

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF): Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) – External Review Form

May 28, 2008

when filling it out.

- 2) Please summarize your comments-- address whatever you feel is important.
- 3) Please evaluate and mark (score) each of the 5 Summary Assessment review criteria from the FCPF Information Memorandum, the Participants Committee Selection Criteria, and the numbered R-PIN major topics, as requested in the right-hand column. Select a mark from the following scale: NA: Not Addressed. 1: Inadequately addresses criterion. 2: Barely addresses criterion. 3: Average, or adequately addresses criterion. 4: Good job of addressing criterion. 5: Excellent job of addressing criterion.

1) Country submitting the R-PIN: TANZANIA	
2) Date of Review: Feb. 11 2009	
3) Name and affiliation of R-PIN Reviewer: FCPF TAP Synthesis	
I. Summary Assessment of the Quality and Completeness of the R-PIN: <i>Note with value of 1 – 5</i>	Mark (score):
Criterion (i): Ownership of the proposal by both the government and relevant stakeholders:	
Criterion (ii): Consistency between national and sectoral strategies and proposed REDD Strategy:	
Criterion (iii): Completeness of information and data provided:	
Criterion (iv): Clarity of responsibilities for the execution of REDD activities to be financed: <i>Not entirely clear: by implications FBD</i>	
Criterion (v): Feasibility of proposal and likelihood of success: <i>Difficult to assess as not enough detail is provided</i>	
SUMMARY SCORE: add scores above and enter sum into box on right	SUM:
Improvements the country could make to R-PIN, and any TA needs for it:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The National Forestry Plan is still not clear on strategies that directly address REDD but some of it is implied in the document. This is still the main weakness of an otherwise much improved document. 2. It would still be useful to point out how the FCPF can develop synergies with existing NORAD Funding 3. There is a clear need for a nationwide assessment of forest/ woodland cover and carbon stocks, capacity to estimate losses and convert those into Carbon. 	

II. Participants Committee Selection Criteria: Information

Relevance of country in REDD context: Priority to countries with: (i) forest dwellers and Indigenous Peoples: substantial forest area and forest carbon stocks; and (ii) relevance of forests in economy, including livelihoods of

Tanzania has biologically significant montane forests, also known as the Eastern Arc Mountains, which are rich in endemic plant and bird life. The coastal forests are also quite rich in endemic species. In a REDD context Tanzania also has extensive miombo woodlands which is a high carbon landscape.

Geographic and biome balance: across the world's main forest biomes.

As stated above, Tanzania will bring both biodiversity and carbon benefits.

Variety of approaches: Proposed innovative approaches to tackling deforestation and degradation; methods; testing new mechanisms and distribution of REDD revenues; and/or regionally important leadership.

Not elaborated in any detail in this PIN but community forest management is seen as a major component. Tanzania has had programmes of CBFM (CFM and JFM) for a number of years, but no reference is made to the extent of this or to its success level. Other approaches are largely institutional and law enforcement.

III. Detailed Review of R-PIN Responses to Template Questions:

Please review the R-PIN quality and completeness in terms of addressing the major questions in the FCPF R-PIN template.

1. Government focal point, and ownership and consultation in producing the R-PIN:

The Government Focal Point for the Tanzania R-PIN is that of the Vice President, supported by the Director of Forestry Prime Minister, who is the submitting authority.

So far and from the list of authors, there seems to have been sufficient technical consultation and the list contains academics, Government Officers and non-governmental organizations. However there is little evidence that the larger civil society was included in the process.

There is also evidence of the participation of the Forest Inventory Unit and the Division of Environment, which are both important in any future monitoring for carbon stocks and biodiversity issues.

2. Identification of institutions responsible for: forest monitoring, law enforcement, conservation, and coordination across forest, agriculture and rural development:

This is clearly spelt in the document down to the Local Government, which is crucial to the success of Tanzania's policy of decentralization.

The Department of Forestry and bee-keeping has the primary responsibility for law enforcement and even monitoring which also involves other institutions.

The subsection on coordination under the Prime Ministers Office has been improved but it is important to further analyze how the long list of REDD-Relevant policies could be usefully applied in a national REDD Context.

3. Current country situation:

Where do deforestation and forest degradation occur, main causes, estimates of greenhouse gas emissions, data available?

Forests and woodlands cover 38% of Tanzania total land mass of 886 000km². Deforestation and degradation occur both in forest reserves and much of the wooded countryside, which is not part of the gazetted forest estate. The causes are stated as agricultural conversion, overgrazing, wildfires and unsustainable utilization of timber and woody biomass. The data published by FAO (2007) is fairly recent but one would also expect Tanzania to quote its own data!

Information and data available include:

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- Maps (Landuse and natural resources, mangroves)

Data from an FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment (2008) National Forest Assessment but the nature of the data, whether distribution, biomass, vegetation types, is not clearly stated). *It is important that the usefulness of the data for REDD is explicitly stated.* So far, no reference to studies on deforestation and degradation have been made.

The Data on forest inventories, even though fragmented is quite useful, as is the clearer classification of forest cover types. It automatically leads to the need to do more biomass or carbon storage assessments that will be crucial in any carbon-trading scheme.

