

TANZANIA

National Programme

2011 Annual Report

March 2012

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Country: TANZANIA Title of programme: UN-REDD Programme – Tanzania Quick Start Initiative Date of submission: February 2012	Date of signature¹: 22 nd December 2009 Date of first transfer of funds²: 22 nd January 2010 End date: 30 th September 2011 No-cost extension requested³: Yes (until 30 th June 2012)
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Implementing partners⁴: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) Vice-President's Office (VPO) UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
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The financial information reported should include overhead, M&E and other associated costs.

Financial Summary (USD)			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁵	Amount transferred to date ⁶	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2011 ⁷
FAO	1,498,000	1,498,000	166,571
UNDP	2,568,000	2,568,000	927,294
UNEP	214,000	214,000	12,658
<i>Total</i>	4,280,000	4,280,000	1,106,523
<i>Co-financing</i>			244,350
<i>Total with co-fin.</i>			1,350,873

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁸			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
			
Type the name of signatories in full:			
Ms Mette Wilkie			Dr Felician Kilahama

¹ Last signature on the National Programme Document

² As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway www.mdtf.undp.org

³ If yes, please provide new end date

⁴ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project

⁵ The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY www.mdtf.undp.org

⁶ This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY www.mdtf.undp.org

⁷ Disbursement and commitments combined

⁸ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators (*)	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
From Results Framework	From Results Framework	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme <u>Baseline for all indicators:</u>	The desired level of improvement to be reached at the end of the National Programme		From identified data and information sources	Specific responsibilities of participating UN organizations (including in case of shared results)	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result	
Outcome 1: National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD	1. UNREDD supports development and implementation of a national strategy. 2. Training provided for MNRT and other Ministries (number of staff trained) 3. Opportunity cost curves established for different locations.	1. A National REDD Framework was developed in 2009. 2. A National Task Force has been established. MNRT is a member of the Task Force but few staff have an understanding of REDD 3. Opportunity cost curves not yet developed.	1. UNREDD has made a significant contribution to the completion of a National REDD+ Strategy that is approved by all stakeholders. 2. MNRT is playing a leading role in preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy and its implementation. 3. Opportunity cost curves established and used in policy and practice.	Cumulative achievements: UNREDD has provided technical advice, best practice and financial resources to build national REDD+ capacities. UNREDD is contributing to the development of the National REDD+ Strategy, a draft of which was released by the National REDD Task Force in January 2011. In addition, Tanzania is leading globally on discussions around REDD+ opportunity costs (an endeavor of the Government in cooperation with FCPF/World Bank and UN-REDD). Achievements this reporting period: The national capacities to understand, manage, plan and take decisions around REDD+ are being strengthened, and this is advancing at both central level and district level. Specific actions that have proved useful in this sense during 2011 are as follows: 1. Training courses on REDD+ were conducted in 2011, which served to train 100 staff from MNRT	1. Release of National REDD+ Strategy and other key documents. 2. Reports from training and capacity development events. 3. Use of cost curves and cost estimates in policy and practice.	MNRT and UNDP in close cooperation with the National REDD Task Force	1. Leadership required from MNRT. 2. Strong stakeholder participation and technical assistance required. 3. Complex training methodologies required; risks of limited understanding. 4. Technical Advisors operating at sufficient capacity. 5. Complex economic training required on cost curves	In Tanzania, the UNREDD Programme is being implemented in close cooperation with other initiatives, in particular the Norwegian-Tanzanian Partnership on Climate Change. Some outputs such as the release of the draft National REDD Strategy, cannot be seen as achievements of only the UNREDD Programme. However, they are quoted because they are crucial for the REDD process and for monitoring

