

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



National Programmes Final Report - **TANZANIA**

UN-REDD Programme

October 2013

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Country: TANZANIA Title of programme: UN-REDD Programme – Tanzania Quick Start Initiative	Date of signature¹: 22/12/2009 Date of first transfer of funds²: 22/01/2010 End date according to National Programme Document: 30/09/2011 No-cost extension requested³: Yes Operational end date: 30/06/2013
Implementing partners⁴: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) – Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) Vice-President’s Office (VPO) UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	

The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs.

Financial Summary (USD) ⁵			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁶	Amount transferred ⁷	Cummulative Expenditures up to programme closure ⁸
FAO	1,400,000	1,400,000	
UNDP	2,400,000	2,400,000	
UNEP	200,000	200,000	200,000
Indirect support costs	280,000	280,000	
Grand Total	4,280,000	4,280,000	

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁹			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Name:	Name:	Name:	Name:
Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:

¹ Last signature on the National Programme Document

² As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.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. Do not include the participating UN Organizations unless Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) is being applied.

⁵ The information on expenditure is **unofficial**. Official, certified financial information is provided by the HQ of the Participating UN Organizations by 30 April and can be accessed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>)


⁶ 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: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁷ Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁸ The sum of commitments and disbursement

⁹ 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

OUTCOME 1: National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD	
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UN-REDD supports development and implementation of a national REDD+ strategy. 2. Training provided for MNRT and other ministries (number of staff trained) 3. Opportunity cost curves established for different locations 4. Materials provided on time and staff recruited on time
Baseline:	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A National REDD Framework was developed in 2009. - A National REDD+ Task Force was established in 2009. MNRT was a member of the Task Force but few staff had an understanding of REDD+. - Opportunity cost curves did not yet exist in 2009.
Target:	<p><u>Target for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN-REDD has made a significant contribution to the completion of a National REDD+ Strategy that is approved by all stakeholders. - MNRT is playing a leading role in preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy and its implementation. - Opportunity cost curves established and used in policy and practice. - Efficient management support has been provided for the implementation of the national programme.
Progress against target (Cumulative achievements)	
Status¹⁰ 	<p>Please provide a substantive assessment of the cumulative achievements of target, no more than 200 words per outcome.</p> <p>In Tanzania, the UN-REDD National Programme was part of a broad national effort to develop systems and the building blocks for REDD+. In March 2013, the National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF) launched the National REDD+ Strategy and the related Action Plan, which was a milestone for the REDD+ process in the country. The UN-REDD National Programme supported development of the National REDD+ Strategy through capacity development, analysis of social, economic and environmental issues, and facilitating stakeholder contributions.</p> <p>The UN-REDD National Programme, on request of government, drafted a proposal for a follow-up initiative that analyses the national REDD+ process as a whole and, building on the National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, aims to facilitate completion of the national REDD+ process by 2016.</p> <p>The UN-REDD National Programme provided numerous training opportunities for government staff from MNRT/TFS and other ministries on REDD+ in general and specific subjects such as social and environmental safeguards, the role of the private sector for REDD+, and REDD+ and the Green Economy. In total, more than 500 government staff received training on REDD+ in this way. The national capacities to understand, manage, plan and take decisions around REDD+ have been strengthened at both central and district level. A capacity needs assessment was conducted at all levels of government that will form the basis for future capacity development for REDD+ in Tanzania.</p> <p>A major technical contribution of the UN-REDD National Programme to the national REDD+ process was the estimation of cost elements of REDD+ projects in the country. This project resulted in policy and technical advice for decision-makers in Tanzania and internationally and the development of software that helps project managers and other interested parties in calculating and monitoring project cost.</p>

¹⁰**Green** The Outcome target is fully achieved **OR** the Outcome target is not yet fully met but the Outcome indicator is at or ahead of schedule for this point within the timeframe.

Yellow There is only modest change in the Outcome indicator and progress is behind schedule; management action may be required.

Expected Results (Output1.1): A Policy Framework for REDD is in place.	
Indicators:	1. UN-REDD supports development and implementation of a national REDD+ strategy through comments, workshops/training for NRTF, stakeholder consultations.
Baseline:	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - A National REDD Framework was developed in 2009. - Drafts of the National REDD+ Strategy were released in December 2010 and in June 2012. - A National REDD+ Task Force was established in 2009 and reformed in 2012
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected Annual Target	Achievement of Annual Target
The UN-REDD Programme assists the NRTF in - finalizing a National REDD+ Strategy that is accepted by all stakeholders; - initiating implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy and its Action Plan.	In March 2013, the NRTF released the final National REDD+ Strategy and the related Action Plan . The UN-REDD National Programme supported and contributed to a number of consultations and processes towards finalising the National REDD+ Strategy. Furthermore, the UN-REDD Programme assisted the NRTF with the development of roadmaps for integrating REDD+ concepts into policies in the energy and agricultural sectors. These roadmaps will be implemented as part of a follow-up initiative to the UN-REDD National Programme which also was drafted during the reporting period. In addition, with support by the UN-REDD National Programme, draft guidelines were produced by the NRTF for the preparation of contracts with communities relating to REDD+, and high-level decision-makers (including Members of Parliament) were sensitized for REDD+ implementation issues, in particular the need for social and environmental safeguards for REDD+.
Expected Results (Output 1.2): Cross-sectoral institutional and individual capacities built to deliver the REDD production chain	
Indicators:	1. Recommendations from Capacity Needs Assessment implemented. 2. Training and exposure provided for NRTF members, staff from TFS and other ministries on critical issues for REDD+.
Baseline:	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - The National REDD+ Task Force was renewed in January 2012. New members had little understanding of REDD+ issues. - A Capacity Needs Assessment for REDD+ at all levels of government and a Country Needs Assessment were conducted in 2012.
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	

Red The Outcome is not on track to achieve its target within the planned timeframe; urgent management action is required.

