

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



TANZANIA National Programme Annual Report 2012

UN-REDD Programme

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

The review period was a crucial year for Tanzania's REDD+ process and included some important developments for the REDD+ process in Tanzania in general and the UN-REDD National Programme in particular. At the beginning of 2012, the National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF) was reformed to include a broader group of stakeholders from Government as well as a Civil Society Representative. In addition, the Director of Environment in the Vice-President's Office became chairman of the NRTF. These measures reflect the growing importance of the REDD+ process for government and they reinvigorated the national REDD+ process, enhancing domestic governance of the process.

The NRTF launched a second draft of the National REDD+ Strategy and held extensive stakeholder consultations. A final National REDD+ Strategy is expected to be launched in early 2013.

Furthermore, the National UN-REDD Programme conducted a Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) in February-March 2012, which was adopted in June 2012, and subsequently implemented a number of changes to its management and governance structure which resulted in increased government ownership of the UN-REDD National Programme, more efficient management processes and a faster programme delivery rate.

Other highlights of UN-REDD Programme implementation during the reporting period include:

- **Completion of the consultancy "Estimating Cost Elements of REDD+ in Tanzania". The final report and a policy brief were published and distributed widely. In addition, a software tool was made available that allows REDD+ project developers and other interested parties to calculate and monitor the cost of REDD+ projects. This created the basis for guiding REDD+ investments and, together with the REDD+ Strategy and associated measures, to foster the transition to phase 2 of REDD+.**
- **A capacity needs assessment for REDD+ at all levels of government was conducted; the final report and a policy brief were published and widely distributed.**
- **The UN-REDD National Programme initiated strategic, cross-sectoral work on the drivers of deforestation & forest degradation through consultations with the Ministry of Energy and Minerals and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, creating awareness on REDD+ concepts and issues among ministerial staff and their stakeholders, including the private sector.**
- **The awareness-raising component continued implementation, including: establishment of a REDD+ trainers network with 50 persons; a journalist training workshop for 30 participants; preparation of a wide range of awareness-raising materials (e.g. radio spots, feature articles and policy briefs); and a REDD+ communication strategy for the MNRT.**
- **A series of eight workshops for foresters in government services was completed. These workshops raised awareness on REDD+ among this professional group and provided an opportunity for participants to familiarize themselves with the draft National REDD+ Strategy. Participants' comments informed further development of the National REDD+ Strategy.**
- **An annotated bibliography on REDD+ was prepared and a library established at MNRT. Products will be linked to the National Forest Beekeeping Database (NAFOBEDA).**
- **Work was initiated on the development of forest degradation indices and the development of multi-benefit maps to inform the National REDD+ Strategy.**

- A process has been launched to develop social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ in Tanzania, using the safeguards working group of the National REDD+ Task Force as the platform.
- A consultancy has been launched and will continue in 2013 to map multiple benefits of REDD+ to inform the REDD+ planning process, in particular with regards to developing a national approach on REDD+ safeguards.
- Three consultants were hired to develop a forest cover change assessment for the time period 1990-2000-2010.
- Carbon soil analysis has been initiated and will be pursued in 2013. This work stream is using NAFORMA data.
- Training on allometric equations was organized in Lusaka in December 2013, jointly with the UN-REDD National Programme in Zambia.
- Equipment was procured to improve the facilities of MRNT's mapping unit.

1. National Programme Status



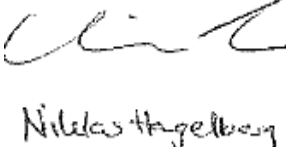
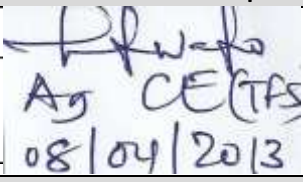

1.1 National Programme Identification

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: Originally: 30/09/2011 Current: 30/06/2013 No-cost extension requested³: Yes (until 30/06/2013)
--	--

Implementing partners : 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) ⁴			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁵	Amount transferred ⁶	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2012 ⁷
FAO	1,498,000	1,498,000	494,436 ⁸
UNDP	2,568,000	2,568,000	1,881,680
UNEP	214,000	214,000	193,841
Total	4,280,000	4,280,000	2,569,957
Co-financing		247,350	247,350
Total with co-fin.		4,527,350	2,817,307

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁹			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
		 Nicolas Hugelberg	 Ag CE (TFS) 08/04/2013
Type the date and name of signatories in full:			
Diana Tempelman FAO Representative 18/4/2013	Philippe Poinot UNDP Country Director - Tanzania	5/04/2013	