				and other ministries. 2. A training manual for MNRT has been developed, in order to easily replicate and expand training on REDD+ matters. 3. A strategic assessment for a REDD+ scheme and for further capacity-building and training needs at MNRT has been launched; a final draft of the report was received in December 2011. 4. A series of eight zonal workshops has been prepared and initiated, aiming at creating awareness on REDD+ among government foresters at field level (i.e. in the eight zones of the country); this will also serve to offer them an opportunity to review and provide input into the process of elaborating and finalising the National REDD+ Strategy (2 zonal workshops were held in 2011 with more than 100 participants and the remaining 6 are scheduled for 2012). 5. A capacity needs assessment for REDD+ at all levels of government has been designed and is ready to commence (to be conducted in 2012). 6. The UN-REDD Programme financed a work stream to estimate "Cost elements of REDD+ in Tanzania" and establish opportunity cost curves. A first national workshop was held in October 2011 with more than 40 participants. Field work was conducted subsequently. A progress report was received in December 2011. This work stream is likely to serve as model for other UN-REDD countries. 7. Finally, a thorough Programme Review of the UN-REDD programme in Tanzania has been planned (it will be conducted in early 2012). This will not only look at UN-REDD, but to the broader REDD+ scenery in Tanzania in order to better adapt UN-REDD to serve as a glue of the national REDD+ process.				purposes. Coordination of the various REDD processes in the country is a key issue. Stakeholder learning and engagement is growing. Expert knowledge on REDD+ aspects (such as cost elements) is being raised tangibly.
Outcome2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within	1. Clearinghouse of REDD+ studies existing	1. No REDD+ system developed under NAFOBEDA.	1. Clearinghouse established and linked with NAFOBEDA.	Cumulative achievements: The UN-REDD Programme is supporting the MRV Technical Working Group of the National REDD	1. Clearing house of REDD studies existing.	MNRT and FAO.	1. Thorough collection and analysis of REDD+	This component is being implemented in

national Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems	2. Number of staff with MRV training 3. Availability of indices for forest degradation. 4. Availability of maps on co-benefits	2. Training has been provided for the mapping unit at MNRT on mapping and RS but further measures are needed. 3. No forest degradation indices available yet. 4. No co-benefit maps available yet.	2. FBD/TFS staff fully understand MRV issues. 3. Forest degradation indices established and accepted and used by peers. 4. A range of co-benefit maps can be possibly produced at FBD in the mapping unit.	Task Force, in particular with regards to establishing a National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCM). UNREDD has hosted and attended relevant meetings and workshop. UNREDD and NAFORMA are working closely together and UNREDD activities have been brought in line with NAFORMA. UNREDD is fostering integration with NAFORMA by attending NAFORMA PTU meetings. Achievements this reporting period: 1. A consultant is being recruited through FAO to establish the clearing house. After the collection, the literature will be linked with NAFOBEDA. UNREDD was represented at the Kampala workshop on National Carbon Accounting systems. The objective of the workshop was to engage with government officials of five East Africa Community (EAC) countries, on development of sovereign national level carbon accounting systems for the land sector including exploring areas for potential collaboration amongst the countries and specific needs of individual countries. UNREDD has been supporting NAFORMA by hiring 8 temporary staff to expedite data entry processes. 2. Several sets of training on MRV-related issues have been held in 2010 - 2011 in close cooperation with NAFORMA. - In July 2011, a MRV and Monitoring for REDD + course was carried out in Morogoro, Tanzania. The course was organized jointly by SUA, the UNREDD global programme and the FAO Finland Forestry Programme. UNREDD Tanzania supported participation of 15 MNRT staff. - On 1-16 Nov 2011 training on GIS/LiDAR was held for 10 staff from Ministries of Land, Agriculture, Water, and Natural Resources and Tourism, Vice-President's Office, the Forest Training Institute and the Government of	2. Assess level of understanding of MRV trainees. 3. Impacts of forest degradation incorporated into forest inventories in pilot districts. 4. The deforestation rate for the country established 5. Soil carbon pool estimated 6. Use of co-benefit maps in policy and practice. 7. Leaflet on basic aspects of MRV have been printed and distributed>		studies required. 2. Precise training methods and training are being delivered. 3. Complex training on forest degradation indices required. 4. Strong coordination with the various initiatives for establishing national carbon stocks. 5. Cooperation of FBD required.	close cooperation with NAFORMA.
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				Zanzibar. - 3 staff members from MNRT attended training on forest area change analysis at FAO HQ in Rome, in December 2011. 3. A concept note on how to assess forest degradation has been developed. Letters of Agreement (LoA) have been developed where institutions with permanent sample plots will be commissioned to re-measure the plots to detect carbon stock changes. Assessments will commence in January 2012. Mapping activities are conducted by the Mapping Unit at FBD as part of capacity building strategy. These are jointly implemented with NAFORMA. Two products are expected: (1) A national LULC Map will be prepared from which a national carbon map will be produced. (2) Historical forest area change is done under UNREDD. A mapping consultant has been recruited in Nov, 2011 for this purpose with technical support from FAO FIN and JRC/FRA RSS. 5. Office space has been refurbished for the joint UNREDD/NAFORMA GIS and mapping unit at MNRT. A generator has been purchased to overcome the power problem. 6. UNREDD is supporting NAFORMA soil carbon data analysis that is done by the Soil Department at SUA. 7. Negotiations were held between MNRT, FAO and WCMC about the timing and sequencing of the mapping of co-benefits. It was decided to re-schedule some of the work awaiting NAFORMA data.				
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and national levels	1. District officials understand and agree on best practices in resource management and	1. No agreement and little awareness on REDD governance frameworks at district and	1. Agreement on best practice and improved awareness on REDD governance frameworks at district and national levels.	Cumulative achievements: The UNREDD Programme is helping to link local REDD+ initiatives with the national REDD+ process; it has provided guidance to district and local actions, has assisted for their lessons to go	1. District officials understand and agree on best practices in resource management and	MNRT and UNDP in close cooperation with the National REDD Task Force.	1. Participatory process required in bringing up levels of capacity in district officials.	Some activities under Outcome 3 will be re-defined following the upcoming mid-term review, to

