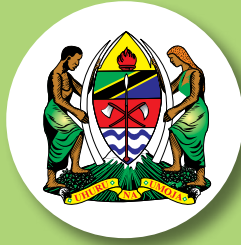


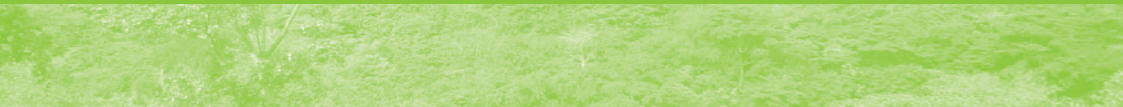
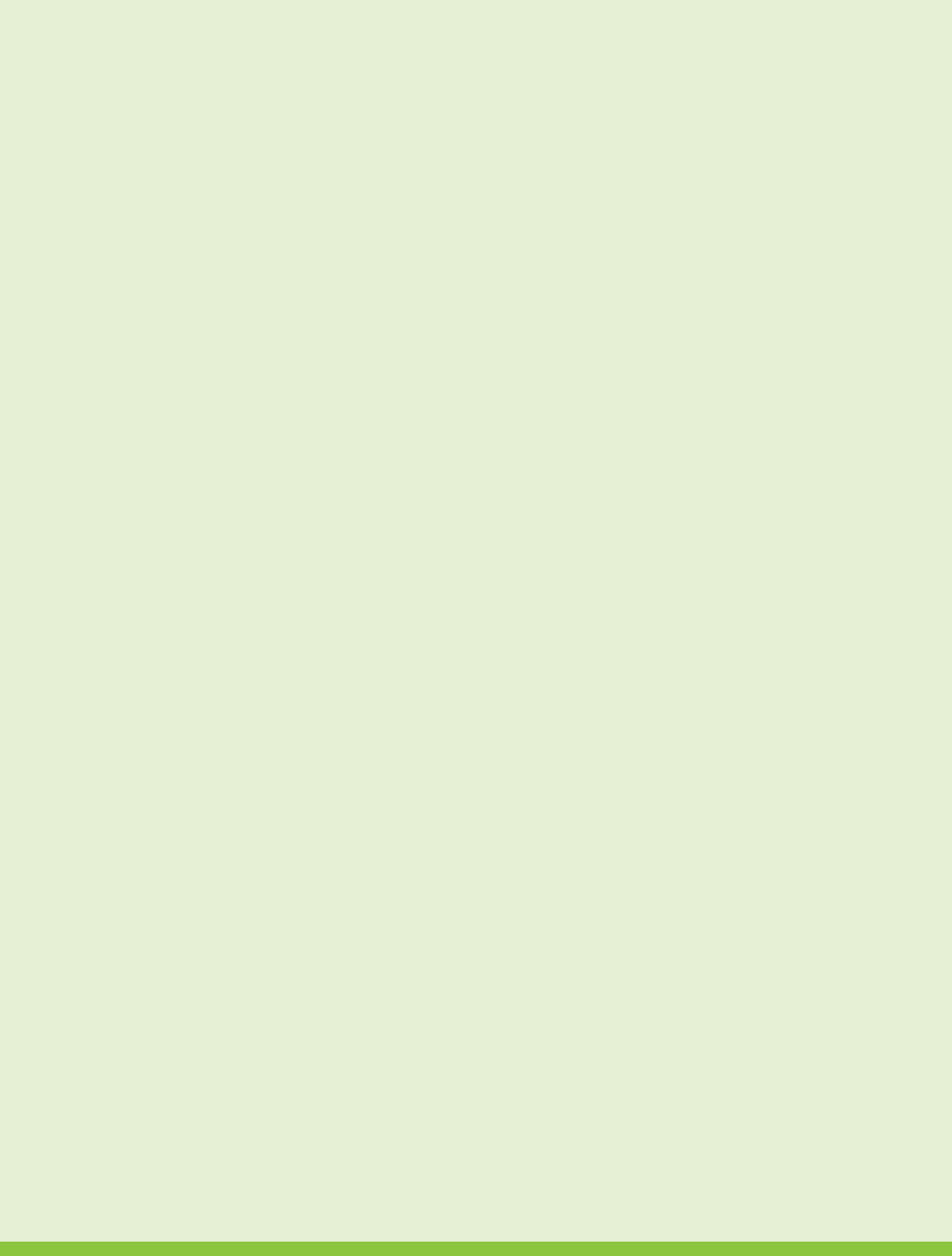
United Republic of Tanzania



NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION (REDD)



AUGUST 2009



LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|---|
| CBFM | Community Based Forest Management |
| CDM | Clean Development Mechanism |
| CERs | Certified Emission Reductions |
| CoP | Conference of the Parties |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organisations |
| DC | Developing Countries |
| DFoB | Director of Forestry and Beekeeping |
| DoE | Division of Environment |
| DG | Director General |
| EAMCEF | Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization |
| FBD | Forestry and Bee-keeping Division |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gases |
| GIS | Geographical Information Systems |
| GoT | Government of Tanzania |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| IRA | Institute of Resource Assessment |
| JFM | Joint Forest Management |
| LGA | Local Government Authorities |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| MFIC | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation |
| MITC | Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives |
| MLHS | Ministry of Land and Human Settlements |
| MNRT | Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism |
| MARV | Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification |
| NAFOBEDA | National Forest and Bee-Keeping Data |
| NAFORMA | National Forest Resource Monitoring and Assessment |
| NCCSC | National Climate Change Steering Committee |
| NCCTC | National Climate Change Technical Committee |
| NCMC | National Carbon Monitoring Centre |
| NGOs | Non Governmental Organisations |
| NEMC | National Environmental Management Council |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| PFM | Participatory Forest Management |
| PMO- RALG | Prime Minister's Office- Regional Administration and Local Governments |
| PS | Permanent Secretary |
| REDD | Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation |
| RS | Remote Sensing |
| SUA | Sokoine University of Agriculture |
| TAFORI | Tanzania Forestry Research Institute |
| TANAPA | Tanzania National Parks |
| TIC | Tanzania Investment Centre |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| UDSM | University of Dar Es Salaam |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| VCT | Voluntary Carbon Trading |
| VLFR | Village Land Forest Reserve |
| VPO | Vice President's Office |
| WB | World Bank |

PREFACE

Climate change is increasingly becoming the greatest global challenge of our time. In many developing countries like Tanzania it threatens sustainable development and reverse decades of hard gained development achievements so far. In order to address climate change, a number of global and national efforts have been initiated. The Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) initiatives, being one of the efforts, has been envisaged to play a significant role in climate change mitigation and adaptation, and generate a new financial stream for sustainable development as a whole.

The governments of Tanzania and Royal Norwegian had signed a letter of intent for the establishment of a partnership to address climate change challenges in April, 2008. The partnership focuses on developing pilot programmes to reduce deforestation; developing methodologies for carbon accounting; and promoting research and capacity building programmes related to climate change challenges. The partnership is also meant to promote Public Private Partnerships (PPP) to enhance investments in sustainable management of forest resources. It will also assist Tanzania in preparing itself to be able to tap into a future REDD fund based mechanism possibly to be agreed in Copenhagen later this year. To achieve this, the National REDD Strategy which will guide implementation of the REDD activities in the country need to be developed. This framework that we are launching, is a vision towards development of the National REDD strategy.

The framework was developed through extensive stakeholders' consultations to ensure that all key perspectives are considered. We wish to express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to the Royal Norwegian Government for commitment, cooperation, and above all the financial assistance. We would also like to thank the National REDD Task Force and the Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) of the University of Dar es Salaam for facilitating the process.



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**Minister of State,
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August, 2009**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Climate change is one of the biggest global problems posing challenges to sustainable livelihoods and economic development, particularly for Developing Countries (DC) like Tanzania. The adverse impacts of climate change on environment, human health, food security, human settlements, economic activities, natural resources and physical infrastructure are already noticeable in many countries including Tanzania. There is a large number of global and national efforts to address the problem of climate change through adaptation and mitigation activities. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of which Tanzania is a party, recognises various mitigation and adaptation options including forestry activities.