<p>Expected Annual Target</p> <p>NRTF has capacity to provide leadership on all aspects related to REDD+.</p> <p>Relevant government institutions are able to provide input into development and implementation of national strategy.</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>During the reporting period, training was provided for the NRTF and its Technical Working Groups on the carbon production chain and a range of emerging issues of the REDD+ discussions, such as REDD+ and the Green Economy, carbon finance and the role of the private sector for REDD+ implementation. This enabled the NRTF to integrate such issues into the National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>Further awareness was created on REDD+ implementation issues among high level decision makers (including Permanent Secretaries, Chief Executives and Directors from several ministries) through visits to REDD+ pilot projects and a sensitization workshop on social and environmental safeguards for REDD+. Training materials were produced and distributed to further build capacity of government forest officers on REDD+.</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output 1.3): FBD has greater capacity to develop and implement the national REDD Strategy in collaboration with other partners</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>1. Recommendations from Capacity Needs Assessment implemented. 2. Number of staff with training on REDD at TFS/MNRT and other ministries.</p>
<p>Baseline:</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <p>- Capacity Needs Assessment and Country Needs Assessment were conducted in 2012. - Training has been provided on REDD+ and TFS/MNRT staff has some understanding of REDD+.</p>
<p>Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)</p>	
<p>Expected Annual Target</p> <p>TFS/MNRT has greater capacity to develop and implement the national REDD+ Strategy in collaboration with other partners</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>Building on the outcomes of the Capacity Needs Assessment, piloting of capacity building measures (including planning, monitoring and law enforcement) was initiated in the 3 districts of Angai (Liwale District), Ayasanda (Babati District) and Kitulangalo (Morogoro Rural District) and is expected to be completed by the end of 2013. Up-scaling of successful trials will be considered in a follow-up phase for the UN-REDD National Programme.</p> <p>Capacity of TFS staff was further enhanced through specialized training on programme and project management, including planning, monitoring and evaluation, and on financial management. 18 MNRT/TFS staff members attended this training course.</p> <p>In total, and over the 3 years of project implementation, more than 500 government staff were trained on REDD+ in general and on specific areas of REDD+.</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output 1.4): Cost curves for REDD in Tanzania established</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>1. Cost curves established for different locations.</p>
<p>Baseline:</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <p>- Project specific cost curves have been established and this output was achieved prior to the reporting period.</p>
<p>Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)</p>	

<p>Expected Annual Target</p> <p>Cost curves accepted by stakeholders and used in literature.</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>Several publications were disseminated widely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimating Cost Elements Of REDD+ In Tanzania - Final Report - Estimating Costs Of REDD In Tanzania - Policy Brief - 2012 REDD+ Cost Elements Tool Tanzania <p>The article “A bottom-up approach to estimating cost elements of REDD+ pilot projects in Tanzania” was published in Carbon Balance and Management 2012, 7:9. All publications can be downloaded here.</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output 1.5): Management oversight for JP provided</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Materials provided on time. 2. Staff recruited on time.
<p>Baseline:</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - n/a
<p>Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)</p>	
<p>Expected Annual Target: Efficient management support has been provided for the implementation of the national programme.</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>The National Programme closed operationally on 30 June 2013. A number of activities needed more time for implementation and measures were put in place to allow for this. For this reason, several staff contracts were also extended beyond the closing date.</p> <p>A follow-up initiative was developed aiming to complete the REDD+ readiness process in Tanzania by 2016. An advanced draft was discussed with a broad range of stakeholders and handed over to the NRTF for finalization.</p> <p>A final evaluation will be held in September 2013 and a final report will be available in December 2013.</p>
<p>OUTCOME 2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within national Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) systems</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clearinghouse of REDD+ studies exists 2. Number of staff with MRV training at MNRT/TFS and other relevant institutions 3. Availability of indices for forest degradation 4. Availability of maps on carbon and co-benefits
<p>Baseline:</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No REDD+ system developed under NAFOBEDA. - Training has been provided for the mapping unit at MNRT on mapping and remote sensing but further measures are needed. - No forest degradation indices available yet. - No co-benefit maps available yet.

Target:	<u>Target for all indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clearinghouse established and linked with NAFOBEDA. - FBD/TFS staff fully understand MRV issues. - Forest degradation indices established and accepted and used by peers. - A range of co-benefit maps can be produced at MNRT/TFS in the mapping unit.
Progress against target (Cumulative achievements)	

Status



Please provide a substantive assessment of the cumulative achievements of target, no more than 200 words per outcome.

Key achievements under this Outcome include:

- Strengthening of the mapping unit at MNRT/TFS, based on comprehensive training and the provision of essential equipment (hardware and software for data management, mapping and printing);
- An annotated bibliography and a physical library on REDD+ have been established at MNRT/TFS and are available for researchers and the general public interested in REDD+ and forestry in general;
- A roadmap has been developed for the establishment of a Reference Level / Reference Emission Level and can be implemented by the National REDD+ Task Force;
- MNRT/TFS and the NRTF have been provided with data from different sets of permanent sample plots (primarily for miombo forests) across the country which could potentially be used for the development of emissions factors;
- In collaboration with NAFORMA, a historical forest cover change assessment for the period 1990-2000-2010 will be completed by December 2013, which will provide the first official assessment of Tanzania's deforestation rate;
- A comprehensive dataset of soil carbon from NAFORMA permanent sample plots was produced and analyzed in Tanzania, which has been used to develop:
 - o A national soil carbon map in collaboration with other data sets provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives of Tanzania, ISRIC - World Soil Information and the Africa Soil Information Service (AfsIS);
 - o Analysis of soil profiles and properties, including soil carbon, for different land cover types;
- A national database of allometric equations by eco-zone has been produced, as well as a wood density database. Also, new allometric equations have been developed for under-represented areas of the country. All information has been integrated as part of the GlobAllomeTree database;
- Maps on REDD+ environmental and social co-benefits have been developed and extensive training has been provided to MNRT/TFS and related agencies to support the planning of REDD+ activities, as well as to support the eventual development of a safeguards information systems and the monitoring of social and environmental co-benefits of REDD+.
- Training relevant to REDD+ planning and implementation (e.g. remote-sensing, geographic information systems, data management, national forest inventories, MRV for REDD+, reference levels, allometric equations, REDD+ implementation, etc) has been provided to government staff (primarily MNRT and VPO) and partner institutions (Forest Training Institute, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Forest Industry Training Institute, University of Dar es Salaam).

