

UN-REDD TANZANIA PROGRAMME

PRESENTED TO THE UN-REDD
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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- COUNTRY CONTEXT
- ANALYSIS OF RESULTS ACHIEVED
- PROGRESS, DIFFICULTIES AND CONTINGENCY MEASURES
- STATUS OF REDD DEADLINE IN THE COUNTRY
- PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE
- SUSTAINABILITY AND FUTURE AFTER FINALISING NATIONAL PROGRAMME
- LESSONS LEARNED
- CONCLUSION

COUNTRY CONTEXT

- ❑ TZ has 48 million ha of forest, Deforestation rate around 1.2%, Key DD drivers – high reliance on wood for energy (95%), Historical policy failures, rural expansion, urbanization and poverty, indirectly behind causes of deforestation and degradation
- ❑ TZ has Wide range of elaborate sector policies, regulations and programmes that have a bearing to environment .(Environment, Forestry, Agriculture, Energy and Minerals, transport,
- ❑ Tanzania has a history of multiple sustainable forest management programmes (PFM-CBFM, JFM, NFP, Private sector involvement)
- ❑ Sector Reform Programmes
- ❑ Comprehensive national strategies for poverty reduction- National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA)
- ❑ However, TZ has challenges related to Weak financial capacity, coordination and governance

COUNTRY CONTEXT

UNFCCC processes and SBSTA proceedings since 2005; The Bali Action Plan (2007) and Decision 2/CP.13 provided Guidance on key components on REDD+ Readiness

- ❑ Develop REDD+ policy/Mechanisms ([National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan](#))
- ❑ Provision of positive Incentives for people engaged in REDD+ ([Establish benefit distribution systems/mechanisms](#)),
- ❑ Piloting REDD+ for gaining lessons and and experiences
- ❑ Develop Reference emission levels ([REL/and or RL](#)) for the [country](#)
- ❑ Modalities of dealing with [leakage and permanence](#)
- ❑ Establish country MRV System (but were very much undefined and still emerging
- ❑ 2010 in Cancun, agreed on [Crafting National REDD+ safeguards](#) taking into considering country circumstances

COUNTRY CONTEXT

A number of international partners have been providing technical and financial support to Tanzania on the REDD+ mechanism, under the UNFCCC umbrella, since 2008.

- ❑ **The Tanzanian-Norwegian** Climate and Forest Initiative (TNCFI)- REDD+ policies, Training and research (CCIAM), MRV- NCMC LiDAR pilot project, Piloting REDD+ in TZ
- ❑ **UN-REDD Tanzania Programme**-with 4 components/outcomes
- ❑ **Clinton Climate Change Initiative**-National Carbon accounting system and awareness creation on carbon accounting
- ❑ **FCPF/WB**- TZ prepared R-PIN and RPP and supported capacity building in various areas, SESA, MRV, Conflict and grievances redress mechanism
- ❑ **Tanzania-Finland-FAO**- Technical and Financial support to National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA)

COUNTRY CONTEXT CONT'D

- **The UN-REDD Programme** also engaged in Tanzania, as early as 2008, to complement and reinforce several aspects of REDD+ at national level, including policy and technical analysis, capacity building and institutional strengthening.

THE UN-REDD TANZANIA PROGRAMME

OCTOBER 2008- JUNE 2013

- Total budget of **US\$ 4.28** million
- Implemented by the GoT and supported by three U.N. agencies (**FAO, UNDP and UNEP** each with its own mandate and area of expertise.
- The Programme was supposed to end in **June 2012** but was extended for an additional 12-month period *July 2012 – June 2013*.
- **Final Evaluation was concluded on 4th December 2013**
- NP had 4 specific outcomes:
 - National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD+;**
 - Increased capacity for capturing REDD+ elements within National Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification systems;
 - Improved capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels; and**
 - Broad based stakeholder support for REDD+ in Tanzania.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS ACHIEVED AGAINST TARGETS