Forests play important role in climate change mitigation as sources and sinks of CO₂. Forest biomass acts as a source of carbon when burned or when decays. Also, when soil is disturbed it releases CO₂ and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that 18-20% of current global annual carbon emissions are the result of loss of tropical forest. On the other hand, forests also act as carbon sinks when their area or productivity increases, resulting in an increased uptake of CO₂ from the atmosphere. They absorb CO₂ and release oxygen into the atmosphere through the natural process of photosynthesis in which CO₂ is converted into carbon and stored in the woody tissue of the plant. It is because of this that some forms of forestry activities are used as valid means for atmospheric CO₂ reduction because they contribute significantly to climate change mitigation.

The importance of forests and woodlands to human life cannot be over-emphasized. They are crucial as sources of livelihoods and provide direct benefits like firewood, charcoal, recreation facilities, fruits, poles, timber, traditional medicines and many others. The forests and woodlands also have very important and critical ecological values and are a source of vital services such as conserving soils and water sources, harbouring rich biodiversity and important genetic resources, providing bee nectar,

ameliorating climate, serving as habitats for wildlife, they provide a wide range of cultural and spiritual benefits and are important sinks for removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Tanzania has a total area of about 94.5 million ha out of which 88.6 million ha are covered by landmass and the rest is water bodies. The country has a total of 35.3 million ha of forestland¹ out of which 16 million ha comprise of reserved forests², 2 million ha are forests in national parks and the rest, 17.3 million ha (49% of all forestland), are unprotected forests in General Land³. Forests in General Land are ‘open access’, characterized by insecure land tenure, shifting cultivation, annual wild fires, harvesting of wood fuel, poles and timber, and heavy pressure for conversion to other competing land uses, such as agriculture, livestock grazing, settlements and industrial development.

The rate of deforestation in Tanzania, which is estimated at 412,000 ha per annum, is taking place mostly in the General Land forests. Efforts towards forest reservation aim at reversing this trend. However, assessments of different forest conditions have revealed a lot of human disturbances also inside forest reserves including encroachment, illegal mining, pit-sawing, illegal harvesting for building materials and collection of firewood and herbal medicines. Therefore, it is not only forests in General Land that are diminishing but also the condition of reserved forests is deteriorating. Among other things, this is due to limited human and financial resources for the management of the forests.

In Tanzania, the main sources of finance for forest management are currently: charges levied on the major forest products and services, state budget allocation to the forestry administration and development partners’ grants and loans for forestry projects. The limited financial resources are at present compelling the country to identify innovative

1 “Forestland” means an area of land covered with trees, grass and other vegetation but dominated by trees.

2 According to the Forest Act “forest” means an area of land with at least 10% tree crown cover, naturally grown or planted, and or 50% or more shrub and tree regeneration cover; and, includes all forest reserves of whatever kind declared or gazetted under this Act and all plantations. “Forest reserve” means a forest area, either for production of timber and other forest produce or protective for the protection of forests and important water catchments, controlled under the Forests Ordinance and declared by the Minister. In addition, declared forests under village managements are also recognized as forest reserves.

3 General Land as used here means all public land which is not reserved or village land including unoccupied or unused village land.

financing mechanisms to attract new sources of investment in forest management outside these traditional channels.

Sound forest management practices can improve generation of a number of environmental services such as water catchment, scenic beauty, biodiversity, and carbon sequestration, which in principle could be valued and paid for by various consumers of the services. Financial resources from payment for environmental services is one option for provision of the required tangible economic benefits and hence incentives to stakeholders in the forest sector to manage the resources sustainably. Management of water catchment and landscapes can benefit from compensation schemes arranged through governments and NGOs at a local or national level. On the other hand, biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration activities can benefit from international mechanisms since these provide benefits at global scale. Biodiversity conservation compensation mechanisms are based on payment for foregone activities such as timber extraction in forests with high species diversity. The determination of the biodiversity compensations based on foregone timber sales is relatively easy. However, there are not many such biodiversity compensation schemes yet operating. There is, however, a growing market for forest carbon due to the increasing recognition of the importance of forest management in reducing emissions and storage of CO₂ to mitigate climate change and its effects.

1.2 Forest carbon trading mechanisms

Carbon trade involves the sale of carbon credits. The trade is a market-based mechanism for helping mitigate the increase of CO₂ in the atmosphere. Basically, there are two main types of Carbon Trading Schemes that are operating globally to-date. These are Voluntary Carbon Trading (VCT), which is not operated under the Kyoto Protocol and the official Kyoto Protocol Carbon Trading Mechanisms.

The VCT involves companies offsetting Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from their activities and products on a voluntary basis as part of their corporate responsibility. The conditions to participate in the VCT are relatively less stiff, and have no international legal binding requirements. The official forest carbon trading is possible through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol

of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Under the Kyoto Protocol, developed countries are required to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases by about 5% of their 1990 levels by the years 2008 – 2012. These countries can meet their reduction targets for CO₂ emissions in a variety of ways such as: through improved energy efficiency, by substituting fuels that produce less CO₂, and by using renewable energy sources. By undertaking project activities, developed country parties can generate carbon credits which can be used to off-set their reduction commitments.

Investment in certain kind of tropical forests is also a possibility through CDM. This enables developed countries to invest also in projects in developing countries and to use these to offset their reduction commitments. The CDM essentially provides a market mechanism for the sale of carbon credits or CERs, from developing countries. It has been agreed that in the first commitment period (2008-2012), CDM project activities will be limited to *afforestation* and *reforestation* only. Improved forest management and avoided deforestation are not eligible under CDM at present. Reduced deforestation and forest degradation may play a significant role in climate change mitigation and adaptation, and may generate a new financial stream for sustainable forest management in developing countries. This has prompted re-negotiation of climate change policy for the post-2012 period to include Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD). This new policy is currently under discussion by Parties to the UNFCCC regarding crediting or otherwise rewarding reductions in carbon emission by reducing rates of deforestation and forest degradation. Under REDD, developing countries would, on a voluntary basis, aim to reduce the rate at which their forests are being lost, and receive compensation in proportion to the carbon emissions saved compared to a baseline which would represent the 'without intervention' case or some other agreed targets.

REDD policy negotiations started at the eleventh session of Conference of Parties (COP 11) in Montreal, Canada in 2005, and continued at COP 12 in Nairobi in 2006. During the COP 13 in Bali in 2007 major advances were made, and there was a clear commitment of Parties to deal with this issue in the context of an overall package for a post-2012 regime. The Decision at COP13 in Bali expressly focuses on reduced

emissions from deforestation and degradation. Other possible options mentioned are 'sustainable forest management', 'forest enhancement' and 'conservation'. The Decision also explicitly recognizes that the needs of local and indigenous communities should be addressed when action is taken to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation. It was also agreed to start pilot activities to support REDD as a climate mitigation measure. However, technical issues with respect to baseline determination for crediting REDD were left for further study. The discussion continued at COP 14 in Poznan, Poland in December 2008. The negotiations are envisaged to culminate in agreement on this post-2012 regime at COP 15 in Copenhagen (December, 2009).

The government of the United Republic of Tanzania considers the REDD policy a viable option that can provide opportunities for the country to meet its obligations of managing her forests and woodlands on a sustainable basis and at the same time respond to poverty reduction initiatives accordingly. In this respect the government is envisaging to participate in the future REDD policy and in its development. Already a process to develop a National Strategy and Action Plan for REDD has been initiated. This is a consultative process involving relevant stakeholders and is facilitated through an appointed Task Force.

This framework is an output of stakeholders' consultations, finalized by the National REDD Task Force. The document is envisaged to contribute to the formulation of a National REDD strategy. Since the REDD policy itself is still evolving, this document also provides useful information as inputs to the iterative process. The priority pilot activities and quick actions that will help the building of local capacity, and preparation for REDD adoption are also outlined.