It is expected that MARV for REDD+ will be the responsibility of the National Carbon Monitoring Centre which is under development at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and close contacts have been established between the mapping unit at MNRT/TFS and SUA to ensure the sustainable use of the above outputs.

Training and capacity-building for MARV was a key element of the UN-REDD Programme under this Outcome. The UN-REDD Programme cooperated closely with the NAFORMA Programme in this respect and the programmes provided training on a range of topics:

- General remote sensing matters;
- The use of open source GIS & remote sensing software and tools (e.g. Light Detection and Ranging (GIS/LiDAR));
- Forest area change analysis and multiple-benefits mapping;
- Allometric equations, national forest inventories and reference levels;
- Development and use of allometric equations;
- Production of REDD+ co-benefit maps and the monitoring of social and environmental co-benefits of REDD+.


Expected Results (Output 2.1): A system for REDD information synthesis and sharing established at FBD and linked to NAFOBEDA	
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clearinghouse of REDD+ studies exists. 2. Links with NAFOBEDA established.
Baseline:	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - No REDD+ system developed under NAFOBEDA. - Contracts are in place to establish library and annotated bibliography on REDD+
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected Annual Target	Achievement of Annual Target
Clearinghouse established and linked with NAFOBEDA	<p>An annotated bibliography on REDD+ and a physical library of REDD+ materials relevant for Tanzania were successfully completed (this task was conducted by academic and NGO specialists, notably the Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation Consulting Unit - FORCONSULT - at Sokoine University of Agriculture).</p> <p>The National Forest and Beekeeping Database (NAFOBEDA) was reviewed and it was decided not to spend any more resources on integrating REDD+ literature into the database because it was not designed for such function. MNRT has subsequently decided to abandon NAFOBEDA and is currently working on a new database to manage NAFORMA and UN-REDD data.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the annotated bibliography is available on a dedicated hard-drive and on the desktop of the computers purchased by the UN-REDD Programme for MNRT. Also, hard copies of all collected documents are now available at the MNRT library and the process of establishing the library as well as its outputs has fostered a deeper engagement of the academic & research constituency in Tanzania's REDD+ process. The creation of an online database of the bibliography, indexing of the hard copies stored in the library, as well as regular updates of the library are follow up actions that are deemed essential to ensure the sustainability of this Output.</p>
Expected Results (Output 2.2): Training provided to MNRT staff on monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)	
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of staff at MNRT/TFS with MRV training
Baseline:	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - Training has been provided for the mapping unit at MNRT on mapping and RS but further measures are needed
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	

<p>Expected Annual Target</p> <p>FBD is fully trained on key MRV issues</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>The mapping unit at MNRT/TFS has been reinforced and equipped with hardware and software needed for performing its task. Training has been provided on mapping, remote sensing, allometric equations (AE) and other MRV-specific matters.</p> <p>In 2013, two training events on allometric equations were organized for national experts (mainly from SUA), notably to support NAFORMA in improving biomass and carbon estimates. During these meetings, it was decided to complete a national database of allometric equations and wood density, which will be integrated in the GlobAllomeTree platform. In addition, new allometric equations will be developed by ForConsult for mountain forests, an under-represented eco-zone in the country and a network of all AE experts in the country has been created.</p> <p>In addition, two extensive training/working sessions (each of 2.5 weeks) on open-source GIS software and multiple-benefits mapping were provided to several members of the mapping unit and other relevant institutions (FTI and SUA).</p> <p>Also, three separate trainings are being provided on soil analysis and digital soil mapping, with a focus on the soil carbon data gathered through the NAFORMA campaign. One training on soil analysis will be provided at SUA in October 2013, while two trainings on digital soil mapping techniques are being provided (September 2013 in the Netherlands and November 2013 at SUA).</p> <p>Finally, presentations and outreach activities are being conducted on Reference Levels as part of a consultancy launched to develop a Reference Level roadmap. These presentations are targeting pilot project representatives, key members of governments and civil society representatives.</p> <p>Unfortunately, capacity building on GHG inventories (implemented by VPO) had been foreseen but no agreement was reached on the workplan to implement this activity. It was therefore canceled.</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output2.3): Forest degradation indices provided for forest landscapes and capacity building for establishment of REL</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>1. Availability of indices.</p>
<p>Baseline:</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No forest degradation indices available yet. - Letters of Agreements in place with SUA and TAFORI to collect data for indices. No indices available yet.
<p>Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)</p>	