	governance. 2. Decision makers at national and district levels feel better informed about REDD payment distribution options. 3. Economic values of non-carbon services are understood and incorporated in REDD policies and approaches.	national levels. 2. No agreement and little awareness on REDD payment distribution options. 3. Economic values not understood and integrated.	2. Improved understanding on REDD payment distribution options. 3. Payment scheme action plan exists detailing REDD and non carbon services	upstream to national level, and has allowed a fairer share of knowledge at national, district and local levels. Achievements this reporting period: 1. A consultancy to identify how REDD management could fit into district and village land use planning has been prepared (and will be conducted in 2012) in order to enhance the decentralization of REDD+. 2. Two stakeholder feedback workshops (with abundant practitioners and participants from REDD pilot sites) were convened, successfully, in order to exchange information, discuss issues and bridge the national-local divide on REDD+. 3. The MNRT has visited 10 villages in 3 districts to prepare test payments for REDD+. It is expected that payments will be made in the first quarter of 2012. 4. The work on estimating cost elements of REDD+ and the capacity needs assessment (see above) will inform the design and management of the REDD+ scheme in the country.	governance. 2. REDD Payment distribution scheme exists and is agreed upon 3. Payment scheme action plan exists detailing REDD and non carbon services		2. Strong participation required in identifying payment options. 3. Clear training provided on linking REDD payment scheme with multiple ecosystem services of forests. 4. Planning mechanisms available and understood by all partners. 5. Close coordination required with existing REDD+ pilot projects.	allow for more complementarity with existing REDD+ pilot projects in Tanzania and to allow for UN-REDD to play a coalescing role in the REDD domain in the country.
Outcome 4: Broad based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania	1. National awareness raising campaign carried out. 2. Number of workshops held and number of participants.	1. Little awareness on REDD issues at the national level. 2. Little awareness on REDD issues among forest communities.	1. Improved awareness of REDD at national level. 2. Broad consensus built with local communities regarding REDD.	Cumulative achievements: Stakeholder engagement has been progressing notably in the past 2 years. Regular REDD+ meetings convene a diversity of stakeholders and sustain qualitative discussions. Civil society organizations are eager to inform the national REDD+ process, and exploit every opportunity of dialogue and reflection. Achievements this reporting period: A new awareness raising campaign is in place with expert advice.	Analysis of media, government and NGO responses. National, regional and community documentation of consensus building approaches assessed	MNRT, UNEP and UNDP in close cooperation with the National REDD Task Force.	1. Government procurement processes are slow. 2. Effective campaign strategy delivered in practice. 3. Participation of national, regional and community level stakeholders is essential; elite capture to be avoided.	Regarding risks, it is to be noted that Programme disbursements have increased very substantially during 2011.