¹Last signature on the National Programme Document

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

³If yes, please provide new end date

⁴Use Anglophone standards for all figures

⁵The 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>

⁶Amount 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>

⁷The sum of commitments and disbursement

⁸The cumulative expenditure excludes USD 51,113 in outstanding obligations which were not posted in time for the closure of 2012 accounts, so including this amount total of Cumulative Expenditures is USD 545,559

⁹Each 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.	UN-REDD supports development and implementation of a national strategy.	A National REDD Framework was developed in 2009.	UN-REDD has made a significant contribution to the completion of a National REDD+ Strategy that is approved by all stakeholders.	UN-REDD has provided technical advice, best practice and financial resources to build national REDD+ capacities. In Tanzania, the UN-REDD 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 UN-REDD Programme. However, they are quoted because they are crucial for the REDD+ process and for monitoring purposes. UN-REDD is contributing to the development of the National REDD+ Strategy, including technical analysis and multi-stakeholder consultations. Drafts of the Strategy were released by the National REDD+ Task Force in January 2011 and June 2012 for comments and consultations. A final will be submitted to Parliament in early 2013.	Support for the National REDD+ Task Force and the development of a national policy framework for REDD+. Support the NRTF in creating awareness on REDD+ concepts to agriculture and energy stakeholders, including private sector. Engage national experts to facilitate NRTF in the process of proposing integration of REDD+ activities into policy and legal frameworks for agriculture and energy	The UN-REDD National Programme supported and contributed to a number of consultations aimed at further developing the National REDD+ Strategy (which is to be released in early 2013). In particular, during 2012, UN-REDD supported and contributed to several training & consultative sessions aiming at developing 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, guiding its implementation and the REDD+ "investment" phase. UN-REDD also held consultative processes with agriculture and energy stakeholders to promote REDD+ concepts and developed initial work plans with stakeholders to work on cross-sectoral strategies to address the drivers of D&D. The recruitment of 2 national experts was initiated. They will help to continue and deepen this work.

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)
						The UN-REDD National Programme also supported the Country Needs Assessment conducted by the Global UN-REDD Programme.
Output 1.2: Cross-sectoral institutional and individual capacities built to deliver the REDD production chain and Output 1.3: FBD has greater capacity to develop and implement the national REDD Strategy in collaboration with other partners	Training provided for MNRT and other Ministries (number of staff trained)	A National REDD+ Task Force has been established. MNRT is a member of the Task Force but few staff has 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: 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	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. 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. Train NRTF and TWGs on Carbon Production Chain and other emerging issues, e.g. REDD+ and the Green Economy. Building on the outcomes of the Capacity Needs Assessment, develop and distribute REDD+ training materials for the capacity building of Forest Officers. Training material will cover the REDD+ production chain and the cross-sectoral nature of REDD+.	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. The final report of the capacity needs assessment has been widely circulated. 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. Results of the workshops informed the NRTF in finalizing the National REDD+ Strategy. A 4-day training was held for the NRTF and TWG on a range of issues, including the UNFCCC process, the

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)
				National REDD+ Strategy. 5. A capacity needs assessment for REDD+ at all levels of government has been conducted in 2012.	Organise training for TFS staff to enhance programme and project management skills, including planning, technical, monitoring, evaluation and financial management. Procure essential equipment and services for REDD+ programme within TFS	Green Economy concept, the role of the private sector in REDD+ and other emerging issues relevant for REDD+. Training on project management and financial management was held for TFS staff in December 2012. 6 LCD Projectors and computer accessories were procured for distribution in the TFS zonal offices
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 were published in 2012. These activities have given Tanzania a leading role in the global discussions on REDD+ opportunity costs. Government will consider using data from NAFORMA in the future to further develop and refine	Complete the development of opportunity cost curves for several locations in Tanzania. Establish data availability and requirements for national REDD+ cost curves. Publish all outputs of the project.	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 have been circulated widely. In addition, a software tool was developed and disseminated that allows REDD+ projects developers and other interested parties to calculate and monitor the cost of their REDD+ projects. A scientific article has been published at: www.cbmjournals.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

