

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



TANZANIA
National Programme
Semi-Annual Report
2012

UN-REDD Programme

Semi-Annual Report Template for the UN-REDD National Programmes

Summary of key achievements and developments during the reporting period,
January-June 2012

A crucial development for the National UN-REDD Programme was the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) which was conducted in February-March 2012. The MTE team concluded that with an extension of an additional 12 months, changes to the programme management and renewed government commitment, the Programme could be expected to deliver most of the expected outputs and some additional ones, and thereby enhance the intended outcomes.

The MTE-report was endorsed by the Programme Coordination and Management Group (PCMG) on 23 May 2012 and by the Programme Advisory Group (PAG) on 25 May 2012. Consequently,

- the UN-REDD Secretariat was informed of a 1-year extension until 30 June 2013,
- the PAG was dissolved and project oversight transferred to the National REDD+ Task Force;
- some members of the PAG will join the PCMG to strengthen project management.

Other highlights during the reporting period included:

- Completion of the consultancy “Estimating Cost Elements of REDD+ in Tanzania”. The final report and a policy brief will be published soon. In addition, a software tool will be made available that allows REDD+ projects developers and other interested parties to calculate the cost of their REDD+ projects. Also, a scientific article on project outcomes has been completed and submitted for publication.
- A capacity needs assessment for REDD+ at all levels of government has been conducted; the final report is under preparation.
- A series of eight workshops for foresters in government services has been completed. These workshops provided awareness raising on REDD+ as well as an opportunity for participants to familiarize themselves with the draft National REDD+ Strategy. Participants’ comments on the strategy will feed into its further development.
- Signing of a Letter of Agreement to facilitate the development of an annotated bibliography and library on REDD+ at MNRT and link these products with the National Forest Beekeeping Database (NAFOBEDA).
- Signing of two Letters of Agreement to conduct forest measurements that will contribute to the development of forest degradation indices.
- An awareness-raising project has been implemented that included a training-of-trainers workshop for REDD+ with 50 participants; a journalist training workshop for 30 participants; preparation of awareness-raising materials, including radio spots, feature articles and policy briefs; preparation of a REDD+ communication strategy for MNRT.
- A process has been launched to develop the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ in Tanzania, using the safeguards working group of the National REDD+ Task Force as the platform.

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and the designated National Programme focal points of the participating UN organisations will also provide their electronic signature below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat.

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: 30/09/2011

No-cost extension requested³: Yes (until 30/06/2013)

Implementing partners :

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)

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

Financial Summary (USD) ⁴			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁵	Amount transferred ⁶	Cummulative Expenditures up to 30 June 2012 ⁷
FAO	1,498,000	1,498,000	301,132
UNDP	2,568,000	2,568,000	1,193,877
UNEP	214,000	214,000	178,425
Total	4,280,000	4,280,000	1,673,434
Co-financing			244,350
Total with co-fin.			1,917,784

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁸			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
			
			
Type the date and name of signatories in full:			
Soren Dalsgaard Acting FAO-R	TITUS OSUMUNDA	Niklas Hagelberg	Dr Felician Kilahama

¹ Last signature on the National Programme Document

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

³ If yes, please provide new end date

⁴ Use Anglophone standards for all figures

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: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁶ 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>

⁷ The sum of commitments and disbursement

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 (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall progress (Cumulative achievements)		Progress Against Annual Targets (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)	Expected Annual Target (According to the annual work plan)	Achievements of the Annual Target (Outcome or Output)
Outcome 1: National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD						
Output 1.1: A Policy Framework for REDD is in place.	UNREDD supports development and implementation of a national strategy.	A National REDD Framework was developed in 2009.	UNREDD has made a significant contribution to the completion of a National REDD+ Strategy that is approved by all stakeholders.	UNREDD has provided technical advice, best practice and financial resources to build national REDD+ capacities. In Tanzania, the UNREDD Programme is being implemented in close cooperation with other REDD-related 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 purposes. UNREDD is contributing to the development of the National REDD+ Strategy, including technical analysis and multi-stakeholder consultations. An early draft of the Strategy was released by the National REDD Task Force in January 2011; a second draft was released in June 2012 for comments and consultations.	Support for the National REDD+ Task Force and the development of a national policy framework for REDD+.	The UNREDD National Programme supported and contributed to a number of consultations aimed at further developing the National REDD+ Strategy. In particular, during 2012, UNREDD supported and contributed to 3 training sessions aiming to develop a framework for social and environmental standards for REDD+, which represent a key pillar for the Strategy, as well as the study on the REDD+ cost elements, which will inform the revision of the draft REDD+ Strategy. The UN-REDD National Programme also supported the Country Needs Assessment conducted by the Global UNREDD Programme.