				The stakeholder feedback workshops (2 during the year; see above) have further served to enhance stakeholder dialogue and collaboration for REDD+. The UN-REDD Programme supported two participants at COP 17.				
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(*) Indicators were reviewed precisely for the Annual Work Plan 2011-2012. The Mid-Term Review, planned for February-March 2012, will come up with a final Monitoring Framework, with adequate indicators that reflect both the spirit of programme design and the reality of its implementation so far.

1.3 Financial Information

In the table below, please provide up-to-date information on activities completed based on the Results Framework included in the signed National Programme Document; as well as financial data on planned, committed and disbursed funds. The table requests information on the cumulative financial progress of the National Programme implementation at the end of the reporting period (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). Please add additional rows as needed. Definitions of financial categories:

- *Amount transferred:* From the MPTF to date for the programme
- *Commitments:* Includes all amount committed to date. Commitment is the amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed and entered into the Agencies' financial systems, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years.
- *Disbursement:* Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations)
- *Expenditures:* Total of commitments plus disbursements
- *Percentage delivery:* Cumulative expenditure over funds transferred to date

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS				
		Amount transferred	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES			DELIVERY (%)
			Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures	Expenditure as percentage of the budget
Outcome 1: National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD	FAO					
	UNEP					
	UNDP	1,650,000		468,330	468,330	28%
Outcome2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within national Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems	FAO	1,400,000		155,693	155,693	11%
	UNEP					
	UNDP					
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and national levels	FAO					
	UNEP					
	UNDP	550,000	177,132	144,859	321,991	59%
Outcome 4: Broad based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania	FAO					
	UNEP	200,000		11,832	11,832	6%
	UNDP	200,000		87,823	87,823	44%
Indirect support cost	FAO	98,000		10,878	10,878	11%
	UNEP	14,000		826	826	6%
	UNDP	168,000		49,150	49,150	29%
Grand Total		4,280,000	177,132	929,391	1,106,523	26%

1.3.1 Co-financing

Additional resources (direct co-financing) provided to the UN-REDD National Programme:

Sources of co-financing ⁹	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹⁰	Amount (US\$)
UNDP TRAC Funds	Tanzania Country Office	cash	170,969.00
Multilateral agency	FCPF/WBI	cash	73,381.00

2. National Programme Progress

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

2.1.1 Brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs (with examples):

Outcome 1: National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD

Good progress has been achieved with regards to training and capacity-building for REDD+, in particular at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). During the reporting period, 100 staff from MNRT and other government ministries attended a training course organized by the UN-REDD Programme. As part of the course, a training manual was prepared and is available to replicate such training in subsequent opportunities. Furthermore, a report is under finalization to provide strategic advice to MNRT on how the ministry should position itself for REDD+ (a final draft was received in December 2011).

A major capacity needs assessment for REDD+, at all government and sectorial levels, has been designed and will be conducted in early 2012 (in December 2011 the consultant selection process for this task was close to be finalized).

A series of 8 zonal workshops, aiming to increase awareness on REDD+ among government foresters at the local level (i.e. in the 8 zones of the country) was designed and prepared, and 2 of the workshops were already successfully conducted (the other 6 are scheduled for 2012). These workshops serve multiple functions, from training to dialogue, from stakeholder engagement to providing field foresters with an opportunity to review and comment on the draft National REDD+ Strategy.

A report on 'Forest Management Practices suitable for REDD+' has been completed; preparation included stakeholder consultations. Both the report and the stakeholder review provide the National REDD Task Force and the UN-REDD Programme with a better understanding of the potential and suitability of different forest management practices for the implementation of REDD+ initiatives in Tanzania. The report was peer reviewed by FAO experts and awaits completion by MNRT. A publication based on the report is being prepared, too.

The UN-REDD Programme financed and led, together with FCPF (World Bank), an initiative on "Estimating cost elements of REDD+ in Tanzania". This builds on a previous training event on opportunity cost of REDD+, which was held in 2010. A first national workshop on the subject was held in October 2011, and was followed by field work. A progress report was received on 15 December 2011. This initiative will be completed in 2012. It represents an advanced work stream on REDD+ globally, and hence Tanzania is likely to be able in 2012 to provide best practice and advice to other countries on this matter.

Finally, a comprehensive Review of the UN-REDD Programme has been prepared (and will be conducted in early 2012). This exercise will not just look at UN-REDD, but also at the broader REDD+ work in Tanzania in

⁹ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

¹⁰ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

order to better adapt and position UN-REDD to serve as the bridge of the various national and local REDD+ efforts, to ensure coherence and synergies.