2.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

The payments for REDD will be made to countries on the basis of their average or net achievements in reducing emissions from forests. A national reference scenario i.e. baseline needs to be established against which the carbon changes will be assessed and monitored to determine carbon benefits. The entire forest estate within the country or most of it, will then be needed to participate in order to contribute to the national efforts of reducing deforestation and forest degradation. This calls for the contribution of different forest regimes e.g. national parks, forest reserves, community forests, and private forests indicating a large number of different stakeholders to be involved. This will require a system to aggregate baselines from all forest regimes. With this system the individual baselines from different regions and different regimes will add up to the national reference scenario. The government can identify and prioritize high degradation areas and/or specific forest regimes.

Incentives need to be provided for the effective participation of the stakeholders in the REDD policy. A fair and transparent payment mechanism need to be established in order to provide incentives to stakeholders within the country; in other words, to enable the state to account in a fair way for gains and losses and to reward stakeholders who are responsible for reductions in carbon losses. This requires a clear coordination system.

Before getting the REDD funds the country need to verify its carbon benefits to ensure that it does not claim international carbon credits which it has not in fact realized. After verification the carbon credits will then be sold or negotiated to the international market.

The REDD policy is still very new and its introduction in Tanzania will require changes in forestry management and governance system in-terms of the institutional arrangement, policy, legal framework and land tenure. The capacity building in terms of research, training, infrastructure and equipment are also needed to support the REDD policy. Equally important is effective communication and information sharing mechanism which will allow the stakeholders to exchange lessons and experiences.

The following sections analyse key issues that need to be addressed in support of the REDD policy in Tanzania. Appendix 1 illustrates key elements for REDD implementation in Tanzania.

2.1 Baseline establishment, monitoring, reporting and verification

The basic requirement for a country to implement REDD among other things includes baseline setting, regular reporting of progress, establishing monitoring system that generates new information, institutional capacity and establishing a system to verify findings and ensuring transparency.

2.1.1 Baselines determination and monitoring system

A key aspect of determining the carbon benefit of any forest carbon project is to accurately quantify the levels of carbon changes to known levels of precision. Determination of carbon changes requires baselines i.e. historical trends against which additional carbon benefits as a result of carbon project can be determined.

Under REDD, the reference scenario will be the baseline against which achievements made by a country can be measured and credited. However, there is considerable uncertainty at the moment about how baselines may be determined for operationalisation of REDD policy, since it is not yet decided what will be included. The possible options include crediting: reduction in emissions from deforestation; reduction in emissions from degradation; enhancement; forest conservation; and carbon stock. The last two options relate to forests with long protection status which would be credited based on the maintenance of carbon stock which would be compensated through a “conservation” fund that would be included under REDD.

Since the REDD policy is likely to be undertaken nationally, the country deforestation baseline would be determined by depicting historical land use changes from satellite imageries and typical carbon stock data for different types of forests to calculate the changes in terms of tons of carbon. However, Tanzania has inadequate resources to access remote sensed data and even the available ground data on forest

carbon stock/s are in patches and inadequate. The technological and human capacity to undertake baselines is also limited.

Since there is no data on change in forest stocks for all forest types, a historical trend as regards degradation cannot be established. This implies that a reference emission level based on historical data is virtually impossible, and that a rather different system for carbon accounting therefore needs to be applied. Degradation and forest enhancement therefore need to be captured together through continuous carbon monitoring.

2.1.2 Verification of the measurements

Before the transactions of carbon credits take place verification of the measurements is necessary. Verification is done by an independent party which establishes that the carbon measurements are reliable and accurate. Both national and international levels of verification will be necessary since the baselines will be set at these levels. The verification of the national baselines will require independent verifier. Within the country, independent party will have to be a licensed and registered agent, in the same sense as a chartered accountant, but will not necessarily have to be external to the country. Ideally the verifier will undertake ground spot measurements to check the accuracy of the field measurements by the villagers. After verification, carbon will be purchased through national REDD scheme.

At present the country lacks knowledge on international independent verifier. Similarly, the system for independent verification at the national level is missing. It is therefore important to establish independent semi-autonomous National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC) for this purpose. Apart from verification of the carbon data using approved guidelines, the NCMC will among other things undertake the following core tasks:

- a) Development and updating of national baseline database using data from National Forest Resource Monitoring and assessment (NAFORMA) and other sources,
- b) Development and improvement of approved carbon assessment methods,
- c) Training of foresters on the approved carbon assessment methods,

- d) Development and maintenance of the carbon database,
- e) Analysis of data,
- f) Submission of the results to the government REDD scheme and stakeholders,
- g) Submission of the data to the National Forest and Bee-Keeping Data (NAFOBEDA), and
- h) Verification of the amount of carbon reduced.

2.1.3 Regular reporting

Reporting will be needed at various levels. Individual projects need to report on the carbon data to the national REDD scheme for funding. This should be done regularly. The government will then market the carbon to the international community. Reporting on the financial flow and livelihood issues will also be required at all levels.

2.2 Financial mechanisms and incentives

A central objective of REDD is to provide sufficient incentives to motivate stakeholders to reverse the effect of threats facing forests. One option is to hand over the funds, in whole or part, to the communities in proportion to the carbon savings they have generated. However, for equity reasons various other models such as distribution of benefits internally on the basis of effort or input, rather than output (of carbon savings) are possible. Communities in deferent climatic conditions may put same level of efforts but their output may be different due to different conditions. For example communities in low rainfall areas may spend the same man-days in forest activities and get less carbon savings as compared to those in high rainfall areas. In such a case it is logical to consider award on the basis of both efforts and enhanced carbon stocks. This may also apply to the crediting of forest stock maintenance in conservation areas with little or no enhanced carbon stocks. Communities might also be paid for their work in measuring the carbon stock, rather than for the increases of stock as such. Benefits might also be distributed in kind rather than in financial forms. However what is important is that the country describes in a clear and accountable way what the plans for distribution of benefits resulting from forest management are, and that transactions in this system can be counterchecked by stakeholders or their representatives.

Therefore, it is important that the payment system should be designed in a participatory way with representatives of stakeholders such that a wide agreement on it is reached before any crediting takes place.

In order to ensure a transparent mechanism for receiving and handling REDD funds Tanzania needs to establish independent National REDD Trust Fund. The REDD Trust Fund will also have the following functions:

- a) Receive fund from buyers
- b) Distribute funds to communities/implementers
- c) Ensure performance based payment of funds

2.3 Stakeholders' engagement

The REDD approach will involve large numbers of stakeholder groups performing different roles and responsibilities at different levels. It is therefore important to take a stock of who is doing what and where. The analysis of their interest and commitment to participate in the REDD policy is also important.

It is also probably important that non-state umbrella organizations will be needed to bundle stakeholders interests, for example, in providing support and training in forest inventories and in registering carbon stock changes in the national database. Support may be needed to get such organizations up and running.

Concerns have been expressed in the debate on REDD as regards the rights of indigenous people and communities dependent on forests and the impact of REDD programmes on such groups. The overwhelming need as regards communities and people in the forest is to ensure that they are involved in a positive and mutually beneficial way in management, since this is one of the very few effective means of controlling degradation over very large areas. Already there are some very positive models and success stories in Tanzania with regard to PFM implementation. However, adding carbon (and potentially rewards for carbon reductions) into the PFM will raise a lot of issues that need to be resolved.

2.4 Governance

2.4.1 Institutional arrangement

About 18 million ha of forests (50%) have been gazetted as forest reserves under the central government, local authorities, village land forests and plantation forests. The rest of the forests are on General Lands that are unreserved. Most of the deforestation occurs in General Land forests as well as degradation (loss of biomass) over much of the total forest area. Studies have revealed a considerable level of human disturbance even inside the reserved forests. Participatory Forest Management (PFM), on the other hand, has been found to be effective in halting deforestation and reversing degradation in unreserved forests and is now included as a major element in Tanzania's National Forest Policy and its subsequent Forest Act of 2002. However, currently only 12.8% (about 4.1 million ha) of the country's forests are under such management owing to lack of funds and capacity. The current speed under which PFM projects are established is also observed to be very low. Access to REDD finances could potentially facilitate and speed up this process and possibly reducing the high levels of deforestation and forest degradation.