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)
				national REDD+ cost curves.		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.	<p>The following staff have been recruited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Coordinator - National Coordinator - National MRV expert - Project Assistant - Secretary - Project Driver <p>A Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) was held during 2012.</p> <p>Work on a second phase of the national programme was initiated.</p>	<p>Conduct a mid-term evaluation of the UN-REDD National Programme.</p> <p>Recruit a National Project Coordinator.</p>	<p>A Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) has been successfully conducted and completed. The final report was endorsed by the Programme Coordination and Management Group (PCMG) on 23rd May 2012 and adopted by government and UN agencies. Consequently, the following steps were taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a 1-year extension of the national programme was agreed upon and the UN-REDD Secretariat was informed; - the PCMG was replaced with a Programme Steering Committee (PSC) with a broader composition and mandate; - the Programme Advisory Group (PAG) was dissolved and its function transferred to the National REDD+ Task Force; - Preparation of a second phase of the UN-REDD National Programme was initiated; - A National Project Coordinator was recruited. <p>Overall these changes resulted in much improved project management arrangements and a higher delivery rate in the second half of 2012.</p>

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)
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.	Finalize REDD+ annotated bibliography and library under development (by FORCONSULT). Following completion of the work conducted by FORCONSULT, their results will be linked with NAFOBEDA	An annotated bibliography on REDD+ matters and a physical library of all 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). Furthermore, the National Forest and Beekeeping Database (NAFOBEDA) is under review and a decision regarding linking the new material will be made later. All collected documents are now available at the MNRT library. The process as well as its outputs has fostered a deeper engagement of the academic & research constituency in Tanzania's REDD+ process.
2.2 Training provided to MNRT 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 understands 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; (b) A co-funded workshop on Open	Support set up of laboratory/unit for geographical information analysis (e.g. plotter, computers and software). Develop training modules on remote sensing and GIS, allometric equations, and forest GHG inventory methodology following IPCC Good Practices	Two desktop computers have been procured to be uploaded with the REDD+ digital library, The library room has been refurbished and furniture has been procured and installed in the room . One large size printer (Plotter) has been procured and installed in the TFS GIS mapping unit. The GIS mapping

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)
				<p>Source Remote Sensing software was held on 20-24 September 2010 in Dar es Salaam;</p> <p>(c) Several sets of training on MRV-related issues have been held in 2010 - 2011 in close cooperation 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 	<p>Guidelines (GPGs) in cooperation with the Forest Training Institute.</p> <p>Capacity development for the national institutions (Environment, Energy, Agriculture, Forestry, Industry, Transport etc.) that will undertake GHG inventory for reporting to UNFCCC and other requirements</p>	<p>room was also been refurbished.</p> <p>Four members of the MNRT mapping unit, one associate of TAFORI and one staff member of the Forest Training Institute attended FAO provided training on allometric equations in Zambia.</p> <p>Further training on MRV has been scheduled for February 2013.</p> <p>Training on ghg inventories will be implemented by the Vice President's Office to ensure coordination with other activities related to the preparation of NAMAs and inventory related work in that context. A planning workshop has been scheduled for February 2013.</p>

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)
				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 indices provided for forest landscapes and capacity building for establishment of REL	Availability of indices for forest degradation	No forest degradation indices available yet.	Forest degradation indices established and accepted and used by peers.	<p>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.</p> <p>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 2011. The development of the methodology will serve monitoring of land cover changes.</p>	<p>Finalize forest degradation studies by TAFORI and FRAM-RG (i.e. Assessment of forest degradation through field measurements)</p> <p>Assess historical forest area changes at National level linked to FAO-FRA remote sensing survey and NAFORMA PSP</p> <p>Assess carbon stocks for various land cover types</p> <p>Compile relevant information and initiate development of a Reference Emission Level (REL).</p> <p>Soil carbon analysis to be completed</p>	<p>A specialized study to identify forest stock changes was conducted, helping in establishing forest degradation indices (led by the Sokoine University of Agriculture and Tanzania Forest Research Institute (TAFORI)).</p> <p>The work on assessing historic land cover change is continuing under UNREDD. A mapping consultant and two assistants are working on this subject since with technical support from FAO FIN and JRC/FRA RSS.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Work on REL will be launched in 2013.</p>
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 commenced in December 2012, when NAFORMA data became available, and will be completed by June 2013.	Production of national maps of carbon storage and changes in carbon stocks based on available data collected from NAFORMA and other programmes in	A work plan has been agreed upon between TFS, FAO and WCMC for the implementation of this component. A contract in this respect has been signed. In December 2012, a workshop