Outcome2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within national Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems

The UN-REDD Programme is supporting the MRV Technical Working Group of the National REDD Task Force, in particular with regards to establishing a National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC). UNREDD has hosted and attended relevant meetings and workshops.

In order to foster the integration between UNREDD and NAFORMA, UNREDD attends the NAFORMA PTU meetings. UNREDD activities have been harmonized with those of NAFORMA. UNREDD has been supporting NAFORMA by hiring 8 temporary staff to expedite data entry processes.

The establishment of a REDD information clearing house has been prepared during 2011 and will start in January 2012.

Three UNREDD staff attended a workshop on National Carbon Accounting Systems in Kampala. The objective of the workshop was to engage further with government officials of five East Africa Community (EAC) countries, on development of sovereign national level carbon accounting systems for the land sector including exploring areas for potential collaboration amongst the countries and specific needs of individual countries

Several sets of training on MRV-related issues have been held in 2010 - 2011 in close cooperation with NAFORMA.

- In July 2011, a MRV and Monitoring for REDD + course was carried out in Morogoro, Tanzania. The course was organized jointly by SUA, the UNREDD global programme and the FAO Finland Forestry Programme. UNREDD Tanzania supported participation of 15 MNRT staff.

- On 1-16 Nov 2011 training on GIS/LiDAR was held for 10 staff from Ministries of Land, Agriculture, Water, and Natural Resources and Tourism, Vice-President's Office, the Forest Training Institute and the Government of Zanzibar.

- 3 staff members from MNRT attended training on forest area change analysis at FAO HQ in Rome, in December 2011.

A concept note on how to assess forest degradation has been developed. Letters of Agreement have been signed to commission Sokoine University of Agriculture and the Tanzania Forest Research Institute to re-measure permanent sample plots in different parts of the country for possible carbon stock changes. The assessments will start in January 2012.

Mapping activities are done by the Mapping Unit at FBD as part of capacity building strategy. These are jointly implemented with NAFORMA. Two products are expected:

- (1) A national LULC Map will be prepared by NAFORMA from which a national carbon map will be produced.
- (2) Historical forest area change is done under UNREDD. Already a mapping consultant has been recruited in Nov, 2011 for this purpose with technical support from FAO FIN and JRC/FRA RSS.

These products are being developed in close collaboration with FAO HQ teams (FAO FIN, FAO UN-REDD and FRA/RSS) and the methods developed in Tanzania are already in use in other countries.

UNREDD is supporting NAFORMA soil carbon data analysis conducted by the Soil Department at SUA. This activity has been added to the work plan. Soil carbon analysis has been found essential for the establishment of an MRV system and was not included in the original work plan.

MRV leaflets have been printed and distributed in order to raise awareness and to increase the understanding,

Negotiations were held between MNRT, FAO and WCMC about the timing and sequencing of the mapping of co-benefits. It was decided to re-schedule some of the work awaiting NAFORMA data.

Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and national levels

Commissioning of a study has been prepared by the MNRT to identify how REDD+ management could fit into district and village land use planning. This will be the basis for a deeper planning and consultation process across 2012.

MNRT has visited 10 villages in 3 districts to prepare test payments for REDD+. It is expected that payments at certain field locations engaged in REDD+ will start being made in the first quarter of 2012. A concept note for this initiative is being prepared and will be discussed with stakeholders.

Furthermore, the broad stakeholder feedback workshops, with substantial presence of practitioners and representatives from pilot forest & REDD+ projects, have continued to be held (twice in 2011), and provide a rich platform for national-regional-local dialogue and bridging on REDD+ matters, sharing information, discussing issues and concerns, and planning ahead. This forum is now consolidated as an event to be held on a half-yearly basis.

In addition, the work stream on estimating cost elements of REDD+ has been advancing steadily, with new studies and dialogue meetings.

Finally, a capacity needs assessment (see above) has been prioritized by Government and will provide essential input to this outcome.

Outcome 4: Broad based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania

A new awareness raising campaign has been prepared in 2011 and will be conducted in 2012 (legal contracts with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and Regalia Media for USD154.920, signed in January 2012), expanding understanding and support for REDD+ work. The UN-REDD Programme supported participation of the country at the UNFCCC COP 17 (the African COP).