Participatory Forest Management (PFM) in the country is undertaken in two different types. These are: Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Community Based Forest Management (CBFM). Under JFM, forest ownership remains with the government while local communities are duty bearers and in turn get user rights and access to some forest products and services. On the other hand, with CBFM the local communities are the owners as well as rights holders and duty bearers. Most of the CBFM areas are demarcated as part of village General Land. Thus, they are also called Village Forest Reserves (VLFs). The experience with PFM implementation shows that there are still some unresolved issues regarding the participation of the majority of community members, ownership and benefit sharing mechanisms.

For the country to participate in the REDD policy, efforts should be made to reduce deforestation and forest degradation from happening in General Land forests and reserved forests. Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Some of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Tanzania

| Drivers | deforestation | forest degradation |
|---|---------------|--------------------|
| Shifting cultivation due to economic inability, soil infertility, land availability | √ | |
| Commercial farming e.g. biofuel, tobacco, sisal, tea, | √ | |
| Lack of land use plan | √ | √ |
| Forest fires | √ | √ |
| Over exploitation of forests | √ | √ |
| Over grazing | √ | √ |
| Mining e.g. minerals, salts, sand | √ | √ |
| Infrastructure development e.g. road, power lines | √ | |
| Energy for domestic and industrial use | √ | √ |
| Refugees – civil wars | √ | √ |
| Natural disasters – drought, floods | √ | √ |
| Weak law enforcement | √ | √ |
| Expansion of settlements | √ | √ |

In line with the policy that puts much emphasis in local communities’ participation, the following problems need to be solved: lack of proper land use plans, limited spread of PFM and unsustainable harvesting. ,

2.4.2 Policy and legal framework

The legal framework in support of environmental management in Tanzania promotes sustainable forest management and protection which are importance for the implementation of the REDD policy. For example, the National Land Policy of 1995 has the objective to promote and ensure wise use of land, guide allocations, prevent degradation and resolve conflicts. On the issues related to environmental management, this policy is one of the major guiding principles to local authorities, which are in dire need of decision-making mandates on land use and resources.

The National Environmental Management Policy of 1997 recognises the importance of forests on climate change mitigation. It also calls for

responsible ministries to put measures to address climate change. The Minister responsible for environment is also mandated to issue guidelines in order to address climate change and its impacts as a result of global warming. However, these are still not in place.

Similarly, both the current National Forest Policy of 1998 and its subsequent National Forestry Programme of 2001 recognize and promote sustainable forest management and utilization. This is demonstrated by the three policy objectives which put emphasis on: i) improved forest quality through sustainable management practices, ii) improved livelihoods through increased forest revenues and secure supply of subsistence forest products, and iii) improved forest governance at village and district levels through effective and accountable natural resource management institutions. However, these legal documents are not explicitly pointing out on climate change issues.

The legal framework in Tanzania therefore promotes sustainable forest management and protection which are important for the implementation of the REDD policy. However it falls short in mentioning specific issues on climate change mitigation.

2.4.3 Land Tenure

Land tenure issues are fundamental to the sustainable utilization of land resources. Security of land tenure and resources influences the level of investment on land and conservation of land based natural resources thus, natural resource management depends on land tenure and local community rights. According to the National Land Policy (1995), in Tanzania, the President owns the land in trust for present and future generations. The Commissioner for Lands acts on behalf of the President and administers the land. Granted right of occupancy, which is the main form of tenure, can either be acquired through a grant by the Commissioner for Lands or through customs and tradition, customary right of occupancy and derivative right of occupancy.

The National Land Act and Village Land Act of 1999 provide the legal framework for the three land categories, namely General Land, Reserved Land and Village Land. General Land is a residual category i.e. unoccupied land that is available for other purposes. It includes all land that is not

Reserved Land or Village Land. Reserved Land denotes all land set aside for special purposes, including forest reserves, game parks, game reserves, land reserved for public utilities and highways, hazardous land and land designated under the Town and Country Planning Ordinance. The village land constitutes all land in the village.

The authority to demarcate and register villages lies with the Commissioner for Land. Most of the villages are not yet registered and their lands may be categorised as General Lands. The insecurity with the General lands stems from its definition, which is provided in the Land Act: “general land’ means all public land which is not reserved land or village land. There are no provisions in either Act that clarify to what exactly the definition refers. There is little doubt that this definition raises concern of freeing ‘surplus’ land from villages for external investors.

2.5 Capacity building (Training and Infrastructure)

Some developing countries like Tanzania are left behind in important international policy negotiations and participation in policy implementation. The Bali Roadmap stressed for capacity building and technology transfer to developing countries in order to assist them benefit from emerging opportunities such as REDD. Given the fact that REDD is a new policy requiring intensive application of new and complex technologies in various areas, capacity building in terms of training and infrastructure development is needed at all levels. Key areas where capacity building in relation to REDD is needed includes MARV, GIS and remote sensing, cost benefit analysis, communication and negotiation techniques.

Tanzania is committed to make deliberate efforts to ensure that the capacity of local institutions is built accordingly during REDD piloting phase. In this regard during pilot phase, local institutions will be given priorities to undertake REDD pilot activities. However, in areas where there is limited capacity for local institutions to implement REDD activities, foreign organizations will be encouraged to participate though in collaboration with local institutions for the sake of building capacities of the later.

2.6 Research

The actual REDD implementation, education and training programmes require enormous support from research findings. The global scope of climate change necessitates that the research programme should aim at internationally recognised findings that can be debated globally. This strongly calls for international collaboration between research institutions to establish scientific networks to meet the global challenges of climate change.

There is generally lack of comprehensive research and methodology development programme for climate change adaptation and mitigation activities in Tanzania. Equally important, is lack of focused research in support of REDD implementation. Carrying out focused research in the areas of REDD relevant to Tanzania is therefore necessary.

2.7 Information knowledge dissemination and networking

As pointed out earlier the REDD policy is still evolving and is expected to start in 2013. The period from now to when the REDD starts will involve a number of different pilot activities within and outside countries which will generate a lot of lessons and experiences. For specific countries and international communities to benefit from these lessons and experiences from pilot activities there should be in place an efficient communication and information sharing mechanism. However, there is poor communication and information sharing networks in most developing countries including Tanzania. This calls for the establishment of national networks for REDD that also provide gateway to the international community.

3. THE FRAMEWORK

The situational analysis done in Section 2 reveals a number of issues to be addressed for the REDD policy implementation in Tanzania. Table 2 analyses these issues in details and identifies key activities, lead institutions and provides indicative timeframe for their implementation.

3.1 Coordination

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act, 2004 Section 15 and 75, all environmental management issues *inter alia* climate change are coordinated by the Vice President's Office. In line with this Act, the functions of the division of environment approved by the President on 5th February 2007, mandates the division to coordinate all climate change issues including adaptation and mitigation. Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) is one of the mitigation options to address climate change.

The government has put in place a National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) and National Climate Change Technical Committee to oversee and guide the implementation of climate change activities in the country. In order to avoid overlaps and duplication of efforts, the same institutional arrangement will also save for REDD activities (Appendix 1). The NCCSC which handles all climate change related issues in Tanzania will serve as a top decision making body for the national REDD scheme, and technical issues will be handled by the technical committee. The existing composition of the members of these committees may be broadened as need arises.

However, Forestry and Beekeeping Division will have important role in implementing, supervising and operationalizing REDD initiative. This is based on the already existing initiative in the forestry sector such as Participatory Forest Management (PFM) that includes Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Community Based Forest Management (CBFM). Likewise, local Government will ensure smooth implementation of REDD related activities in their areas of jurisdiction. In addition, REDD coordination at district level will adhere to the existing institutional structure whereby Environmental Officers (as established by EMA, 2004)

at district and Municipal levels will serve as coordinators for REDD activities in their respective areas (Appendix 2).