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)
					<p>Tanzania.</p> <p>Develop multiple benefits and safeguard maps, e.g. biodiversity, poverty, ecosystem services, protected areas, population, mammal species (REDD+ co-benefits) for the entire country</p> <p>Overlay carbon and co-benefits maps and predict future distribution under climate change and development scenarios to inform decision making, e.g. on safeguards</p> <p>Provide training and capacity building for the analysis of NAFORMA database: carbon and co-benefit mapping and related knowledge management systems</p>	was held in Rome to outline the work programme which will be fully implemented in the first half of 2013.
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels.						
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	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.	The PSC in its first meeting reviewed this component and decided that in the absence of a national policy on REDD+ benefit sharing and payment structures, test payments cannot be conducted. Instead, the UN-REDD Programme will use the funds to test incentives for local	Prepare a concept note for test payments in 3 districts and initiate test payments. Organise national dialogue on approaches for REDD+ payment system based on experience from REDD+ pilot projects and other relevant projects.	The concept note was prepared and presented and discussed at the national dialogue on REDD+ payment systems which was held in September 2012. A report of this workshop has been prepared The newly established Programme Steering Committee (PSC), which

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)
Output 3.2: Payment distribution system outlined.	governance. Decision makers at national and district levels feel better informed about REDD payment distribution options.	No agreement and little awareness on REDD governance frameworks at district and national levels.		communities to address the drivers of D&D at the local level. The UN-REDD Programme will cooperate closely with the Small Grants Programme (SGP) in this endeavor. In addition, the UN-REDD Programme will continue to cooperate with the REDD+ pilot projects to analyse their work and experience. A workshop was held in September 2012, to review REDD payment models that have been developed in REDD+ pilot projects and other relevant projects.		replaced the Programme Coordination and Management Group (PCMG), reviewed the concept note subsequently and decided that in the absence of a national policy on REDD+ payments and benefit sharing systems, the approach should be changed to incentivize communities for addressing the drivers of D&FD. It was also agreed that UN-REDD should cooperate with UNDP's Small Grants Programme in this context and a work plan is now being developed cooperatively. The PSC also concluded that UNREDD should continue 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 3.3: REDD payments combined with payments for non-carbon services.	Economic values of non-carbon services are understood and incorporated in REDD policies and approaches.	Economic values not understood and integrated.	Payment scheme action plan exists detailing REDD and non-carbon services	The PSC decided that MNRT/TFS will recruit consultants to prepare a study on this subject, based on local examples in Tanzania.	Prepare ToRs and initiate recruitment process.	ToRs for recruitment of consultants have been prepared.

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 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. The planned awareness raising initiative has been carried out with significant capacities developed at district and central levels of MNRT/TFS. UNREDD also supports government representatives in participating at UNFCCC and UN-REDD events.	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. A wide range of awareness-raising materials has been prepared, including radio spots, feature articles and policy briefs. A REDD+ communication strategy for MNRT has also been prepared. All these measures helped to build capacities for ongoing activities at MNRT/TFS. Stakeholder awareness and consultations have been conducted for work on REDD+ cost elements, social & environmental safeguards, capacity needs assessments, and the MTE exercise.
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.	UNREDD is enhancing stakeholder dialogue and collaboration for REDD+ (so-called "stakeholder feedback workshops" have been successfully conducted; nevertheless, further work is required). Following a review of the work programme in conjunction with MTE recommendations, the PSC decided to use funds under this	Building on the above ToT project and on the outcomes of the CNA, provide trainers (Zonal Extension Offices and TFS Extension & Publicity Unit) with resources to conduct training and awareness-raising at local levels and establish a system to collect and analyse lessons learnt (likely benefits, costs and challenges) from this process with a view to up-scaling.	This output will be implemented in the first half of 2013.

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)
				budget line to resource trainers trained under Output 4.1. to achieve the objectives of 4.2.		

1.3 Financial Information

PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS			
		Amount Transferred by MPTF (A)	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		1,511,734	1,511,734
	UNEP				
Sub-total					
Outcome2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within national Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems	FAO	1,400,000	948 ¹⁰	461,142	462,090
	UNDP				
	UNEP				
Sub-total					
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and national levels	FAO				
	UNDP	550,000		235,170	235,170
	UNEP				
Sub-total					
Outcome 4: Broad based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania	FAO				
	UNDP	200,000		757	757
	UNEP	200,000		181,160	181,160
Subtotal					
Indirect support cost	FAO	98,000	66	32,280	32,346
	UNDP	168,000		134,019	134,019
	UNEP	14,000		12,681	12,681
FAO (Total):		1,498,000	1,014	493,422	494,436
UNDP (Total):		2,568,000		1,881,680	1,881,680
UNEP (Total):		214,000		193,841	193,841
Grand TOTAL:		4,280,000	1,014	2,568,943	2,569,957

¹⁰ USD 51,113 are not included under commitments given such obligations were not posted in time for the closure of 2012 accounts.

