office to continue coordinate REDD; Statutorily mandated to coordinate all climate change issues including REDD. This is a high level political office and therefore can ensure success in the Readiness phase.

Forest Dependent Communities/Traditional & Tribal Peoples

- The inclusion of forest dependent peoples, NGOs and the private sector in various levels has been planned for and made more explicitly/i.e. Inherent within Participatory Forest Management (PFM) regimes.
- To further demonstrate the involvement of Civil Society, Forest Dependent Communities & Tribal peoples in practical REDD projects, all pilot demonstration REDD projects are being done by Civil Society NGOs (List of projects described in Annex 2b-2 (NGO led REDD related projects))

Standard 1b: Stakeholder Consultation and Participation

- Combined awareness raising and consultations workshops on REDD were done at various levels (Village, Regional & Zonal)
- As part of the readiness plan there shall be national workshops that will have key stakeholders (particularly those that are currently under-represented in high level committees) to discuss and possibly agree on issues that were generated in zonal meetings, “An outreach plan has been put is in place”.

Component 2. Prepare the REDD Strategy

- The Supporting Legal Framework for REDD is described, which is quite supportive of REDD and indeed sustainable forest management. In-depth studies are consolidating key areas for improvements (annexed).
- The policy section recognizes all forms of tenure / forest ownership systems, baseline measurements, verification of measurements, financial mechanisms, stakeholder engagements and governance issues. In-depth studies are consolidating key areas for improvements (annexed).
- The National Forest Programme (NFP) is presented as the main strategy option for REDD (Annex 2(b)), A review of the NFP and its implementation instruments is planned for.

Standard 2.b: REDD strategy Options

- Draft REDD strategies have been aligned with the identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and with existing national and sectoral strategies (Based on the National REDD Framework and the NFP).
- the R-PP summarises emerging REDD strategies, and proposes analytical work (optionally by ToR) for assessment of the various REDD strategy options.

Summaries of focus key area activities are:

How Tanzania proposes to address deforestation and degradation drivers in the design of REDD strategy;

Early estimates of cost and benefits of the emerging REDD strategy, including benefits in terms of rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and other developmental benefits;

Major potential synergies or inconsistencies of country sector strategies in the forest, agriculture, transport, or other sectors with the envisioned REDD strategy; and risk of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits.

Standard 2.b: REDD strategy Options

- The REDD strategy continues to be based on an already developed National REDD Framework, the National Forest Programme (NFP) and the National Growth and Poverty reduction strategy (NGPRS)
- The strategy options are clearly linked to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation which are also being examined under in-depth studies and pilot REDD demonstration projects by the CSOs and forest dependent communities
- The Draft National REDD strategy is being finalized, for subjection to SESA and stakeholders engagement through Participatory Consultations

Standard 2.c: REDD implementation framework

- The R-PP implementation has been reviewed to ensure holistic approach and treat REDD as “Not only an environmental concern, but also a developmental issue”.
- All issues that still need to be resolved prior to achieving a comprehensive REDD+ strategy have been subjected to in-depth studies (ToR) and pilot REDD demonstration.
- The RPP recommends a central REDD fund. An in depth study has been commissioned on this highly centralized financial architectural need, to further articulate and clarify key legal & institutional issues such as:
 - ✓ “Not to act”, as a negative incentive for private sector and community led initiatives to move forward; and
 - ✓ “Not to risk”, by creating a significant bottle neck on REDD financing if, all the REDD funds are channeled or administered nationally through a single fund.

Standard 2.d: Assessment of Social and Environmental Impacts

“SESA”

- We recognize the limited capacity for undertaking the SESA, and have called for a national consultancy on the same;
- The RPP has planned for a close follow on to the World Bank Safeguards & Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standards, which will partly be used to guide SESA works/processes accordingly;
- Detailed ToR for SESA have been provided ([Annex 2d](#))

Component 3. Development of a Reference Scenario

- A detailed description of proposed national level carbon stock assessment is provided (**Annex 5a**)
- **Strong reference has now been made to IPCC guidelines**, and it is expected that this will influence the NAFORMA Programme
- Information on data that has been collected/compiled over the years particularly on carbon stocks is being compiled, **special activity under UN-REDD country programme.**

- We are improving the NAFORMA methodology to also capture the below ground carbon pool

**(FAO-Finland Global NAFORMA, FRA,
FRA-RSS +WWF/LiDar Project)**

- **Valuing the Arc Project approach** (Annexed) to estimate both above and below-ground biomass, blended with methodologies being developed by pilot REDD demonstration projects by CSOs and forest dependent communities, is also made relevant to components 3 & 4
- **The KTGAL = Kyoto Protocol Think Globally Act Locally**, has been adopted for **Participatory Forest Carbon Monitoring among** pilot REDD demonstration projects by CSOs and forest dependent communities

Components 3&4 have been improved by:

- a) An assessment of the usefulness of existing data and the desired standards for whatever standard of reporting Tanzania chooses (Tier I, II to III)
- a) A clear statement of existing and desired capacity required to estimate the reference levels and also participate in future monitoring, is detailed under NCMC establishment project, which include a capacity building plan and possibly an institutional coordination / collaborative structure with possible short term capacity building under the Norway-Tanzania climate change partnership/UN-REDD

Component 4. Design a Monitoring System

- Tanzania is using the National Forest Resources Assessment and Monitoring (NAFORMA) and the UN-REDD Programme to set up a scene for MRV platforms and systems
- Based on Valuing the arc project approach (Annexed), The component is explicit on which carbon pools, other than above ground biomass (by NAFORMA), will be included in MRVs.
- Methodologies for estimating + Monitoring below ground biomass is being developed as an integral part of Global NFMA-FAO-FINNLAND partnership/NAFORMA, WWF and pilot REDD demonstration projects by CSOs and forest dependent communities-KTGAL

Component 5. Schedule and Budget

Standard 5: Completeness of information and resource requirements

The R-PP has proposed a full suite of activities to achieve REDD readiness, and identifies capacity building and financial resources needed to accomplish these activities, a large part of activities are already happening at the ground.

A budget and schedule for funding and technical support available from various sources are summarized by year and by potential development partner.

The information/budgets presented reflects the priorities in the Tanzania R-PP, and is sufficient to meet the costs associated with REDD readiness activities identified in the Tanzania R-PP

Component 6. Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

- **Standard 6:** Describes the indicators that will be used to monitor program performance of the Readiness process and R-PP activities, and to identify in a timely manner any shortfalls in performance timing or quality.
- Transparent management of financial and other resources, to meet the activity schedule.

We recognize the big resource supports under:

- **The Norway-Tanzania Climate Change Partnership**
- **The Finland/ Finland-FAO Global NFMA & NAFORMA support to Tanzania**
- **The CCI-NCAS-Australia technical partnership support to the NCAS-T & NCMC for Tanzania**
- **The FCPF Platform/Forum**

We request the PC7 to support Tanzania continue with the ongoing synergy building