Since there is complementary initiatives by UN agencies namely UN – REDD, there is a need to synchronize activities under the existing and any other REDD emerging initiatives.

3.2 Submission of REDD Proposals

REDD project proposals shall be submitted to the Government through the Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA), the Secretariat to the Task Force and the Royal Norwegian Embassy. IRA will prepare summaries of the submission and present to the Task Force for discussion and comments. Recommendations will be submitted to the meeting of ministers of Environment, Natural Resources and Tourism, Regional Administration and Local Governments as well as to the Ambassador of Norway for final approval. Similar mechanisms will apply for funding from other sources.

3.3 Market access

As REDD policy is currently perceived, REDD funds will be received by the national REDD scheme and channeled down to different stakeholders responsible for the emission reductions. As such no market promotions will be needed at the local level. However, at the international level the government will be responsible for providing a credible, verifiable and transparent REDD carbon product that will compete at the international market. This will require among other things knowledge on international funding opportunities, marketing and negotiations skills.

Since REDD funding opportunities are still evolving, there is generally poor knowledge of its funding opportunities. This calls for market research and training.

Table 2: Issues, key activities and lead institution/facilitator

| Issues to be addressed | Actions required | Lead institution/ Facilitator |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Baseline Establishment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification | | |
| 1.1. Baseline Determination and Monitoring | | |
| 1.1.1. Baseline for Deforestation | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to remote sensed data • Inadequate ground data on forest carbon stock/s • Inadequate capacity to undertake baseline studies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out national forest inventory | Government and research institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out research on implications of different methods for reduced emission levels through deforestation. | Research institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing drivers of deforestation | Government and research institutions, CSOs and private sector |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to undertake national and sub-national forest inventories and remote sensing | Government, academic institutions and CSOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing tools for assessment and monitoring of deforestation | Research institutions |
| 1.1.2. Baseline for degradation | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Methods, tools and guidelines to measure and monitor degradation • Inadequate data on degradation • Inadequate capacity on degradation assessment and monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and testing of methodologies to measure and monitor degradation | Research institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out assessment and monitoring of forest degradation | Government and research institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing tools, guidelines and manual for degradation assessment and monitoring | Government and research institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing and synthesizing existing studies of field/pilot cases | Government and Research institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting case studies to quantify emission factors for different forest types | Research institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting demonstration projects for establishing historical degradation emission factors including cost implications, accuracy, and causes | Government and Research institutions |

| Issues to be addressed | Actions required | Lead institution/ Facilitator |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1.2. Future monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of recurrent inventories • Absence of annual forest assessment • Inadequate data processing and management • Inadequate capacity for monitoring deforestation and forest degradation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing permanent sample plots as part of the National Forest Inventory | Government and Research institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing carbon database to be linked to NAFOBEDA | Government and Research institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training at all levels on continuous assessment and data handling | Academic institutions |
| 1.3. Verification | | |
| Lack of independent carbon verification system at national level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing independent, transparent verification system | Government and Research institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out field spot checks of carbon data | Relevant institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convening national meeting on issues of governance, transparency to provide NGOs and other institutions meaningful input into process (possibly not limited to monitoring) | Government and Research institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting country-level case study on verification such as the use of LiDAR Technology | Government and Research institutions |
| Lack of knowledge on independent verification at international level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and engaging independent international verifiers | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing and use independent data sets for verification and make them available to verifiers | Government and Research institutions |

| Issues to be addressed | Actions required | Lead institution/ Facilitator |
|--|--|--|
| Lack of coordination on deforestation and forest degradation monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing semi-autonomous National Carbon Monitoring Centre for coordinating all carbon data in the country | Government and Research institutions |
| 1.4 Reporting | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of clear flow of report at various level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting on the carbon data to the national REDD scheme for funding | Government and CSOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International obligatory reporting on REDD issues | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting on financial flow (community to national level and vice versa) | Government and CSOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting on livelihood issues | Government, Research institutions and CSOs |
| 1.5. Co-benefits | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of an integrated methods to quantify other forest benefits such as: Biodiversity, Ecotourism, Water catchment and all others benefits related to payment for environmental services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing possibilities to include co-benefits in the assessment and monitoring methodologies | Government, Research institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrying-out multi-resources forest inventories | Government, Research Institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documenting benefits, developing and testing quick assessment methods | Research, Academic Institutions and CSOs |

| Issues to be addressed | Actions required | Lead institution/ Facilitator |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| 2. Financial Mechanisms and Incentive | | |
| 2.1. Financial Mechanisms | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of transparent financial mechanisms to receive and channel REDD funds to stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing existing Trust Funds and fund holding arrangements, and options for efficient and independent management of REDD Fund | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing National REDD Trust Fund | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing existing models and options for fair and equitable (financial and non-financial) benefit sharing | Government and academic institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producing guidelines for benefit sharing mechanism | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing REDD contractual requirements (both between GoT and Carbon buyers, and GoT to beneficiaries/implementers) | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing of REDD contractual requirements | Government and Beneficiaries |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate social safeguards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing guidelines to ensure social safeguards and national oversight/monitoring for carbon markets | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing issues of liability, taxation, etc. | Government |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In adequate incentives for sustainable forest management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking cost-benefit analysis of REDD to fully understand incentives and disincentives (including transaction and opportunity costs foregone) | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating feasibility for carbon tax relief to act as an incentive needs to be reviewed | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and valuating the co-benefits that could accrue through REDD actions | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating feasibility for carbon tax relief to act as an incentive needs to be reviewed | Government |

| Issues to be addressed | Actions required | Lead institution/ Facilitator |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of measures to address disincentives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring linkages with relevant sectors to address competing land-use options that act as disincentives to REDD | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysing risk of REDD incentives and co-benefits | Government |
| 3. Stakeholders engagement and involvement of local communities | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information on stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysing stakeholders analysis (who, roles and responsibilities) | Consulting institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting stakeholders and creating awareness | Government and CSOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out study to assess stakeholders willingness to participate to form partnerships and implement REDD programs | Government and CSOs |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate information on local and indigenous rights | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying local and indigenous rights with respect to REDD | Government and Research Institutions |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of linkage between REDD and existing conservation approaches | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing and build on existing community involvement mechanisms | Government |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are number of unforeseen risks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out detailed analysis of risks related to REDD e.g. power distribution, replacement of existing culture conservation to commercial and elite capture for legitimate beneficiaries | Government, Research and academic institutions |
| 4. Coordination of REDD activities | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate coordination and communication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing horizontal and vertical linkages between negotiators, implementers, National Carbon Monitoring Centre, verifiers and National Carbon Trust Fund, and other stakeholders. | Government |

| Issues to be addressed | Actions required | Lead institution/ Facilitator |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of mechanism for conflict resolution under REDD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing modalities for conflict resolutions Harmonising existing policies to accommodate REDD | Government |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate coordination between various sectors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring strong coordination between primary institutions involved with REDD implementation and other sectors such as water, agriculture and lands | Government |
| 5. Market Access/negotiations | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access for REDD market Poor knowledge of funding opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting negotiations for international market access and security | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing National Positions for negotiations on REDD | Government and CSOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing markets | Government, research and academic institutions and CSOs |
| 6. Governance for REDD | | |
| 6.1 Institutional arrangement | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of proper land use plans limited spread of PFM unsustainable harvesting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up proper land use plans for the village including protective and productive forest areas | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> scaling up PFM activities | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing sustainable harvesting plans for productive forests | Government, research and academic institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> drawing up forest management plans | Government and relevant institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancing good governance at all levels | Government |