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Output 1.2: Cross-sectoral institutional and individual capacities built to deliver the REDD production chain and	Training provided for MNRT and other Ministries (number of staff trained)	A National Task Force has been established. MNRT is a member of the Task Force but few staff have an understanding of REDD	MNRT is playing a leading role in preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy and its implementation.	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 been implemented are:	Carry out a capacity needs assessment of government institutions at central, district and local levels for the establishment and management of a REDD+ scheme in Tanzania.	The capacity needs assessment has been conducted. It included two national workshops as well as a series of working sessions with Ministries, local and district administrations and civil society. The first national workshop on 24/25 April 2012 approved the methodology for the assessment; the second national workshop on 29 June discussed the findings of the assessment and agreed upon capacity development priorities for the country. A final report of the capacity needs assessment is under preparation and will be available in the 3 rd quarter of 2012.
Output 1.3: FBD has greater capacity to develop and implement the national REDD Strategy in collaboration with other partners			1. Training courses on REDD+ were conducted in 2011, which served to train 100 staff from MNRT 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 was completed in December 2011. 4. A series of eight zonal workshops has been completed to create awareness on REDD+ among government foresters at field level (i.e. in the eight zones of the country); this also served for them as an opportunity to review and provide input into the process of elaborating and finalising the National REDD+ Strategy. 5. A capacity needs assessment for REDD+ at all levels of government has been conducted in 2012.	1. Training courses on REDD+ were conducted in 2011, which served to train 100 staff from MNRT 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 was completed in December 2011. 4. A series of eight zonal workshops has been completed to create awareness on REDD+ among government foresters at field level (i.e. in the eight zones of the country); this also served for them as an opportunity to review and provide input into the process of elaborating and finalising the National REDD+ Strategy. 5. A capacity needs assessment for REDD+ at all levels of government has been conducted in 2012.	Conduct a series of workshops in all zones of Tanzania to brief foresters in government services (MNRT and PMO-RALG) on REDD+ concepts and the draft national REDD+ strategy and provide them with an opportunity to comment on the draft national REDD+ strategy.	MNRT also completed a series of eight workshops aiming to provide about 400 foresters in government services with an opportunity to get familiar with REDD+ concepts and the draft National REDD+ Strategy and provide input into the development of the strategy. A final meeting of the facilitating teams will prepare a final report of these workshops that will be submitted and presented to the National REDD+ Task Force to inform the further development of the national REDD+ Strategy.

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1.4 Cost curves for REDD in Tanzania established	Opportunity cost curves established for different locations.	Opportunity cost curves not yet developed.	Opportunity cost curves established and used in policy and practice.	This Output has been completed. Initially, in November 2010, a regional training workshop was organized in collaboration with the World Bank / FCPF on "Opportunity Cost of REDD+". Following that a consultancy was developed and implemented on "Estimating Cost Elements of REDD+ in Tanzania". A final report as well as a policy brief and a software tool were developed. All outputs of the project will be published in due course.	Complete the development of opportunity cost curves for several locations in Tanzania. Establish data availability and requirements for national REDD+ cost curves.	The consultancy "Estimating Cost Elements of REDD+ in Tanzania" has been completed. The final technical report delivered REDD+ opportunity cost curves as well as information on implementation, transaction and institutional costs for several REDD pilot projects in Tanzania. The final report and a policy brief will be published soon. In addition, a software tool will be made available that allows REDD+ projects developers and other interested parties to calculate the cost of their REDD+ projects. A scientific article has been published at: www.cbjournal.com/content/7/1/9 The consultancy included two national workshops as well as comprehensive field work and a series of training workshops for government and NGOs involved in the collection of field data and the calculation of cost elements of REDD+ projects.
1.5. Management oversight for JP provided	Materials provided on time. Staff recruited on time.	N/A	Efficient management support has been provided for the implementation of the national programme.	The following staff have been recruited: - International Coordinator - National MRV expert - Project Assistant - Project Driver	Conduct a mid-term evaluation of the UN-REDD National Programme.	This output will be of high value during the consultations and refinement of the 2 nd draft of the REDD+ Strategy. A Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) has been successfully conducted and completed, and its final report was adopted by Government. The MTE resulted in five key recommendations for the UN-REDD National Programme:

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						<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve project management arrangements; 2. Prioritize expenditures/tasks until the end of the Programme; 3. Extend the Programme for 12 months to permit completion of planned tasks (from July 2012 to June 2013); 4. Access the REDD Target Support Window to carry out missing activities that are genuinely under UN scope and needed for an enhanced REDD+ process; and 5. Prepare a concept note and programme document for a follow-up phase. <p>The report was endorsed by the Programme Coordination and Management Group (PCMG) on 23rd May 2012. Consequently, the UN-REDD Secretariat was informed of the 1-year extension.</p> <p>The MTE exercise was deemed by stakeholders as of high quality and useful to reflect on the REDD+ programme and its new course. The country is willing to share its MTE experience with other countries, as it has resulted in a valuable "adaptive management" approach.</p>

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Outcome2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within national Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) systems						
2.1: A system for REDD information synthesis and sharing established at FBD and linked to NAFOBEDA	Clearinghouse of REDD+ studies exists	No REDD+ system developed under NAFOBEDA.	Clearinghouse established and linked with NAFOBEDA.	Work is underway to establish an annotated bibliography and library of all REDD+ materials relevant for Tanzania. These items will be linked with NAFOBEDA.	Recruit consultants to collect all materials relevant for REDD+ in Tanzania.	A Letter of Agreement (LoA) was signed with the Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation Consulting Unit (FORCONSULT) at Sokoine University of Agriculture. Under the LoA, an annotated bibliography and library of all REDD+ materials relevant for Tanzania will be compiled and linked with the National Forest and Beekeeping Database (NAFOBEDA). This agreement is likely to foster a deeper engagement of the academic & research constituency in Tanzania's REDD+ process.
2.2 Training provided to forest staff on monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)	Number of staff with MRV training	Training has been provided for the mapping unit at MNRT on mapping and RS but further measures are needed.	FBD/TFS staff fully understand MRV issues.	The following workshops/training have been carried out to train foresters and others on MARV: (a) A general Remote Sensing training workshop, funded by the UN-REDD Programme, was held in Morogoro on 6-9 September 2010 (TZS 10.3 million); (b) A co-funded workshop on Open Source Remote Sensing software was held on 20-24 September 2010 in Dar es Salaam (TZS 7.9 million); (c) Several sets of training on MRV-related issues have been held in 2010 - 2011 in close cooperation	No training was planned for the reporting period.	N/A.

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				<p>with NAFORMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In July 2011, a MRV and Monitoring for REDD+ course was carried out in Morogoro, Tanzania. The course was organized jointly by SUA, the UN-REDD global programme and the FAO Finland Forestry Programme. UN-REDD Tanzania supported participation of 15 MNRT staff; - From 1-16 Nov 2011, training on Global Information System/Light Detection and Ranging (GIS/LIDAR) was held for 10 staff from Ministries of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHSD), Agriculture, Water, and Natural Resources and Tourism, VPO, the Forest Training Institute, and the Government of Zanzibar; - Two staff members from MNRT and one FAO national consultant attended training on forest area change analysis at FAO HQ organized in collaboration with Forest Resource Assessment Remote Sensing Survey (RSS) and FAO Finland Forestry Programme in Rome, in December 2011. 		
2.3 Forest degradation	Availability of indices	No forest degradation	Forest degradation indices established and accepted and	Forest indices have not yet been produced, pending information	Contract consultants to conduct forest measurements that enable	LoAs were signed with the Sokoine University of Agriculture and Tanzania