<p>Expected Annual Target</p> <p>Forest degradation indices established and accepted by peers. Roadmap established for development of Reference Emission Level (REL).</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>A number of outputs will be completed by the end of 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The analysis of the historic land cover change for the period 1990-2000-2010 will produce a scientifically sound and official deforestation rate for Tanzania. This analysis is being done using a sample-based approach focusing on the NAFORMA permanent sample plots. - Additional analysis of NAFORMA soil data (including soil carbon). Laboratory analysis of field soil samples has been conducted by the Soil Department at SUA for two years with UN-REDD support. A thorough analysis of results, including soil carbon by land cover type, has been added to the work plan and is currently conducted by the Finnish Forest Research Institute METLA. Soil carbon analysis has been found essential for the establishment of an MRV system and was not included in the original work plan. - The development of a roadmap for the establishment of a Reference Emission Level (REL). Also this activity has been added to the workplan since a REL is essential for the development of a MRV system and was not part of the national REDD process so far. <p>Reports and data on forest stock changes were received from two service providers hired to produce forest degradation indices. However, the data provided was deemed not sufficiently sound to establish credible degradation indices (e.g. emission factors) for the country.</p>
<p>Expected Results (Output2.4): National maps inform delivery of the REDD Framework</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>1. Availability of carbon maps and maps on REDD+ co-benefits</p>
<p>Baseline:</p>	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No carbon maps or REDD+ co-benefit maps available yet.
<p>Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)</p>	
<p>Expected Annual Target</p> <p>A range of carbon and REDD+ co-benefit maps can be produced at TFS</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>Comprehensive training has been provided in several sessions to mapping experts at MNRT/TFS and related institutions on the mapping and monitoring of REDD+ social and environmental co-benefits. This process was at the same time used for stakeholders to identify and prioritize social and environmental co-benefits of REDD+ for Tanzania.</p> <p>A first set of relevant maps will be available and published by the end of 2013 and participants in the above training now have the capacity to continue monitoring social and environmental co-benefits of REDD+ and produce maps to support the national REDD+ process.</p> <p>In addition, a digital soil carbon map is being developed in collaboration with several institutions, including MNRT/TFS, SUA, ISRIC, AfSIS and the Ministry of Agriculture, relying mainly on NAFORMA data but also on other available data sets in Tanzania.</p> <p>Finally, above-ground biomass and carbon maps are being produced jointly between UN-REDD and NAFORMA, using NAFORMA data and newly developed information on allometric equations developed by the UN-REDD Programme.</p>

OUTCOME 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels.	
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District officials understand and agree on best practices in resource management and 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.
Baseline:	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - No agreement and little awareness on REDD payment distribution options. - No agreement and little awareness on REDD governance frameworks at district and national levels. - Economic values not understood and integrated.
Target:	<u>Target for all indicators:</u> - Agreement on best practice and improved awareness on REDD governance frameworks at district and national levels. - Payment scheme action plan exists detailing REDD and non-carbon services
Progress against target (Cumulative achievements)	
Status	<p>Please provide a substantive assessment of the cumulative achievements of target, no more than 200 words per outcome.</p> <p>The development and testing of local REDD Governance Frameworks and in particular REDD+ payment modalities was subject to intense discussions among REDD+ stakeholders and expert groups in Tanzania. In a meeting on 12 November 2012, the UN-REDD National Programme’s Programme Steering Committee (PSC) discussed the issue and decided that in the absence of a clear national policy on REDD+ payments and without a REDD+ safeguards system in place, it was not appropriate for the Programme to make ‘test payments’ for REDD+, even at a local level and for piloting purposes. Several members of the PSC raised concerns about the risks and complexities associated with such interventions.</p> <p>The PSC decided instead on a two-pronged approach for the use of remaining resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financing of incentives at local levels against efforts to address drivers of deforestation (rather than “REDD+ payments”) which was seen as a less risky and controversial approach; and 2. Continued assessment of REDD+ payment and benefit-sharing modalities in existing REDD+ pilot projects in Tanzania, with further comparative analysis, field surveys, compilation of lessons (nationally and abroad) and further consultations, to derive policy guidance at national level. <p>For the first part of this approach, cooperation with the UNDP’s Small Grants Programme was established.</p> <p>The approach proposed by the PSC has been fully developed; however, implementation could not be initiated before the end of the programme. UN agencies and implementing partners are examining options for completing activities under this Outcome.</p>
Expected Results (Output3.1): Decentralized REDD Governance Framework developed and tested in pilot districts.	
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District officials understand and agree on best practices in resource management and governance
Baseline:	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - No agreement and little awareness on REDD+ governance frameworks at district and national levels.
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	

Expected Annual Target	Achievement of Annual Target
Agreement on best practice and improved awareness on REDD+ governance frameworks at district and national levels.	The UN-REDD National Programme initiated and facilitated a national dialogue on approaches for REDD+ payment systems based on experience from REDD+ pilot projects in Tanzania and other relevant projects. The dialogue resulted in passionate discussions on how REDD+ should and could work at the local and regional levels and how REDD+ proceeds should be distributed among government and communities. These discussions and exchanges are necessary for the development of national approaches towards REDD+ governance and payment systems.
Expected Results (Output 3.2): Payment distribution system outlined.	
Indicators:	1. Decision makers at national and district levels feel better informed about REDD+ payment distribution options
Baseline:	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - No agreement and little awareness on REDD+ payment distribution options.
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected Annual Target	Achievement of Annual Target
Improved understanding on REDD payment distribution options.	The UN-REDD National Programme's National Dialogue on Carbon/Environment Related Payment Systems initiated a discussion on REDD+ payment distribution systems and resulted in better understanding of the options available and already tested in the country. Decisions about a national approach for REDD+ payment distribution require further considerations, also among political decision-makers.
Expected Results (Output3.3): REDD payments combined with payments for non-carbon services.	
Indicators:	1. Economic values of non-carbon services are understood and incorporated in REDD+
Baseline:	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - No integration of carbon-related and non-carbon services yet..
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected Annual Target	Achievement of Annual Target
Payment scheme action plan exists detailing REDD+ and non-carbon services	An approach has been developed in close cooperation with stakeholders and a research project has been commissioned that will improve the understanding between REDD+ and other environmental services. Results are expected by the end of 2013 and will support and inform implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy thereafter.
OUTCOME 4: Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania	
Indicators:	1. National awareness raising campaign carried out. 2. Number of workshops held and number of participants. 3. Approval of communities in REDD+ project areas
Baseline:	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - Little awareness on REDD issues at the national level. - Little awareness on REDD issues among forest communities.