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 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	3,000.00
Total			247,350.00

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

Name of financer	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.

The National UN-REDD Programme has been making good progress in 2012, in particular after implementation of the recommendations of the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE). 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 the UN-REDD National Programme:

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 by the Programme Advisory Group (PAG) on 25 May 2012. Consequently, a number of changes were made to improve project management and the implementation environment:

- A one year extension of the project until 30 June 2013 was agreed upon and the UN-REDD Secretariat was informed accordingly;

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.

- it was decided to dissolve the PAG and transfer project oversight to the National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF);
- the PCMG was turned into a Programme Steering Committee (PSC); some members of the PAG joined the PSC to strengthen project management and further improve linkage with the NRTF;
- several additional project staff were recruited, in particular a National Programme Coordinator, a National MRV Expert and a Secretary for the FAO component;
- Technical back-stopping for the FAO component was strengthened through a new Technical Lead Officer appointed at FAO headquarters;
- A new Annual Work Plan was developed in close consultation with the NRTF and is now being implemented.

The MTE exercise, along the implementation of its institutional and operational recommendation, is yielding good impact. Programme delivery rates have improved and most programme outcomes and outputs are now making good progress.

In addition and to further develop the work on REDD+ in Tanzania, work has been initiated on a follow-up phase of the UN-REDD National Programme.

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 were both published and distributed widely. In addition, a software tool was developed as part of the project which allows REDD+ project developers and other interested parties to calculate and monitor the cost of REDD+ projects. A scientific article on project outcomes was published at www.cbmjournals.com/content/7/1/9.
- A capacity needs assessment for REDD+ at all levels of government has been conducted. The final report and a policy brief have been published and distributed widely.
- Strategic work streams were initiated to start addressing the drivers of D&D in Tanzania, which are mainly found in the agriculture and energy sectors. Workshops were held on “REDD+ and agriculture” and “REDD+ and energy” with the relevant ministries and their key stakeholders, including from the private sector. Terms of reference were drafted for two consultants to continue and deepen work in these areas.
- A series of eight workshops for foresters in government services was completed. These workshops provided awareness raising on REDD+ as well as an opportunity for participants to familiarize themselves with the draft National REDD+ Strategy.
- An annotated bibliography on REDD+ was developed and a library established at MNRT. The products of the bibliography will be linked to the National Forest Beekeeping Database (NAFOBEDA).
- Measurements at various forest plots continued which 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 social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ in Tanzania, using the safeguards working group of the National REDD+ Task Force as the platform.
- A contract was signed with WCMC for the development of co-benefit maps and a first workshop was held in Rome in December 2012.
- A consultancy has been launched and will continue in 2013 to map multiple benefits of REDD+ with the objective of informing the REDD+ planning process and in particular the development of a national approach on REDD+ safeguards.
- Three consultants were hired to develop a forest cover change assessment for the time period 1990-2000-2010.
- Carbon soil analysis has been initiated and will be pursued in 2013. This work stream is using NAFORMA data.

- Training on allometric equations was organized in Lusaka in December 2013, jointly with the UN-REDD National Programme in Zambia.
- Equipment was procured to improve the facilities of MRNT's mapping unit.

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

Implementation of the recommendations of the MTE (as explained above) helped smoothing implementation of the UN-REDD Programme and better linking it with other REDD+ activities in the country. The National REDD+ Task Force, which is the key coordination body for REDD+ in Tanzania, now formally provides guidance to the UN-REDD Programme and eases UN-REDD integration in the overall national REDD+ process. The management of the National Programme has improved noticeably and the implementation speed has picked up. These measures have helped to make National Programme results deeper and more sustainable.

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.

It should be noted; however, that implementation of most activities under the UN-REDD National Programme now is performed by project-recruited staff. The staff from MNRT contributing actively to implementation of the UN-REDD National Programme has in fact been reduced significantly during 2012. This does raise questions about the sustainability of capacity-building at MNRT.

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)

The MTE had been called for to address a number of difficulties with implementation of the National Programme. Now that most recommendations of the National Programme have been implemented and the staffing of the project has been completed, government ownership is stronger, the project implementation speed has improved, and programme management has become 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

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 National 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 now the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) which brings 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) as a consequence of the MTE. The PSC is broader in its composition than the PCMG and organized at a higher level. The PSC develops and approves work plans and budgets and agrees on implementation of activities.