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indices provided for forest landscapes and capacity building for establishment of REL	for forest degradation	indices available yet.	used by peers.	from NAFORMA that should be available by the end of 2012. However, contracts are in place for work under this output category. This activity relies on NAFORMA data and outputs and progress in developing systems at the international level. The methodology and related tools are under preparation in collaboration with UN-REDD/INPE and NAFORMA/FAO FIN programme. It will analyse soil carbon once the NAFORMA data is available. Collaboration with UN-REDD/FAO, FAO Finland Programme, NAFORMA and Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Union (EU) on developing historical deforestation methodology in Tanzania started in Tanzania in 2011. The development of the methodology will serve monitoring of land cover changes.	detection of forest stock changes for establishment of forest degradation indices Continue assessing historical land cover changes.	Forest Research Institute (TAFORI) for the measurement of trees in numerous plots and in different kinds of forest with the objective of identifying forest stock changes that will help in establishing forest degradation indices. 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. The work on assessing historic and cover change is continuing under UNREDD. A mapping consultant and two assistants have been working on this subject since November 2011 with technical support from FAO FIN and JRC/FRA RSS.
2.4 National maps inform delivery of the REDD Framework	Availability of maps on co-benefits	No co-benefit maps available yet.	A range of co-benefit maps can be produced at FBD in the mapping unit.	Mapping of carbon co-benefits will commence in the second half of 2012, when NAFORMA data is available.	Expect to contract experts and initiate the work before the end of 2012. Work will be executed in-country and in collaboration with staff from the Tanzanian Forest Service.	
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels.						

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Output 3.1: Decentralized REDD Governance Framework developed and tested in pilot districts.	District officials understand and agree on best practices in resource management and governance.	No agreement and little awareness on REDD payment distribution options.	Agreement on best practice and improved awareness on REDD governance frameworks at district and national levels.	Plans are under development for carrying out pilot work in three districts under UN-REDD support. A draft concept note has been prepared but actual work has not started. This work stream still needs to be brought in line with overall work of the National REDD+ Task Force.	Prepare a concept note for test payments in 3 districts and initiate test payments.	The concept note has been prepared. However, this work stream needs to be brought in line with overall work that is going on in Tanzania under the National REDD+ Task Force, in particular the work on test payments conducted in nine REDD+ pilot projects. In mid-2012, the National REDD+ Task Force will have to make a decision on this matter. Following insights from the MTE and dialogue between UN-REDD and stakeholders in Tanzania, it seems that resources under outputs 3.1 & 3.2 would be used best by extracting policy lessons from the REDD+ pilot projects on a number of domains (e.g. payments for REDD+ or other environmental services, safeguards, gender dimensions, local planning, stakeholder engagement and/or other components of REDD+).
Output 3.2: Payment distribution system outlined.	Decision makers at national and district levels feel	No agreement and little awareness on REDD governance	Improved understanding on REDD payment distribution options.	A payment system has not yet been outlined; the starting point should be extracting lessons on this REDD+ component from related initiatives in the existing pilots. See above for	This output will be addressed in conjunction with Output 3.1.	This output will be addressed in conjunction with Output 3.1. See above.

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	better informed about REDD payment distribution options.	frameworks at district and national levels.		further details on a shift of focus on this activity, based on MTE and insights from National REDD+ Task Force.		
Output 3.3: REDD payments combined with payments for non-carbon services.	Economic values of non-carbon services are understood and incorporate d in REDD policies and approaches.	Economic values not understood and integrated.	Payment scheme action plan exists detailing REDD and non carbon services	No work has yet been undertaken on this. Again, any work to be done should start by reviewing the experiences of the nine pilots and their payment schemes and experiences.	This output will be addressed in conjunction with Output 3.1.	This output will be addressed in conjunction with Output 3.1. See above.
Outcome 4: Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania						
Output 4.1: Improved awareness of REDD at national level.	National awareness raising campaign carried out. Number of workshops held and number of participants.	Little awareness on REDD issues at the national level.	Improved awareness of REDD at national level.	Awareness-raising activities, training events and policy dialogue initiatives, on both REDD+ in general and specific REDD+ matters, are now routinely conducted in Tanzania (in major cities but with local stakeholders regularly participating); the UN-REDD Tanzania programme is a frequent organiser and fund-raiser of such efforts. Two recent capacity-assessment initiatives (one genuinely Tanzanian and one commissioned by the UN-REDD	Recruit consultants to implement an awareness-raising project. Awareness raising and stakeholder consultations on major REDD+ _ work streams conducted.	Consultants have conducted training-of-trainers for REDD+ with 50 participants and a media training workshop for 30 journalists. Preparation of awareness-raising materials, including radio spots, feature articles and policy briefs, is underway. A REDD+ communication strategy for MNRT is being prepared. Stakeholder awareness and consultations have been conducted for work on REDD+ cost elements, social &