The key issues in forest law enforcement and governance include:

- Awareness of government institutions and the general public on the benefits of forest conservation and sustainable use
- Empowerment of local communities
- Clarification and improvement of concession guidelines to better facilitate the activities of the sector in harvesting and where appropriate, even plantation development
- The possible review of current policies and laws to facilitate REDD at local and national levels

4. Data available on indigenous peoples and forest dwellers?

Available information include:

Tanzania asserts that this category is not applicable to its forests. However, it is interesting that village institutions manage almost 6 million hectares of forests and woodlands nationwide, making them a formidable partner in any future REDD Scheme. It is imperative that such a large part of the national forest base, must be given specific attention in a REDD strategy, particularly to clarify issues of tenure, benefit sharing, management responsibility and capacity building, in addition to incentives.

5. Current strategy in place to address deforestation and forest degradation. What stakeholder process was used to arrive at it?

Mention has been made of the involvement of local communities in the Eastern Arc Mountains in joint forest management schemes to sustainably manage forests and protect forest reserves and how a number of such communities have been consulted.

The R-PIN has a list of policies and national programmes that are probably relevant to addressing deforestation and degradation. However, the level of analysis to demonstrate how they relate to, or affect deforestation and degradation is not clarified. In addition the National Forestry Programme (2001), addresses deforestation and degradation but this appears to be only indirectly.

6. What would be needed to reduce deforestation and forest degradation?

Has country considered the potential relationship between REDD strategies and country's broader development agenda?

As stated in section 5, the list in 6a and 6b appear relevant but more could be briefly stated on how they would be applied. For example, the concept of Payment for Environmental Services, which Tanzania has explored with respect to the Power Sector (Hydro), could be a powerful tool to maintain Dam Catchments by providing financial incentives to upstream users. In the same way Joint or Participatory Forest Management Schemes as a way of conferring stable tenure could be an incentive for Village Committees to maintain a stable forest cover.

It seems that Tanzania through its National Forest Programme, needs to build capacities to manage and develop the forest sector, enabling a legal and regulatory framework and trade in forest products but its not clear how communities are offered incentives to encourage the sustainable use of forest resources and positively contribute to REDD.

Has any technical assistance been received, or is planned on REDD?

Again details on the Programme under NORAD funding has not been explicitly stated.

7. What stakeholder consultation process would country use for developing and implementing REDD under FCPF support?

This section is well laid out in the R-PIN but the issues raised in a national REDD strategy would require to be explicit and exhaustive since it is a relatively new way of looking at and managing the nation's forest lands.

8. Implementing REDD strategies: challenges to introducing effective REDD strategies, and how might they be overcome? Would performance-based payments through REDD be a major incentive for implementing a more coherent strategy to tackle deforestation?

This section has seen major improvements from the early draft. Examples are listed below:

Inadequate technical capacity – this needs further elaboration and it may be useful to state it both at the national and regional levels to take care of weaknesses in a decentralized system of administration

Inconsistency between REDD and other Development Programmes – this could be overcome if the incentives in REDD are properly explained both to planners at both the center and in local governments. Also there is no indication in the PIN about how integration of REDD into wider planning and other programmes might be achieved (reference to a 'sector-wide approach' is not really very revealing about how it might work).

National implementation and monitoring framework

Low public awareness of the general public on their responsibilities for REDD and its benefits.

9. REDD strategy monitoring and implementation:

How forest cover and land use change are monitored today, and any constraints in this approach?

This is clear in the document.

It is pleasing that a National Forest Database (NAFOBEDA) and National Forest Assessment and Monitoring Programmes (NAFORMA) have been established. However it has been noted that the two programmes would need improvements under REDD because, NAFOBEDA cannot detect degradation and has not been adopted countrywide, particularly at the District Level.

10. Additional benefits of potential REDD strategy, and how to monitor them: biodiversity and rural livelihood?

These are clear since Tanzania has substantive biodiversity rich centres such as Eastern Arc Mountains, Coastal Forests and its Mangroves, all of which would be safeguarded under REDD.

Tanzania also foresees livelihood improvements in communities neighbouring forest areas.

11. What assistance is country likely to request from FCPF Readiness Mechanism?

Establishing baseline data on forest cover and carbon stocks according to forest types, establishing Exemplary Carbon Trading Pilot Forest Areas and Participating in existing Voluntary Carbon Markets has been emphasized.

What has not been emphasized but could be equally important are:

To improve NAFORMA and launch it nationwide within a REDD Context

Capacity to estimate current levels of emissions to know about reductions in such emissions

In 11 (c) the R-PIN asserts that a national REDD strategy is sufficiently covered in the National Forest Programme. However in the NFP Document, sections 1.2 and 1.3 do seem particularly relevant to REDD. However for purposes of the R-PIN in which ways of tackling further losses of forests is emphasized, more precise strategies or ways to address REDD is not clearly spelt out in the NFP document.

12. Donors and international partners already cooperating with country on REDD.

NORAD is a key donor here, and has made a large pledge for support on REDD.

13. Country's Potential Next Steps and Schedule:

Tanzania is quite keen to establish Pilot Carbon Projects and to immediately participate in existing Voluntary Carbon Markets.

14. Attachments and their usefulness:

The National Forest Programme is useful, as is the table on forest cover.