| Issues to be addressed | Actions required | Lead institution/ Facilitator |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate efforts to engage stakeholders in addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, e.g. forest fires, poverty, shifting cultivation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operationalising the Forest Fires Communication Strategy | Government, CSOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing agro-forestry practice | Government, CSOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing Wood fuel Action Plan | Government |
| 6.2. Policy and legal framework | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of policy and legal provisions to support REDD implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing National Forest Policy and Act, and other relevant acts to accommodate climate change issues including the REDD policy | Government |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate implementation of the National Forestry Programme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting implementation of relevant programme components, e.g. Biodiversity and Ecosystem conservation component | Government |
| 6.3. Land tenure | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land of security on land ownership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonizing the National Land Act and Village Land Act | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registering village land | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing factors limiting tenure security | Government and research institutions |
| 7. Capacity Building (Training and Infrastructure) | | |
| 7.1. Capacity Building for Baseline Establishment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness on forest assessment and monitoring methodologies at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising REDD awareness and motivate stakeholders to implement operational forest monitoring programmes through seminars and workshops at all levels | Government, NGOs, Research and academic institutions |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on various MARV tools including GIS, remote sensing LiDAR, and forest inventory at various levels | Research and academic Institutions |

| Issues to be addressed | Actions required | Lead institution/ Facilitator |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness carbon accounting at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing training of trainers for forest carbon monitoring and assessment program to be mainstreamed to national extension systems (education, forestry, agriculture etc) | Government and academic institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing the National Capacity Self Assessment Action Plan | Government |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of equipment and software Inadequate remote sensing skills Lack of physical infrastructure Poor communication and transport | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving access to hardware, software, internet | Government and Relevant institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building infrastructure for NCMC, REDD Trust Fund, RS, e.g., set up RS labs | Government and Relevant institutions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putting in place infrastructure for communication with local communities | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchasing equipment such as vehicles, mensuration tools | Government |
| 7.2 Capacity building for financial mechanisms and Incentives | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of business and negotiation skills relevant REDD implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training the negotiators and beneficiaries in articulating and refining the national policy position with regards to REDD | Government and NGOs, |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking participatory national workshops for all stakeholders on REDD and Bali Roadmap | Government and NGOs |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on REDD at all levels with emphasis to the communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing communication, education, and public awareness strategy on REDD related issues | Government and CSOs |

| Issues to be addressed | Actions required | Lead institution/ Facilitator |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| 8. Research | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of comprehensive research and methodology development programme for climate change adaptation and mitigation activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking research on climate change adaptation and mitigation | Research and academic institutions |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of focused research relevant to Tanzania in support of REDD implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking focused research in the areas of REDD relevant to Tanzania | Research and academic institutions |
| 9. Information/knowledge dissemination and networking | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective communication and information sharing mechanism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing REDD networking mechanism and expert working groups | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a website/portal at the National Climate Change Focal Point | Government and Consulting firm |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a REDD web based database | Government and CSOs |

4. PILOT ACTIVITIES AND REDD STRATEGY PREPARATION

Following the Bali Road map (Decision 2/CP.13), the United Republic of Tanzania is participating in implementing pilot activities. Among other provisions, the road map requests parties to explore a range of actions, identify options and undertake efforts, including pilot activities, to address the drivers of deforestation relevant to their national circumstances. The focus is to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, thus enhancing forest carbon stocks through sustainable management of forests. Currently, two initiatives support implementation of REDD pilot activities in Tanzania. These are the Tanzania-Norway Partnership and UN-REDD. The outputs of activities envisaged to be implemented will contribute to a package for show casing at the 15th Session of Conference of Parties (COP) in Copenhagen, forming a basis for negotiation on the post 2012 agreement.

During 2008, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania embarked on a process to develop a National Strategy and Action Plan for REDD. A National REDD Task Force was formed to initiate strategy development, with representation from FBD/MNRT and DoE/VPO. In early 2009, a stakeholder workshop was convened by FBD to develop the first draft of the framework, to be used as a basis for ongoing strategy development. It is envisaged that a final National REDD Strategy will be completed by the end of 2010. As an interim measure, the Institute of Resource Assessment will play an independent facilitation role to the Task Force for REDD strategy development.

In the interim phase activities to be undertaken are outlined in details in Table 3.

Table 3: Quick Start Activities for REDD demonstration

| Issues | Actions Required | Leading institution/ facilitator |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate pilot/ demonstration activities on deforestation and degradation | Selecting of demonstration sites and institutions | Task Force and Local Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out baseline studies | Government, research institutions and CSOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out benchmark socio-economic study | Government, research institutions and CSOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing participatory carbon assessment and monitoring strategy | Government, research institutions and CSOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising on carbon trading | Government and NGOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing resource use conflict resolution mechanism | Government and NGOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating of REDD issues in the forests management plans | Government, research institutions and NGOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an equitable benefit sharing mechanism | Government and research institutions and NGOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and testing of methodology, manuals and guidelines based on evidences from research | Government, Research institutions and NGOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up a National Carbon Accounting System | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing Policy and legal framework | Government |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting alternative energy sources | Government, CSOs and private sector |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting alternative income generating activities | Government, research institutions and CSOs |

| Issues | Actions Required | Leading institution/ facilitator |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate capacity to implement REDD activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building at all levels | Government, training institutions and NGOs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising on REDD related activities | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing demonstration/pilot activities | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating pilot activities | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRV of pilot activities | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate documentation of ongoing REDD related activities | Documenting all best practices, baseline scenarios and baseline information on ongoing activities (Methodology, Management and MRV) | Government, academic, research institutions and CSOs |

4.1 Criteria for selection of REDD demonstration sites and implementing institutions

Criteria for selection of REDD demonstration sites and implementing institutions are outlined below.

4.1.1 Demonstration sites

- a) Previous experience of forest carbon data
- b) PFM already in place (signed agreement, by laws, management plan, VNRC)
- c) Land use plan in place with a forest to start with
- d) There are deforestation/degradation threats
- e) Size of the forest and opportunity for aggregation
- f) Forest types representation (Montane, Miombo, Mangrove)
- g) Community willingness to participate
- h) Geographical representation in the United Republic of Tanzania
- i) Resource use conflict
- j) Level of Poverty (medium, high)
- k) Land tenure arrangements
- l) Variety of Management regimes

4.1.2 Criteria for selection of implementing institutions

Selection of institutions at local level

- a) Local experience and proven credibility
- b) Experienced and capacity (human, equipment and infrastructure) to implement REDD including PFM and other land use interventions
- c) Institutions with on going REDD and climate change related activities
- d) Willingness to work in partnership
- e) Financial management records