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Output 4.2: Broad consensus built with forest communities regarding the REDD Framework.	Number of workshops held and number of participants. Approval of communities in REDD+ project areas	Little awareness on REDD issues among forest communities.	Broad consensus built with local communities regarding REDD.	Secretariat) have served to explore domains where awareness raising and policy dialogue are further needed. UNREDD also supports government representatives in participating at UNFCCC and UN-REDD events. UNREDD is enhancing stakeholder dialogue and collaboration for REDD+ (so-called "stakeholder feedback workshops" have been successfully conducted; nevertheless, further work is required). Besides, the UN-REDD national programme is now exploring how to extract policy lessons from REDD+ pilot projects, which would serve to: (i) inform the national REDD+ process, including revision of the draft national REDD+ Strategy; and (ii) enhance local and community engagement and advancement on REDD+ work, including consensus building.	It was planned to implement activities to collect local peoples perspectives on the potential for REDD and the likely benefits, costs and challenges. This process has been delayed	environmental safeguards, capacity needs assessments, and the MTE exercise. This work will be scaled up during the second semester of 2012, following the MTE insights.

1.3 Financial Information

PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS			
		Amount Transferred by MPTF (A)	Cumulative Expenditures up to 30 June 2012		
			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		696,783	696,783
	UNEP				
	Sub-total				696,783
Outcome2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within national Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems	FAO	1,400,000		281,432	281,432
	UNDP				
	UNEP				
	Sub-total				281,432
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and national levels	FAO				
	UNDP	550,000		336,225	336,225
	UNEP				
	Sub-total				336,225
Outcome 4: Broad based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania	FAO				
	UNDP	200,000		87,823	87,823
	UNEP	200,000		166,752	166,752
	Subtotal				254,575
Indirect support cost	FAO	98,000		19,700	19,700
	UNDP	168,000		73,046	73,046
	UNEP	14,000		11,673	11,673
	FAO (Total):	1,498,000		301,132	301,132
	UNDP (Total):	2,568,000		1,193,877	1,193,877
	UNEP (Total):	214,000		178,425	178,425
	Grand TOTAL:	4,280,000		1,673,434	1,673,434

1.3.1 Co-financing

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

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

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

Name of financier	Description	Amount (US\$)

2. National Programme Progress

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

2.1.1 Overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs.

A crucial development for the National UN-REDD Programme was the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) which was conducted in February-March 2012, and its final report was adopted by Government in May 2012. The MTE team assessed the Programme as "unsatisfactory, with positive elements" at the time of assessment, but also concluded that with an extension of an additional 12 months, changes to the programme management and renewed government commitment, the Programme could realistically be expected to deliver most of the expected outputs and some additional ones, and thereby enhance the intended outcomes, so that the overall programme rating could be expected to be raised to "satisfactory" or "fully satisfactory".

The MTE provided five major recommendations for the way forward for UN-REDD National Programme, as follows:

1. Improve the management arrangements;
2. Prioritize expenditures/tasks until the end of the programme
3. Extend the Programme for 12 months to permit completion of planned tasks (until June 2013);
4. Access the REDD Target Support Window to carry out missing activities that are genuinely under UN scope; and
5. Prepare a concept note and programme document for a follow-up phase.

The MTE-report was endorsed by the Programme Coordination and Management Group (PCMG) on 23 May 2012 and also by the Programme Advisory Group (PAG) on 25 May 2012. Consequently,

- the UN-REDD Secretariat was informed of a 1-year extension until 30 June 2013,
- it was decided to dissolve the PAG and transfer project oversight to the National REDD+ Task Force;
- some members of the PAG will join the PCMG to strengthen project management.

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.

A new work plan for the extension period is now under preparation and will be closely coordinated with the National REDD+ Task Force.