The UNREDD Country Programme hosted and contributed to the regional workshop on development of guidelines for "Free Prior and Informed Consent and Recourse Mechanism", which was held in Arusha, 24-27 January 2011.

The UNREDD Programme, the World Bank / FCPF and other organizations are discussing with the National REDD Task Force the modalities for developing REDD+ safeguards in Tanzania. In September 2011, a first training workshop was held to provide members of the National REDD Task Force with a better understanding of the different approaches on REDD+ safeguards. The Task Force has expressed a high priority for the development of national safeguards systems, asking the UN-REDD Programme to provide assistance in this respect, so this new work stream has acquired the necessary political weight and is now ready to advance.

2.1.2 Brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period (with examples):

- The Programme Coordination and Management Group (PCMG) held one meeting during the reporting period, on 18 March 2011. At that meeting, an Annual Work Plan (AWP) was approved covering the entire remaining implementation period until June 2012. At the same time, the PCMG approved a no-cost extension for the Country Programme until June 2012. This step was necessary to make implementation more realistic and better coordinate the Country Programme with other REDD+ initiatives in Tanzania. The AWP now covers the remaining implementation period for the Country Programme and is in line with the government's financial year. The AWP also was included in the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2011-2015 (which commenced on 1 July 2011).
- The PCMG also agreed to conduct a review of the UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania with two objectives:
 - review the current UN-REDD Programme Tanzania Quick-Start Initiative and take stock of achievements and lessons learnt; and

- provide guidance on possible UN-REDD Programme support to Tanzania after the current programme period.

It is expected that the Programme Review will commence in February 2012. It will identify priorities and activities for the UN-REDD Programme's current implementation period and the role and priorities of the UN-REDD Programme in an extended time range (if funds were available or sought).

- On 1 June 2011, the Programme Advisory Group (PAG) to the UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania held its first meeting. It was attended by 11 out of 13 PAG members from different organisations from government, NGOs, development partners and others and five invitees.
- The UN-REDD Programme is working closely with the National REDD Task Force and is continuing discussion on cooperative arrangements. The National REDD Task Force, in a meeting in December 2011, decided to fully integrate the UN-REDD programme with all other REDD activities in the country. The ways to achieve integration still need to be discussed.
- Several training measures have been implemented and further training and capacity-building measures are planned, which will contribute to making programme efforts sustainable at MNRT and other government institutions.

2.1.3 If there are difficulties in the implementation of the National Programme, what are the main causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option.

- ☐ UN agency Coordination
- ☐ Coordination with Government
- ☒ Coordination within the Government
- ☐ Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- ☒ Management: 1. Activity and output management
- ☐ Management: 2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC)
- ☐ Accountability
- ☐ Transparency
- ☐ National Programme design
- ☐ External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties¹¹ the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

REDD+ is a cross-sectorial domain and it is not easy to mobilize all concerned sectors at the same time and in synergy. Government has established a National REDD Task Force to address national coordination of REDD+ initiatives and activities and is working to improve current structures to meet the needs of implementation of this complex system. The inclusion of the UN-REDD Programme in the work of the National REDD Task Force has been difficult, but this has been identified as an issue and will be addressed. Overall there are many initiatives related to REDD+ in the country and it has been challenging to find a collective vision and a single management structure to ensure coherence. Moreover, the Division of Environment (DoE) under the Vice President's Office (VPO) has initiated the development of a National Climate Change Strategy. Under this process the National REDD+ strategy becomes a sub-activity, and efforts need to be made to ensure coherence and develop synergies between these processes. The Programme Review is expected to provide an assessment of these matters and some advice for the UN-REDD Programme and the National REDD Task Force to resolve any difficulties.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹² (not

¹¹ Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

¹² Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation. (200 words)

--- Non applicable ---

- 2.1.6 Please, briefly explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or manage the difficulties (internal and external referred to in question 2.1.3 and 2.1.4) described in the previous sections. (250 words)**

A number of management meetings for REDD+ are being planned for 2012 at different levels to discuss and resolve challenges to the National UN-REDD Programme. A Programme Review has been carefully designed and planned to examine these matters and propose corrective actions.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

- 2.2.1 Is the National Programme in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?**

☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, does the National Programme fit into the national strategies?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain:

- 2.2.2 What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? Please reflect on the questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you consider it necessary:**

The UN-REDD Country Programme has been fully integrated into the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2011-2015, which commenced on 1 July 2011 and coordinates all UN activities in Tanzania.