Target:	<p>Target for all indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved awareness of REDD at national level. - Broad consensus built with local communities regarding REDD.
Progress against target (Cumulative achievements)	
<p>Status</p> 	<p>Please provide a substantive assessment of the cumulative achievements of target, no more than 200 words per outcome.</p> <p>Several organisations (government, NGOs and the UN-REDD National Programme) implemented REDD+ awareness-raising and capacity-building exercises in Tanzania over the past years and these joint efforts have resulted in significant improvements of the general level of awareness and knowledge on REDD+ issues across the country. Awareness-raising activities, training events and policy dialogue initiatives, on both REDD+ in general and specific REDD+ matters, are now routinely conducted in Tanzania; the UN-REDD Tanzania programme has been a frequent organiser and fund-raiser of such efforts.</p> <p>The UN-REDD Programme's awareness raising initiative has been carried out with significant capacities developed at district and central levels of MNRT/TFS. A REDD+ communication strategy was prepared for MNRT/TFS and the relevant units at MNRT/TFS received substantial training. In addition, training was provided for journalists on REDD+ and a training-of-trainers seminar was held. A wide range of awareness-raising materials was prepared, including radio spots, feature articles and policy briefs.</p> <p>Activities under this Outcome also demonstrated good inter-agency cooperation: participants in a UNEP-organised training-of-trainers initiative were later assisted by UNDP to develop workplans for awareness-raising campaigns in their specific regions. However, the UN-REDD Programme did not have sufficient funds left to also support full implementation of these regional awareness-raising campaigns. Participating agencies are exploring ways to support these workstreams.</p> <p>The UN-REDD National Programme also supported government representatives in participating at numerous UNFCCC and UN-REDD Programme events.</p>
Expected Results (Output4.1): Improved awareness of REDD at national level.	
Indicators:	1. Awareness raising campaign has been carried out
Baseline:	<p>Baseline for all indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generally, there was little awareness on REDD issues among forest communities. - In 2011/12 an awareness-raising and capacity-development initiative was implemented at TFS/MNRT and a follow-up initiative was planned for the reporting period.
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
<p>Expected Annual Target</p> <p>Widespread increased awareness of REDD among target groups. Training-of trainers completed.</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <p>The awareness-raising campaign, including the training-of-trainers on REDD+, was completed successfully. Trainers were provided with additional resources under Output 4.2.</p> <p>The UN-REDD Programme also supported 2 government representatives to attend the Green Economy Symposium in Jakarta, Indonesia, and the UN-REDD Policy Board meeting in Lombok, Indonesia, in June 2013.</p>
Expected Results (Output 4.2): Broad consensus built with forest communities regarding the REDD Framework.	

Indicators:	<p>1. Awareness raising campaigns have been implemented</p> <p>2. Number of workshops held and number of participants.</p>
Baseline:	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <p>- Little awareness on REDD+ issues among forest communities.</p>
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected Annual Target	Achievement of Annual Target
<p>Communities' perspectives have been collected and communities have been informed about REDD+.</p>	<p>Participants in the training-of-trainers sessions under Output 4.1. received further assistance for the development of workplans to implement REDD+ awareness-raising campaigns in their respective areas. These campaigns would also contribute towards collecting local communities' perspectives on REDD+. The UN-REDD Programme is seeking additional funds to support implementation of these workplans.</p>

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 (for programs that have had a substantive revision please include a footnote or reference using the agreed language); 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:

- *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

PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN Organization	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS				% Delivery (total expenditure/Budget) D/A
		Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme (A)	Cumulative Expenditures up to programme closure			
			Commitments (B)	Disbursements (C)	Total Expenditures (D) B + C	
Outcome 1: National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD	FAO					
	UNDP	1,650,000				
	UNEP					
Sub-total Outcome 1						
Outcome 2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within national Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) systems	FAO	1,400,000				
	UNDP					
	UNEP					
Sub-total Outcome 2						
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels.	FAO					
	UNDP	550,000				
	UNEP					
Sub-total Outcome 3						
Outcome 4: Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania	FAO					
	UNDP	200,000				
	UNEP	200,000		200,000	200,000	100 %
Sub-total Outcome 4						
Total Programme cost per Agency (all outcomes):	FAO	1,400,000				
	UNDP	2,400,000				
	UNEP	200,000		200,000	200,000	100 %
Total Indirect Support Cost	FAO	98,000				
	UNDP	168,000				
	UNEP	14,000		14,000	14,000	100 %
Grand Total (total Programme + indirect support cost)		4,280,000				

1.3.1 Co-financing

If additional resources (direct co-financing) have been provided to activities supported by the UN-REDD National Programme, please fill in the table below:

Sources of co-financing ¹¹	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹²	Amount (US\$)
UNDP TRAC Funds	Tanzania Country Office	cash	170,969.00
Multilateral agency	FCPF/WBI	cash	73,381.00
UN-REDD Programme Support to National Programmes	UNEP	Cash	84,000.00
	FAO	cash	80,000.00
Total			408,350.00

1.3.2 Additional finance for national REDD+ efforts catalyzed by the National Programme

Name of financer	Description	Amount (US\$)
<i>Government of Norway</i>	<i>Funding for follow-up initiative to the UN-REDD National Programme</i>	<i>> 4 million USD *</i>

* to be confirmed

¹¹ 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.