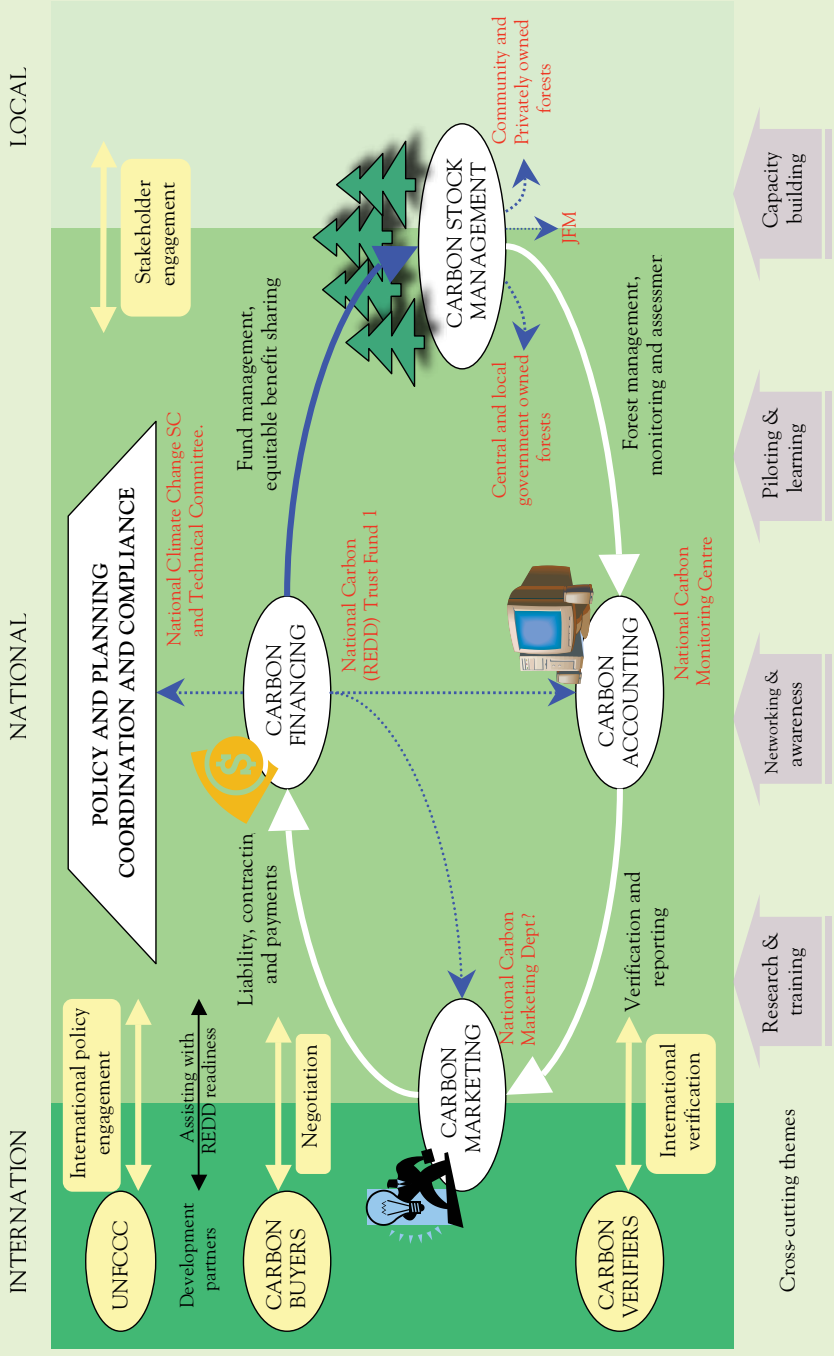
Selection of institution at national level

- a) Experience in working in Tanzania and proven credibility
- b) Experienced and capacity to implement REDD and climate change related activities including PFM and other land use interventions
- c) Minimum operational capacity (human, equipment and infrastructure)
- d) Institutions with on going REDD and climate change related activities
- e) Willingness to work in partnership and partners' willing
- f) Conversant with policy and legal framework on REDD related issues
- g) Experience in forest carbon data handling and analysis
- h) Financial management records
- i) Registered in Tanzania for at least three years

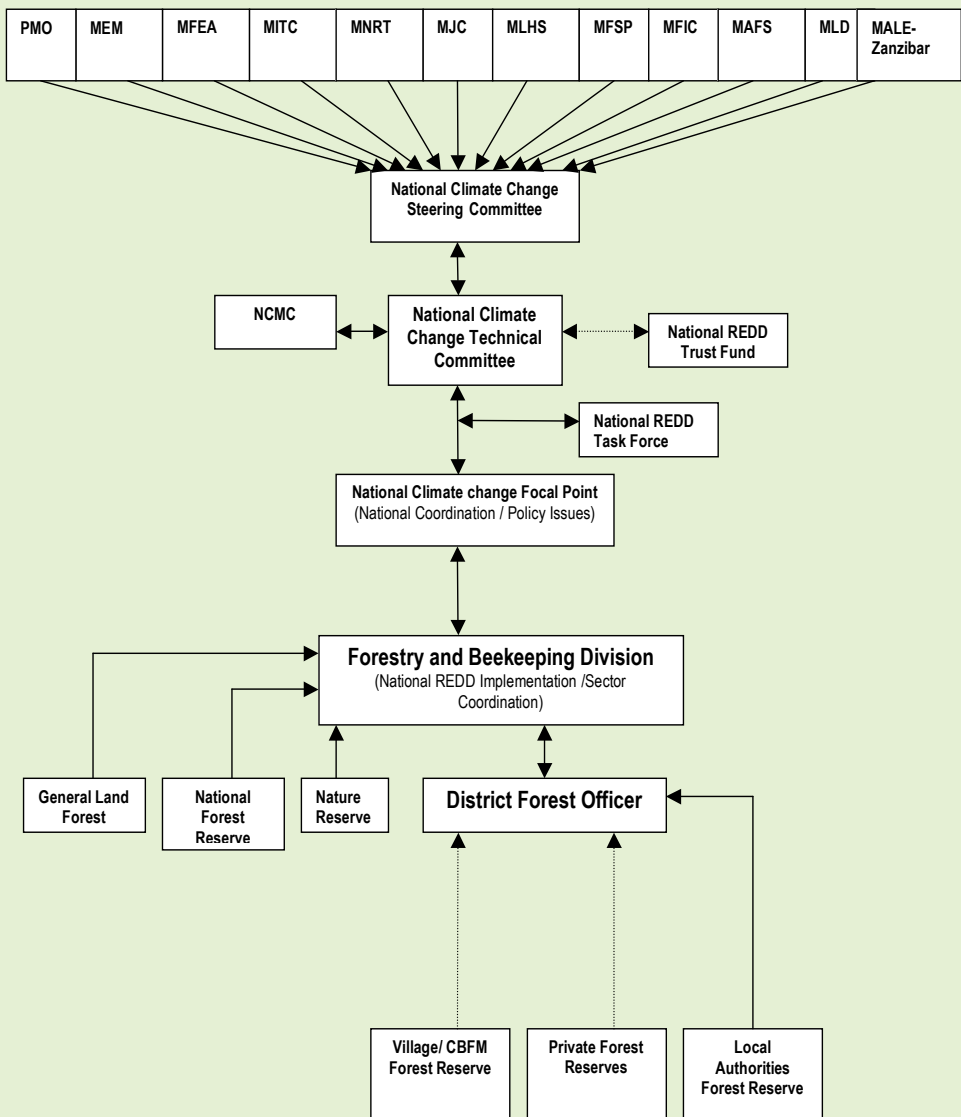
Guidelines for review of proposals on REDD pilot activities are annexed as appendix 3.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Diagram illustrating key elements for REDD implementation in Tanzania, with a focus on forest carbon



Appendix 2: Proposed REDD Reporting Structure



Appendix 3: Guidelines for review of proposals on REDD pilot activities

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



NATIONAL TASK FORCE FOR DEVELOPING THE NATIONAL REDD STRATEGY

Guidelines for Review of NGOs/ CSOs Proposals to be funded by the Norway-Tanzania REDD Initiative

1. Introduction

It is widely recognized that forest ecosystems are major sinks of greenhouse gasses. However deforestation and forest degradation is the cause of around 18% of greenhouse gas emissions responsible for global warming. In recognition of this, at the 13th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2007, it was agreed that Reducing emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) should be considered for inclusion in a post-Kyoto Protocol regime. It is envisaged that after 2012, an internationally-approved, performance-based system for forest carbon trading will have been negotiated to provide additional incentives to countries that address REDD.

Cognizant of this UNFCCC process, the Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative was launched in 2007, with a global commitment of up to NOK three billion annually towards REDD efforts at international and national levels. Drawing from this initiative, in April 2008, Norway and Tanzania signed a letter of Intent on a Climate Change Partnership; with a focus on supporting REDD pilot activities in the field, capacity building, national strategy development and implementation. In view of the UNFCCC process and bilateral initiative, the Government of

Tanzania has also embarked on developing a National REDD Strategy which will be the basis for implementation and management of REDD activities in the country.

Furthermore, in response to the partnership, the Government of Tanzania (GoT) and Royal Norwegian Embassy (RNE) have agreed to fund projects to pilot different aspects of REDD in the various thematic areas consistent with Bali Action Plan.