Other highlights during the reporting period included:

- Completion of the consultancy “Estimating Cost Elements of REDD+ in Tanzania”. The final technical report delivered REDD+ opportunity cost curves as well as information on implementation, transaction and institutional costs for several REDD pilot projects in Tanzania. The final report and a policy brief will be published soon. In addition, a software tool will be made available that allows REDD+ projects developers and other interested parties to calculate the cost of their REDD+ projects. Also, a scientific article on project outcomes has been completed and submitted for publication. The task included two national technical workshops as well as comprehensive field work and a series of training events for government and NGOs involved in the collection of field data and the calculation of cost elements of REDD+ projects.
- A capacity needs assessment for REDD+ at all levels of government has been conducted and the final report is under preparation.
- A series of eight workshops for foresters in government services has been completed. These workshops provided awareness raising on REDD+ as well as an opportunity for participants to familiarize themselves with the draft National REDD+ Strategy. Participants’ comments on the strategy will feed into its further development.
- Signing of a Letter of Agreement to facilitate the development of an annotated bibliography and library on REDD+ at MNRT and link these products with the National Forest Beekeeping Database (NAFOBEDA).
- Signing of two Letters of Agreement to conduct forest measurements that will contribute to the development of forest degradation indices.
- An awareness-raising project has been implemented that included
 - a training-of-trainers workshop for REDD+ with 50 participants;
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 - preparation of a REDD+ communication strategy for MNRT.
- A process has been launched to develop the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ in Tanzania, using the safeguards working group of the National REDD+ Task Force as the platform.

As indicated above, new management arrangements for both the REDD+ process and the implementation of the national UN-REDD programme have been already put in place, following recommendations of the MTE. The National REDD+ Task Force has clearly become the lead management and coordination platform for REDD+ in Tanzania, thus helping to ensure more leadership and coherence in the actions in the country. The UN-REDD team (national, regional and global) has expressed willingness to partner solidly with the National REDD+ Task Force.

2.1.2 Overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period.

The recommendations of the MTE (see above) will help to make National Programme results deeper and more sustainable. In particular, it was necessary to better link and coordinate the management of the UN-REDD National Programme with the work of the National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF). As explained in the section 2.1.1 above, a set of new management and coordination arrangements have been put in place and these will clearly improve REDD+ implementation, impact of actions and sustainability of such a long-term process as REDD+ is.

The NRTF was reformed at the beginning of 2012. Initially, it included members of two ministries, the Vice-President’s Office (VPO) and MNRT, and a member of the Government of Zanzibar. Now, the NRTF has members from 8 mainland ministries, 2 Zanzibar ministries and a representative of Civil Society. These changes to the composition of the NRTF will allow for a true whole-of-Government approach on REDD+. The NRTF now also provides project oversight for the UN-REDD National Programme. This has also helped the UN-REDD National Programme to better align with the national REDD+ management structures.

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 (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 current *internal* difficulties¹¹ the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document.

The MTE commented comprehensively on difficulties identified and also suggested improvements that could rectify the situation. The Government and UN agencies, through the PCMG and PAG, endorsed the findings and recommendations of the MTE and also took decisive actions to improve project delivery. In essence, many of these implementation difficulties are now being successfully addressed following the recommendations of the MTE and thanks to the leadership provided by the renewed National REDD+ Task Force. For further details please refer to comments in the above sections 2.1.1 & 2.1.2.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹² (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation.

Success of the National Programme is related to progress of the overall REDD+ development process in Tanzania, which consists in several projects and partnerships, and which depends on the national leadership and coordination (now to be more effectively exerted by the renewed and empowered National REDD+ Task Force. With the reform of the National REDD+ Task Force and the renewed spirit inserted into the REDD+ process in the country it should be possible to overcome previous difficulties in national coordination of the REDD+ process.

2.1.6 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.

The MTE made several suggestions to overcome implementation difficulties and these recommendations were endorsed by the Programme Coordination and Management Group (PCMG) and the Programme Advisory Group (PAG). Most importantly, it was decided as follows:

- to extend the National Programme by one year;
- to transfer project oversight to the National REDD+ Task Force;
- to strengthen the PCMG and, thus, strengthen project management;
- to review funds disbursement arrangements and coordination among UN agencies.

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

These decisions have been already implemented or are being implemented as of mid-2012.

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, 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.

Following the MTE, Government requested UN agencies to reconsider fund transfer practices and put one agency in charge of managing all funds for the National UN-REDD Programme.