¹² Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

2. National Programme Achievements and Lessons Learned

The questions in section two are intended to capture advancements and challenges that the National Programme has faced. It also aims to collect information on inter-agency coordination, ownership and development effectiveness, and communication. Please provide your answers after each question.

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

2.1.1 Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme has reached the expected outcomes and outputs. Please provide examples if relevant (600 words).

The UN-REDD National Programme has made significant contributions to the national REDD+ readiness process. Its main achievements are the development of government capacity to deal with REDD+, the development of key components of the MARV system, creating awareness on REDD+ and facilitating the involvement of stakeholders in the national REDD+ process, and technical support for social, environmental and economic analysis of REDD+ issues.

The REDD+ readiness process in Tanzania is multi-pronged and based on the Tanzanian-Norwegian Climate and Forest Initiative (TNCFI) which provided funding for the UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania as well as other key initiatives:

- the REDD+ Policy Project, which resulted in the establishment of the National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF) and the delivery of a National REDD+ Strategy;
- 9 REDD+ pilot projects, implemented by NGOs, which offered a vast amount of experiences on REDD+ implementation;
- the Climate Change Impact, Adaptation and Mitigation Research Programme (CCIAM); and
- establishment of the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCM).

Achievements and effectiveness of the UN-REDD National Programme need to be assessed in the context of the overall REDD+ readiness process.

In March 2013, the National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF) launched the National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan. The UN-REDD National Programme supported development of the National REDD+ Strategy through capacity development, analysis of social, economic and environmental issues, and facilitating stakeholder contributions. The UN-REDD National Programme, on request of government, drafted a proposal for a follow-up initiative that analyses the national REDD+ process, its achievements and gaps, identifies options for implementing the National REDD+ Action Plan and provides a vehicle to facilitate completion of the national REDD+ readiness process by 2016.

The UN-REDD Programme provided numerous training opportunities for government staff, especially from MNRT/TFS but also from other ministries represented in the NRTF, on REDD+ in general and specific subjects such as MARV, social and environmental safeguards, and REDD+ and the Green Economy. In total, more than 500 government staff received training on REDD+ in this way. The national capacities to understand, manage, plan and take decisions around REDD+ have been strengthened at both central and district level. A capacity needs assessment was conducted that builds the basis for future capacity development for REDD+.

A major technical contribution of the UN-REDD National Programme to the national REDD+ process was the estimation of cost elements of REDD+ projects in the country. This project resulted in policy and technical advice for national decision-makers and the development of software that helps project managers and other interested parties in calculating and monitoring REDD+ project cost. This initiative was conducted in close cooperation with the World Bank's FCPF and the approach developed in Tanzania was later applied and further developed in other countries.

At MNRT/TFS, a fully operational mapping unit was established. Staff received comprehensive training on MRV, remote sensing and mapping and all essential equipment (hardware and software for data management, mapping and printing) was procured. In close cooperation with UNEP-WCMC, the unit was trained in the mapping and monitoring of social and environmental co-benefits of REDD+ and a set of maps was produced as part of the training. Key biomass and carbon analysis were conducted and maps were prepared in close

collaboration with NAFORMA on key carbon pools (above-ground, deadwood and soil), and a historical analysis of land cover change for the 1990-2000-2010 time period is being completed, allowing Tanzania to assess its most recent deforestation rate. Furthermore, an annotated bibliography and a physical library on REDD+ were established at MNRT/TFS. A roadmap has been developed for the establishment of a Reference Emission Level and can now be implemented by the National REDD+ Task Force.

The UN-REDD Programme's awareness raising initiative was carried out with significant capacities developed at district and central levels of MNRT/TFS. A REDD+ communication strategy was prepared for MNRT/TFS and the relevant units at MNRT/TFS received substantial training. In addition, training was provided for journalists on REDD+ and a training-of-trainers seminar was held. A wide range of awareness-raising materials was prepared, including radio spots, feature articles and policy briefs.

Although Tanzania and the UN-REDD National Programme have made good progress, the REDD+ readiness process is not yet complete in the country. The National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan need to be further refined as their scope is broad and doesn't identify clear priorities. The National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan also need to be operationalized. The NCMC, which should be responsible for the completion of the design and the operation of the National Forest Monitoring and MRV systems, has been recently launched but is at the very beginning of its establishment process. Institutional arrangements to make it fully operational are not in yet in place and the links with MNRT/TFS, the custodian of NAFORMA, are not clear. A national system for social and environmental safeguards is still under development. A financial mechanism for REDD+ needs to be designed and no decisions have been made about a benefit-distribution system. REDD+ considerations need to be integrated in many sectoral policies. These issues have been addressed in the proposal for a follow-up initiative "Strengthening the REDD+ readiness process in Tanzania", which the UN-REDD National Programme has drafted and the NRTF is about to complete.

2.1.2 Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results. Please provide examples if relevant (250 words).

The UN-REDD National Programme was well integrated into the national REDD+ process. The National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF), which is the key coordination body for REDD+ in Tanzania, formally provided guidance to the UN-REDD Programme. The NRTF reviewed Annual Work Plans of the UN-REDD National Programme and ensured coordination of activities with the overall REDD+ process.

A new Programme Steering Committee was created following the Mid-Term Evaluation. Several of its members were also members of the NRTF and its Secretariat, which ensured coordination and sustainability of programme outcomes.

A project document for a follow-up initiative to the UN-REDD National Programme has been drafted and reviewed by the NRTF and is close to completion. This new initiative aims to facilitate completion of the national REDD+ readiness process. It builds on the achievements of the UN-REDD National Programme in the context of the overall REDD+ process in the country.