In addition the programme is 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: 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 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 issue of ownership was addressed following 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 now also reviews and comments on the AWP. The PSC replaced the PCMG (see above). UNDP also moved from direct payment modalities to advanced-based payments and implementation of most activities. These measures have resulted in increased government ownership of implementation and outputs. However, 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 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:**

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

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.

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

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. Consultations and training initiatives always include multiple stakeholders and a wide array of non-governmental stakeholders.

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 provides guidance to, and coordinates all REDD+ activities in Tanzania, including the UN-REDD National Programme. Following the MTE, it was 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 UN-REDD funds and activities in the country; hence coordination of UN-REDD activities with the overall REDD+ developments is much better integrated, coordinated and participatory.

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.

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

- Women Total No 6
 Men Total No 35

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

Comments: The UN-REDD National Programme has recruited 1 MRV expert (male). However, at the national level there are more personnel with increased capacities in MRV and monitoring since each of the nine REDD+ pilot projects has conducted carbon measurements and trained and recruited staff. There is, however, no record of numbers and gender available.

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: A National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCM) is planned and should be launched in 2013. This will be the central institution for MRV. The UN-REDD National Programme is developing MRV capacity at the Tanzanian Forest Service (TFS) based on NAFORMA. Certain elements of a national MRV system are under development, including a forest cover change assessment for the 1990-2000-2010 period. With the recent completion of NAFORMA, country-wide data on carbon stocks for different land use types and forest types will be available. Also, a database of appropriate allometric equations for TZ is foreseen to be established in 2013. Finally, indications of carbon stocks changes on different permanent sample plots across the country will help the country assess changes in stocks for different forest types.

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: According to the draft National REDD+ Strategy, an environmental and social safeguards system for REDD+ will be developed by June 2013 and this should also include governance indicators.

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: There are no plans for a participatory governance assessment at this time.

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: The draft National REDD+ Strategy suggests the development of an environmental and social safeguards system for REDD+ to be developed by June 2013. However, it does not explicitly refer to anti-corruption measures. This may be included in the work plan for a follow-up phase of the UN-REDD National Programme.

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 REDD+ readiness and implement REDD+ activities: 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.

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: According to the draft National REDD+ Strategy, an environmental and social safeguards system for REDD+ will be developed by June 2013; establishment of a grievance mechanism will be considered in this process.

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: According to the draft National REDD+ Strategy, an environmental and social safeguards system for REDD+ will be developed by June 2013; it will refer to FPIC.

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: According to the draft National REDD+ Strategy, an environmental and social safeguards system for REDD+ will be developed by June 2013. In addition, work was launched in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC to assess and map multiple-benefits of REDD+. This should help TZ plan REDD+ activities and inform safeguards policies and measures.

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: According to the draft National REDD+ Strategy, an environmental and social safeguards system for REDD+ will be developed by June 2013, the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria will be considered in this process.

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

¹⁵Inclusive 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.

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

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

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 have gathered valuable experiences and insights in the pilot projects.

3.3.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: This is not yet in place but a process was initiated by the UN-REDD National Programme to prepare 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 sectors¹⁸:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The REDD+ readiness process has not yet progressed so far. However, in November and December 2012, the UN-REDD National Programme held workshops with the Ministries of Energy and Mining and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to create awareness on REDD+ concepts and issues and identify national policies and strategies in these sectors that are relevant for REDD+ planning.

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. A follow-up phase of the UN-REDD National Programme may include activities to address these matters.

4. Government Counterpart Information

Progress of evolving REDD+ readiness in Tanzania is now on track following completion of the development and approval of National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan. Furthermore, the government launched the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCM) which will be responsible with ensuring presence of credible Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system for REDD+.

These developments provide the needed platform for further development and successful implementation of REDD+ in the country. In this regards, the need for second Phase of UN-REDD program to support this endeavor is very important.

*For: CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Tanzania Forest Services*

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

5. Other stakeholders (non-government) Information

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 other sectors such as agriculture, land and energy, local government, community development & gender as well as CSO representative. However the Ministry of Finance is not 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 the NRTF played a role in reviewing and providing input to the UNREDD programme plan and budget. This has resulted in synergies of various activities at a national level.

However as the report highlights there are issues that need to be prioritised for the remaining period. 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 as well as support in nested approach.

Charles Meshack

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