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 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:

The MTE found that government's performance with regard to UN-REDD was hampered by limited national ownership: "This is partly connected with a financial management capacity assessment which determined that the level of risks was high related to both the capacity to manage a UN-agency-funded Programme and the financial management capacity in MNRT. There was other relevant history as well. On that basis the UN-REDD Programme could not responsibly transfer the grant funds to MNRT to be managed in a recipient-executed manner without significant capacity building and additional safeguards. But managing the funds by the UN agencies caused the MNRT not to fully engage in the programme resulting thus in a reduced national ownership. There is also weak national leadership and limited national capacity on the strategic and technical aspects of REDD+ within the MNRT. This weakness was shown both at the national level, in terms of policy making and strategy development, as well as at the District and local levels and cross-sectorally."

The UN-REDD Programme will address these findings and from now on transfer funds to MNRT and recruit a National Programme Coordinator to assist MNRT with implementation. In addition, management

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

arrangements have been changed as described above and this should also help government to provide leadership to the UN-REDD National Programme.

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 renewed National REDD+ Task Force now includes a permanent representative of Civil Society, plus 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 two training & dialogue workshops to address social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ and a process has been initiated to establish a national framework for social and environmental safeguards. The engagement of indigenous people and forest dependent communities was raised during the workshops. However, there is still a need to further advance participatory approaches.

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:

Since the reform of the National REDD+ Task Force, this body now 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.

The Programme Advisory Group of the National UN-REDD Programme has been dissolved and the programme oversight function has been transferred to the National REDD+ Task Force, which ensures better cross-stakeholder engagement.

In addition, the UN-REDD National Programme continues to liaise closely with all stakeholders in the REDD+ process, from government as well as Civil Society.

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.

The National REDD+ Task Force has been reformed at the beginning of 2012 and now includes representatives from 8 mainland ministries, 2 Zanzibar ministries and one Civil Society representative. This group now oversees and coordinates all REDD+ activities in Tanzania, including the UN-REDD National Programme. Recently, it was even decided that the formal oversight function for the UN-REDD National Programme will 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 have better and more coordinated control of UNREDD funds and activities in the country; hence coordination of UN-REDD activities with the overall REDD+ developments is much better integrated, coordinated and participatory.

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.

3. Government Counterpart Information

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

1. Following the review of UN-REDD National Programme we have seen some changes in terms of Management arrangements where National ownership is being seen. For example National REDD+ Task Force reviewed Annual Work Plan, July 2012 to June 2013 in collaboration with UN Agencies.
2. In the implementation of FAO outcome no.2 we still envisage some communication problem because there is none at the FAO Country Office who is charged with UN-REDD+ activities. Unless this is addressed soon, this outcome is likely not being achievable.
3. The HACT recommendations will be soon addressed before engaged fully in the implementation of UNREDD AWP. National REDD+ Task Force is fully engaged in providing guidance to the Programme Management Team and the programme is well placed to achieve intended outcomes.
4. Outcome no. 4 is proceeding very well and is envisaged to have tremendous impact in raising public awareness on REDD+ issues, through ToT staff of Tanzania Forest Service (Extension and Publicity Unity) as well as trained Journalists.
5. Capacity building has been given weight in the current AWP following two assignments—Country Need Assessment under FCPF/UNREDD PB and Capacity Need Assessment for REDD+ in Central, Region, District and local level.
6. It has been a desire from the stakeholder that, UNREDD Tanzania Program be extend to Phase Two and has to cover Zanzibar.

Evarist Nashanda
Principal Forest Officer
Sector Coordination on REDD+ initiative and a Member of NRTF.

4. Other stakeholders (non-government) Information

Comments by other stakeholders (non-government):

1. My general assessment is that the report is well presented and very clearly summarizes the recommendations from the MTE report. For instance drawing lesson learnt from the pilot projects on the payment distribution is very critical. The UN-REDD Programme has been facilitating the national REDD safe guards by providing training in way this has improved the understanding of key stakeholders on the REDD safeguard issues. The results from the study on the opportunity cost for REDD generated a lot of insights and debate on what does REDD mean to Tanzania.
2. The NRTF coordinates interventions related to REDD in the country. UN-REDD Programme will also be under the guidance of the NRTF following the MTE recommendation. This is an opportunity to create synergy for activities undertaken by NRTF. This includes providing inputs in the finalization of the National REDD strategy; development of REDD safeguards; REDD payment mechanism etc
3. MRV – There is a need to find a way data generated from REDD pilot project feed into the national system.

Charles Meshack
Director – Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) and
Representative of Civil Society in the National REDD+ Task Force