It should be noted; however, that implementation of most activities under the UN-REDD National Programme was performed by project-recruited staff and external consultants (both national and international consultants). Staff from MNRT contributing actively to implementation of the UN-REDD National Programme was reduced significantly in 2012/13. This does raise questions about the sustainability of capacity-building at MNRT, and the capacity for implementing the follow-up initiative, in particular since key project-recruited staff have recently resigned as the project closes.

2.1.3 If there have been difficulties in the implementation of the National Programme, what have been 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 (Programme Management Committee/National Steering Committee)

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 *internal* difficulties¹³ the National Programme faced in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

The UN-REDD National Programme was designed before the NRTF was established and at the same time as other elements of the national REDD+ process were designed. This resulted in some initial overlap of activities and challenges for coordinating with the NRTF. The National Programme also faced a number of challenges with regards to the disbursement of funds and programme management.

The Mid-Term Evaluation was called for to address these difficulties and once its recommendations had been implemented and the staffing of the project completed, government ownership became stronger, the project implementation speed improved, and programme management became smoother.

With this in mind: at the end of the reporting period there are no difficulties to report; programme implementation is going well and on time.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

The aim of the questions below is to collect relevant information on how the National Programme has contributed to inter-agency work and “Delivering as One”.

2.2.1 Has the National Programme been coherent with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?

Yes No

If not, did 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 you consider necessary:

The UN-REDD National Programme was 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 was the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) bringing together government agencies (MNRT, VPO) as well as all three UN agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNEP), and representatives from the Government of Zanzibar, the NRTF, the NRTF’s Secretariat and Civil Society. The PSC replaced the Programme Coordination and Management Group (PCMG) in 2012 as a consequence of the MTE. The PSC was broader in its composition than the PCMG and organized at a higher level. The PSC developed and approved work plans and budgets and agreed on implementation of activities.

In addition the programme was coordinated within the UNDAP Programme Management Committee (PMC) which is co-chaired by Government and UNDP. The PMC provides oversight at a higher level on the overall environment and climate change cluster under UNDAP bringing together activities of seven UN – agencies:

¹³ Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

UNDP, UNEP, FAO, WFP, UNESCO, UNIDO and UN-WOMEN.

2.2.3 Are the recommendations of the HACT assessment being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisation?

Yes No

If not, please explain, including which recommendations from the HACT assessment have or have not been applied:

2.3 Ownership¹⁴ and Development Effectiveness

The questions below seeks to gather relevant information on how the National Programme has been putting into practice the principles of aid effectiveness through strong national ownership, alignment and harmonization of procedures and mutual accountability.

2.3.1 Did government and other national implementation partners have ownership of the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

No Some Yes

Please explain:

The issue of ownership was addressed through the MTE. The MTE found that government's performance with regard to UN-REDD was hampered by limited national ownership. Following the MTE, Programme overview was transferred to the NRTF, the NRTF then also reviewed and commented on the Annual Work Plans. In addition, the PSC was established (see above). All these measures contributed to significantly improve government leadership for and ownership of the UN-REDD National Programme.

During 2012, UNDP moved from direct payment modalities to advance-based payments and implementation of most activities. These measures have resulted in increased government ownership of implementation and outputs. However, most implementation is conducted by project staff. Government input into the implementation of activities is limited and in 2012, the number of government staff working directly on implementation of UN-REDD activities has in fact been reduced.

2.3.2 Have 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 has varied between non-government stakeholders:

The National REDD+ Task Force includes a permanent representative of Civil Society. In addition, representatives of civil society and rural communities are members of the 5 subsidiary working groups of the NRTF. The members of the Task Force together with non-governmental stakeholders also participated in training & dialogue workshops to address social and environmental safeguards for REDD+.

The NRTF has initiated a process to establish a national framework for social and environmental safeguards. Several consultative workshops were held specifically to facilitate engagement of indigenous people and local communities.

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

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

¹⁴ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

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

The National REDD+ Task Force includes a permanent seat for civil society and several representatives of Civil Society and local communities are included in the 5 working groups operating under the Task Force. Through these channels, non-government stakeholders have been involved in numerous decision-making processes in policy well as management. Since the NRTF also provided programme oversight for the UN-REDD+ National Programme, which ensured coordination and cross-stakeholder engagement, non-government stakeholders also had involvement in the UN-REDD National Programme. Furthermore, the membership of the Programme Steering Committee of the UN-REDD National Programme included several non-government stakeholders.

Academic institutions and NGOs were often recruited to conduct studies and surveys, hence fostering multi-stakeholder cooperation in the REDD+ process.

In addition, the UN-REDD National Programme liaised closely with all stakeholders in the REDD+ process, from government as well as Civil Society. Consultations and training initiatives always included multiple stakeholders and a wide array of non-governmental stakeholders.

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁵ of the National Programme at the time of Programme closure. Please provide some examples.

The National REDD+ Task Force was reformed at the beginning of 2012 and now includes representatives from 8 mainland ministries, 2 Zanzibar ministries and one Civil Society representative. The NRTF provides guidance to, and coordinates all REDD+ activities in Tanzania, including the UN-REDD National Programme.

Following the Mid Term Evaluation, it was decided that the formal oversight function for the UN-REDD National Programme was to be performed by the National REDD+ Task Force and not anymore by a separate Programme Advisory Group. With this structure, government and non-government actors had better control of UN-REDD funds and activities in the country; hence coordination of UN-REDD activities with the overall REDD+ developments was better integrated and coordinated and more participatory.

The draft project document for a follow-up initiative to the UN-REDD National Programme was thoroughly discussed by an all-stakeholder workshop and a special meeting of the NRTF. Government and non-government stakeholders had ample opportunities to provide input into the document and should feel empowered through this approach.

3. General Programme Indicators

This section aims to aggregate information on results for the six work areas of the UN-REDD Programme defined in the Programme's Strategy (2011-2015), delivered through the Global and National Programmes. Information is to be provided cumulatively. If the information requested is not available at the time of Programme closure, check the "does not apply" box.