2. Thematic Areas for Funding

- a) Approaches to organizing REDD work at the local level, with a focus on governance and tenure;
- b) Incentive schemes that provided equitable benefit sharing mechanisms, especially to local communities;
- c) Baseline studies and methodologies for estimating deforestation, forest degradation, carbon sequestration and emissions;
- d) Participatory methods for monitoring, assessing, reporting and verifying;
- e) Approaches that address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; and
- f) Capacity building for both adaptation and mitigation activities.

3. General Principles for Project Selection

The governing principles that will guide the selection of projects for funding the various thematic areas are as follows:

- a) The project must result in some demonstrable (direct or indirect) contribution towards promotion of REDD initiative in Tanzania, especially in the designated target areas.
- b) The project, where applicable, should be complementary to other REDD related initiatives in the area, such as Participatory Forest Management.
- c) The project should be implemented by an organisation(s) with sufficient experience, capacity (human, equipment and infrastructure) and financial management integrity.

- d) The project should show the potential for protection and conservation of the environment and natural resources and the extent to which this will contribute to income generating possibilities and thus reduction of poverty.
- e) The project should show the potential for direct benefits to the local communities, individuals and institutions owning and managing the forests
- f) The project outputs should to the extent possible contribute to preparation of COP 15 show casing and preparation of National REDD Strategy.

Other specific principles which will guide project selection include:

- a) The proposed activity should be in line with National REDD initiative
- b) The proposed activity should contribute to improved management of forest resources of the selected sites, thus contributes to the reduction of carbon emission through deforestation and forest degradation.
- c) The proposed project should show potential for replicability elsewhere in the country.
- d) Demonstrable positive impact on the conservation of forests
- e) Social soundness (e.g. representation, degree of community involvement in activity identification, development and implementation)
- f) Environmental soundness, especially with regard to the protection of biological diversity and overall impacts on the protected areas and other essential resources
- g) The degree of sustainability and viability of the proposed activity
- h) Legal mandate of the proponent to undertake proposed activities
- i) Identification of potential risks to project success and proposed measures to address such risks
- j) Synergy with other projects or initiatives in the proposed site
- k) Cost effectiveness for the project activities

Note: Task Force may call upon the proponent to clarify on issues contained in the project proposal, or to consider changes in order to cover geographical areas or themes not well covered in other proposals.

3. Additional Requirements for Submission

Additional requirements for submission include the following documentation in hard copy:

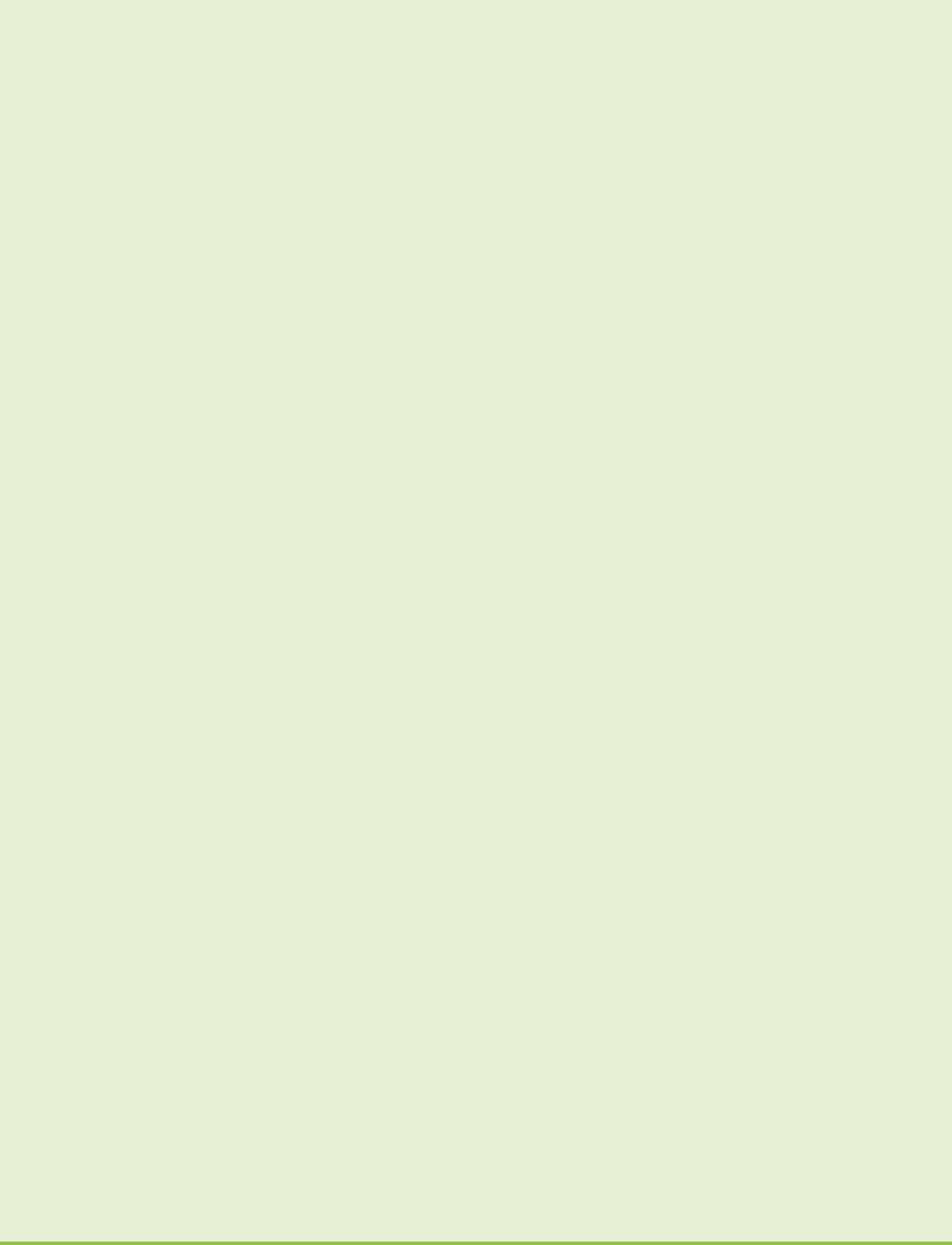
- a) Most recent (at most three years) financial audit report of the organization;
- b) Articles of Association;
- c) Organization strategic or business plan;
- d) Curriculum vita of professional staff to be involved with project;
- e) List of board members or trustees;
- f) Declaration of absence of any conflicts of interest;
- g) Brief description of three recent and relevant projects;
- h) Support letter from relevant authorities/programs; and
- i) Agreement letter from the collaborators involved.

5. Ranking Criteria to Guide Selection of Proposals

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Potential for project activities to result in some demonstrable (direct or indirect) contribution towards promotion of REDD initiative in the pilot area | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| 2. Project complementarity to other REDD related initiatives in the area, such as Participatory Forest Management | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| 3. Potential contribution of proposed activity to improved management of forest resources of the selected sites, thus contributes to the reduction of carbon emission through deforestation and forest degradation. | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| 4. Potential replicability of proposed activities elsewhere in the country. | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| 5. Demonstrable positive impact on the conservation of forests (e.g. by reducing resource demands on those forests) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 6. Social soundness (e.g. representation, degree of community involvement in activity identification, development and implementation) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| 7. Environmental soundness, especially with regard to the protection of biological diversity and overall impacts on the protected areas and other essential resources | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| 8. The extent to which the protection of the environment and natural resources will contribute to the reduction of poverty or to income generating possibilities | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| 9. The degree of sustainability and viability of the proposed activity | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| 10. Identification of potential risks to project success and proposed measures to address such risks | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| 11. Synergy with other projects or initiatives in the proposed site | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| 12. Cost effectiveness for the project activities | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| 13. Credibility of the proponents (experience, capacity and financial management integrity of implementing organization(s)) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| 14. Potential contribution to COP 15 show casing and preparation of National REDD Strategy | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |

Key: 1 – 10 points, 2 – 8 points, 3 – 6 points, 4 – 4 points, 5 – 2 points



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