

MRV COUNTRY PRESENTATION (TANZANIA)

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*The United Nations Collaborative Programme
on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation
and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries*

UN REDD Programme



MRV meeting with UN REDD Countries – Rome, September 10 to 11th 2009

COUNTRY INFORMATION

- Tanzania covers total area of 945,090 sq km
- Forests in Tanzania is estimated to cover 35.5 million hectares of land, which is about 40% of the total land area
- Only about 13 million hectares of the forest area has been gazetted as forest reserves
- About 57% of the forest area consists of woodlands on unreserved lands
- Forests in Tanzania are classified by using FAO_ FRA approach
- Vegetation maps and land use maps are based on PFM fact and figures (2005/08), NFP (2001/2010), National Reconnaissance level land use and Natural Resources Mapping (1995) and Biomass Assessment - Woody Biomass in the SADC Region (1984)

NFIs AND NATIONAL ASSESSMENT/MONITORING PROGRAMMES

Some of the NFI/NFA programmes performed includes:

- 1971-1973 Reconnaissance of indigenous forest Inventory in five blocks Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Kilombero Tabora and Mtwara
- 1975-1977 Industrial inventory in the same five blocks
- 1992-1996 Reconnaissance Inventory in Singida, Arusha and Dodoma
- 1999 Inventory of non -Timber forest product in Tanzania and in 2005 Reconnaissance Inventory in 11 districts
- Currently, we are planning to carryout NAFORMA (2008/2012) with technical support from FAO and financial support from Government of Finland
- These Inventories lack continuity to enable the Ministry to carryout forest cover change
- Low sampling intensity hardly reaching 0.1% resulted into low precision
- It is difficult therefore, to predict acceptable level of how much forest exist and what happened over last decades

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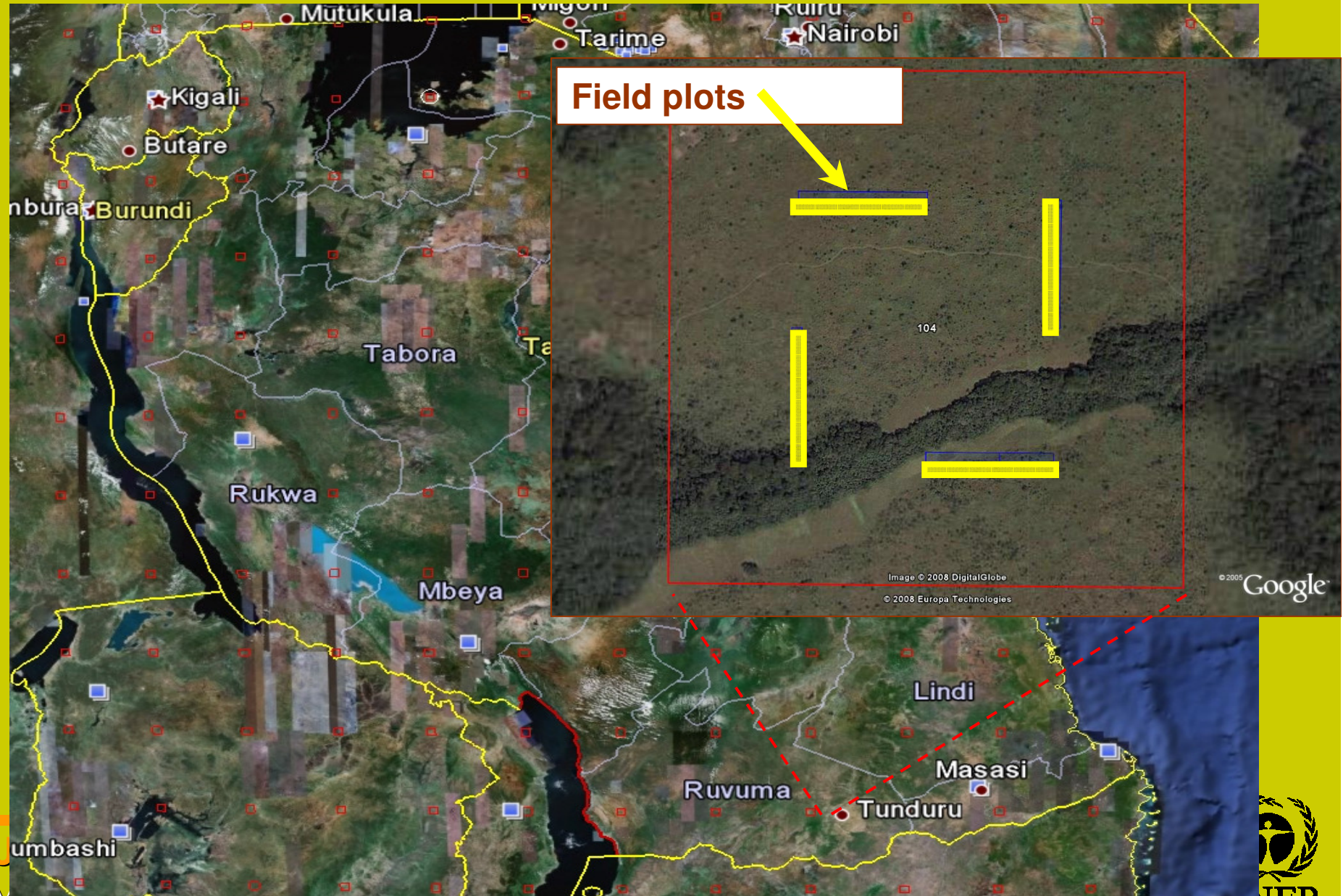
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NFIS DESIGN

- NFI design commonly used in Tanzania is based on either national guidelines
- Plantation inventory after every 5 years to review management plans
- Natural forest whenever need arise e.g selective harvesting
- Either, Stratified systematic cluster sampling is commonly used basing on FAO_FRA approach
- Design varies depending on the type of inventory, area to be covered and precision required e.g for plantation high intensity in older stand compared to small stand since more information is required.

REMOTE SENSING SURVEY



FOREST CARBON ESTIMATES

- Currently, Tanzania do not have standard equation for the country vegetation and models to estimate carbon emission and carbon stock
- The Ministry is working with stakeholders to formulate national guidelines for REDD implementation programme with financial and technical support from Norwegian Government
- The national REDD programme was officially launched on 24th August 2009.
- Long-term framework for forests, land use and environment monitoring is in place
- The capacity building to forest staff will be consistently given to monitor forest cover change over time
- It is planned that national baseline data for research & modeling will be established to ensure MRV systems are strictly followed

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CHALLENGES

- Lack of clear guidelines on pricing and access to carbon financing in forestry sector
- Inadequate linking of forest carbon with remote sensing application
- Lack of involvement of local community, private sector and NGOs in carbon trading and cost-benefit sharing

WAY FORWARD

- Suitable mechanism for linking communities, private sector and NGOs to carbon market developed
- Workshops to raise awareness and streamline community –level carbon project in national forestry strategy organized
- Develop simple, user friendly guidelines for communities and small holders
- Improved procedure on MRV approaches
- Forest monitoring and assessment in collaboration with FRA improved

CONCLUSION

- Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation will not be simple and cheap without investing in capacity building to stakeholders, MRV process, Land tenure and cost-benefit sharing
- MRV on forest monitoring and carbon accounting should be conducted step by step to ensure carbon market for forest project developers
- FAO, UN-REDD and other International Community should support development of guidelines and standardised approaches for REDD sustainability