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women	Total No	13
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Men	Total No	64

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

¹⁵ 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.

The UN-REDD National Programme has developed significant capacities on National Forest Monitoring Systems and MRV at the Tanzanian Forest Service (TFS), based on work initiated and data collected by NAFORMA. Capacity was also built with other key institutions, including Sokoine University of Agriculture, University of Dar Es Salaam and the Forest Training Institute.

Several elements of a national MRV system are still under development and will be completed by the end of 2013. These include:

- A forest cover change assessment for the 1990-2000-2010 period;
- A database of appropriate allometric equations and wood density for Tanzania;
- A roadmap for the development of a Reference Level / Reference Emission Level;
- Soil carbon analysis for different land-use type, and a digital soil carbon map

Also, with the recent completion of NAFORMA, a new land cover map was developed and country-wide data on carbon stocks for different land use and forest types will also be available, allowing the country to determine emission factors relevant for REDD+.

A National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC) was launched in March 2013 at the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) with support of the Norwegian Government. Although it is not yet operational, it will become the central institution for forest monitoring and MRV in Tanzania. Nonetheless, its linkages to TFS and other relevant institutions involved in forest monitoring and MRV remain to be clarified.

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

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: It should be noted that the Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards, which are under development and available in draft form, do include indicators to monitor implementation of the standards.

3.3.4 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:

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

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.6 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. 2
 Men Total No. 15

Comments: Counting is based on membership in the National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF) and the five working groups under the NRTF.

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

Total No.

Comments:

In Tanzania, there are 3 major processes ongoing that are relevant for the REDD+ readiness process: the UN-REDD National Programme, activities implemented directly by the NRTF and its secretariat and activities implemented by the NGOs that manage the nine REDD+ pilot projects in the country. These processes are well connected and coordinated, however, they also hold separate workshops and meetings and there is no joint register for such activities. Therefore, it is not possible to provide a single number for these activities. However, it should be said that Tanzania is a very dynamic place with regards to REDD+ development.

3.3.8 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: Development of Tanzania REDD+ social and environmental standards is under development and establishment of a grievance mechanism is under consideration in this context.

3.3.9 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: The Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards are under development and available in draft form and the draft includes operationalizing of FPIC.

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The UN-REDD National Programme supported the development of maps that analyse and demonstrated co-benefits of REDD+ and forests in general to support the national decision making process for REDD+. The UN-REDD National Programme also supported and organized several events to discuss different safeguard approaches in the country with the National REDD+ Task Force and stakeholders. The Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards are under development and available in draft form and the draft refers to safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits.

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The UN-REDD Programme's social principles and criteria were reviewed by the National REDD+ Task Force and were included in the process for developing the Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (which is ongoing). The UN-REDD National Programme supported the development of maps that analyse and demonstrated social co-benefits of REDD+ and forests in general to support the national decision making process for REDD+.

3.3.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development¹⁶, with specific reference to pro-poor¹⁷ policies and gender mainstreaming¹⁸:

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: A national benefit distribution system is not in place yet, however, the UN-REDD National Programme organized a review of REDD+ payment systems and the NGOs implementing REDD+ pilot projects in the country have gathered valuable experiences and insights in the pilot projects.

Furthermore, members of the National REDD+ Task Force were sensitized to the linkages between REDD+, a green economy and national development during a one-day workshop.

The draft Tanzania REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards refer to the development of a benefit-sharing system.

3.3.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The UN-REDD National Programme supported the development of multiple benefit maps as a basis for applying the tool kit.

3.3.14 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors¹⁹:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The REDD+ readiness process has not yet progressed so far. However, the integration of REDD+ considerations into national investment strategies is a key element of the follow-up initiative planned for the UN-REDD Programme. Consultations were held in this respect with the NRTF and specifically the Ministries of Energy and Mining and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security.

3.3.15 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:

The REDD+ readiness process has not progressed yet so far but members of the National REDD+ Task Force and other stakeholders have been sensitized on the issue and some awareness has been created. The follow-up initiative to the UN-REDD National Programme will address the issue in more detail.

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.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.

4. Government Counterpart Assessment

The aim of this section is to provide a space for the Government Counterpart's own assessment, as well as additional and complementary information to Sections 1-3 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations.

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

5. Other stakeholders (non-government) Assessment

The aim of this section is to provide space for non-Government stakeholders' assessment, as well as additional and complementary information to Section 1-3 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations and section 4 which is filled out by the government counterpart. Please request inputs from existing stakeholder committees or platforms.

Comments by other stakeholders (non-government):

The report highlights progress on various activities related to REDD+ readiness in Tanzania. The coordination role of NRTF has been strengthened. NRTF has been expanded to include sectors such as agriculture, land and energy, local government, community development & gender as well as CSO representative. However the Ministry of Finance is not yet represented. This has implication when it comes to the decision on the cost and benefit sharing mechanism of REDD+ as their involvement from the onset is limited.

In 2012 and 2013 the NRTF played a key role in reviewing and providing input to the UN-REDD National Programme work plan and budget. This has resulted in synergies of various activities at the national level.

As the report highlights there are issues that need to be addressed and prioritised after the current phase of the UN-REDD National Programme has been completed. These include mainstreaming REDD+ in the various sectors such as agriculture and energy which are the main drivers of DD; support in the finalization of REDD+ safeguards and standards; financing mechanism; cost and benefit sharing mechanism; support in the development of national reference level and National Carbon Monitoring Center as well as support in nested approach. Further support from the UN-REDD Programme for the REDD+ readiness process in Tanzania would therefore be desirable.

Charles Meshack
Executive Director - Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and
Civil Society representative in the National REDD+ Task Force