At the programme level, the key mechanism for programme delivery is the Programme Coordination and Management Group (PCMG) which brings together government agencies (MNRT, VPO) as well as all three UN agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNEP). The PCMG develops and approves work plans and budgets and agrees on implementation of activities.

- 2.2.3 Is HACT being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisation?**

☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain, including which HACT components have or have not been applied:

2.3 Ownership¹³ and Development Effectiveness

- 2.3.1 Do government and other national implementation partners have ownership of the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?**

☐ No ☒ Some ☐ Yes

Please explain:

MNRT is the main implementing partner for the UN agencies for the UN-REDD Programme. The HACT assessment concluded that the risk for financial and programme management is HIGH at MNRT. Therefore, at this point, funds remain with UN agencies and are released on request per activity. This is seen as a limitation to national ownership. Several development partners, including UNDP, are planning capacity development measures to improve financial management at MNRT and this may change the perceived and real risk at MNRT.

¹³ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

MNRT is, however, responsible for implementation of the UN-REDD Programme and this is being done according to direct payment modalities.

The mentioned internal Government arrangements for REDD+, which are conceptually perfect but difficult to operationalise, undermine national progress on REDD+ matters.

2.3.2 Are the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities been applied in the National Programme process?

☐ No ☒ Partially ☐ Fully

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders:

The guidelines are relatively new to Tanzania, but recent initiatives are adopting their spirit. Tanzania hosted precisely the Africa regional consultation for UN-REDD free, prior and informed consent guidelines, and the mentioned stakeholder engagement guidelines were part of the design of the first workshop on safeguards, held in September 2011. However, there is need to further advance on participatory approaches as well as in the development of safeguards.

2.3.3 What kind of decisions and activities are non-government stakeholders involved in?

☐ Policy/decision making
☐ Management: ☐ Budget ☐ Procurement ☐ Service provision
☒ Other, please specify

Please explain, including if level of involvement varies between non-government stakeholders:

The Programme Advisory Group (PAG) to the UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania includes members of government and the UN as well as the following:

- Representative from the academic community
- Representative from forest communities
- Indigenous people's representative
- Representative of development partners
- NGO representative

Through the PAG these stakeholder groups have influence on and can provide advice to the UN-REDD Programme. However, the PAG has met only once so far (1 June 2011) and therefore the impact on programme delivery has certainly been limited.

The UNREDD Programme maintains formal and informal contacts to many stakeholders, including the organizations that implement REDD pilot projects in Tanzania, and is actively seeking cooperation with all stakeholder groups. Every work stream supported by UN-REDD undergoes public information as well as the engagement on relevant non-governmental stakeholders. Year 2011 has seen substantial progress on this.

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁴ of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

As mentioned above, the PAG is the key body for government and non-government stakeholders to discuss the UN-REDD Programme and provide guidance to the Programme. The PAG has only met once so far.

However, this issue needs to be seen in a bigger context. Nationally, the National REDD Task Force coordinates all REDD activities in the country, including all activities under the UN-REDD Programme. Government has initiated a reform process to change the composition and scope of the Task Force and the UN-REDD Programme will work closely with the future National REDD Task Force to increase government ownership and

¹⁴ Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

accountability of the National Programme.

The UN-REDD Programme provided for a for an information exchange on REDD+ in Tanzania between all stakeholders through meetings in February and October 2011, referred to above. The UN-REDD Programme will continue offering such opportunities.

3. General Programme Indicators

1.3.2 Number of MRV and monitoring related focal personnel with increased capacities:

☐ Women Total No
☐ Men Total No

Comments:

tbd

1.3.3 Does the country have a functional MRV and monitoring system in place?

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☒ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: Development of a MRV system is in progress, but the system is not yet functional. See information above for details.

1.3.4 Does the country have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment?

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty contains indicators for the national development process, including for governance, which were developed in a participatory process.

1.3.5 Was a participatory governance assessment supported by the UN-REDD Programme and incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy?

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☒ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments, including if the assessment was supported by another initiative: The programme was designed at the early times of REDD+; however the Programme Review may propose their consideration.

1.3.6 Does the National REDD+ Strategy include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct, conflict of interest prohibitions and links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistleblowers or application of social standards?

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☒ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The programme was designed at the early times of REDD+; however the Programme Review may propose their consideration.

1.3.7 Number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation of REDD+ at the national level:

☐ Women Total No.
☐ Men Total No.

Comments: information not available

1.3.8 Number of consultation processes (Meetings, workshops etc.) underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities:

Total No.. 4 work streams underway sustained by stakeholder consultations.

Comments: Four participatory work streams are currently underway: regular zonal and stakeholder feedback forums, studies for REDD+ costs, training activities, and preliminary discussions on REDD+ safeguards. The Programme Review shall be participatory along its conduction

1.3.9 Grievance mechanism established in order to address grievances of people alleging an adverse effect related to the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☒ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: This will be addressed as part of the establishment of REDD+ safeguard systems.

1.3.10 Country has undertaken to operationalize Free Prior and Informed Consent for the implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories, resources, livelihoods and cultural identity:

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: Not really, but the country hosted the African consultation on this matter, in early 2011.

1.3.11 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☒ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: Work stream on safeguards should advance in view of the pilot projects and the proliferation of REDD+ initiatives in the country.

1.3.12 Application of the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria:

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The UN-REDD social principles and criteria were presented at the first national safeguards workshop, in September 2011 and commended for their practicality. It is very probable that they will be used to guide the building of the REDD+ safeguards system in Tanzania. The establishment of social and environmental safeguards is a priority for the National REDD Task Force.

1.3.13 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development¹⁵, with specific reference to pro-poor¹⁶ policies and gender mainstreaming¹⁷:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: There is no agreement or policy yet in place on benefit distribution, although this matter will be addressed in 2012.

1.3.14 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: This will most likely be the case but has not yet been processed.

¹⁵ Inclusive development is development that marginalized groups take part in and benefit from, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Inclusive growth implies **participation** and **benefit-sharing**. On the one hand, it ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making for organizing the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself. On the other hand, it makes sure that everyone shares equitably the benefits of growth.

¹⁶ Pro-poor policies are those that directly target poor people (i.e. benefit the poor more than the non-poor), or that are more generally aimed at reducing poverty. There is also a general consensus that pro-poor policy processes are those that allow poor people to be directly involved in the policy process, or that by their nature and structure lead to pro-poor outcomes. For some, the aim of pro-poor policies is to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor.

¹⁷ The overall intention of gender mainstreaming with regard to environment and energy is to ensure the inclusion of gender equality considerations in planning systems at all levels, and to expand both the access of women to finance mechanisms and the direction of that finance to areas that will benefit women. Gender mainstreaming tools include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and participatory approaches that explicitly consider women.

1.3.15 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors¹⁸:

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The preliminary national REDD+ strategy intends some solid and innovative changes in the rural territorial management and the rural livelihoods to duly attain REDD+.

1.3.16 Investment agreements supported or influenced so that they take advantage of the REDD+ as a catalyst to a green economy:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☒ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

4. Government Counterpart Information

The aim of this section is to allow the Government Counterpart to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-3 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations.

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

The UNREDD Programme in Tanzania has been implemented with support from the three UN agencies as stipulated in this Report. We still need their support to upscale our conservation activities in Tanzania. Although the programme is scheduled to end in June 2012 (official closing date), still there remains a lot to be done.

Firstly, for the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS), an Executive Agency, taking over conservation activities from the Forest and Beekeeping Division, a bit of time is needed to enable TFS become fully operational and to implement REDD+ activities including those under the UN-REDD Country Programme.

Secondly, it was decided during the last UN-REDD Policy Board meeting, that a detailed country needs assessment be conducted. This is meant to realign ourselves more strategically and implement those activities that are considered more beneficial to the country and the indigenous peoples and/or forest adjacent local communities. This has not been done and the terms of reference to guide the needs assessment have not been received from UN-REDD headquarters in Geneva. In view of this, we need to review and possibly re-schedule the UN-REDD Country Programme closing date.

¹⁸ Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.