Outcome 1

The NP supported and synergized

- ❑ The Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Action-plan
- ❑ Numerous awareness and training workshops for government staff , NRTF and NGOs were successful conducted
- ❑ A [capacity needs assessment](#) at all levels (National to Local level) was completed
- ❑ Further awareness was created on REDD+ implementation issues among [high level decision makers \(PS, Members of Parliaments and Directors of Key Ministries](#)
- ❑ **A study on estimation of total costs of REDD+ in Tz was conducted and cost curves for different location were established**
 - Final Report- Estimating Cost Elements Of REDD+ In Tanzania
 - Policy brief -Estimating Costs Of REDD In Tanzania
 - Developed tool for REDD+ Cost Elements estimation in Tanzania
- ❑ [Capacity building on issues related to National REDD+ Safeguards and standards.](#)
- ❑ **GUIDELINES FOR REDD+ CONTRACTS ON CARBON CREDITS AT LEVELS are being crafted,** [these guidelines aims to safeguards local communities TUNURE rights' to lands, carbon and other benefits result form effort to REDD+.](#)

ACHIEVEMENTS VS TARGETS

Outcome 2

- ❑ The mapping unit at MNRT/TFS was strengthened based on training and the provision of essential equipment
- ❑ A roadmap for the establishment of a Reference Emission Level /and or Reference Level was developed. Two documents available (1) Background document for REL/RL (2) Report on Step-by-step modalities of establishment of REL and/or RL
- ❑ Physical and Socio-economic Data (NAFORMA) available for the development of emissions factors.
- ❑ Historical forest cover change assessment for the period 1990-2000-2010 available by the end of December 2013, to inform official Tanzania's rate of deforestation
- ❑ A national soil carbon maps available
- ❑ Maps on REDD+ environmental and social co-benefits developed to support the development of a safeguards information systems and the monitoring of social and environmental co-benefits of REDD+.

OUTCOME 3

- ❑ Carbon Related Payment Systems were tested by REDD+ Pilot projects and a National Dialogue to discuss options for REDD+ payment distribution mechanisms were conducted. National consensus is yet to be reached.

OUTCOME 4

- ❑ Awareness raising initiative has been carried out with significant capacities developed at district and central levels
- ❑ A REDD+ communication strategy was prepared for MNRT/TFS and is being used
- ❑ Training-of-trainers initiative was developed and awareness-raising campaigns were conducted
- ❑ Special training workshop was conducted for media/journalists/Artists. More than 50 participants
- ❑ Extension and publicity materials were prepared and widely distributed.

CHALLENGES FACED

Design challenges

- ❑ Design of NP was under insufficient information, limited consultation, limited technical guidance (UNFCCC/SBSTA) , design lead by UN-Agencies, scope of activities was too ambitious (Quick-start 2 years time frame)- **Resulted into unsatisfactory implementation**
- ❑ Some of outputs depended on other on-going projects outputs/data sets. Eg MRV System, REL/RL- dependent on data sets from NAFORMA
- ❑ Some Outputs/Activities under the UN-NP were more or less addressed by On-going programmes (seemed to be duplication and/or overlaps eg Norwegian supported REDD+ focused also on Strengthening the National Governance Framework and Institutions

CHALLENGES FACED

Implementation challenges

- ❑ Coordination and collaboration within GoT, within UN-Agencies and Between UN-Agencies and GoT was weak
- ❑ Insufficient leadership and ownership of the programme by the GoT
- ❑ High expectation from local communities on REDD+ benefits
- ❑ Delay in International agreement on guidance on REDD+ financial mechanism, MRV and REL/RL these had put the country at crossroad (no clear answer to modality of payment)
- ❑ Pre-requisite for REDD+ Payment (Performance-base REDD+ is becoming too complicated and too expensive – Performance-based payment eg. Setting of Reference Emission Level, Emission Leakage

CHALLENGES FACED

Measures taken to address challenges

- ❑ Mid-term review which identified weakness and proposal on how to address them
- ❑ Recruitment of National Coordinators (UNDP and FAO) to strengthen coordination and ownership
- ❑ Hold frequent meetings to tackle problems on the spot
- ❑ Change the composition of Programme Steering Committee and modified ToR
- ❑ Coordination of the Programme was shifted from Programme Advisory Group to National REDD Task Force (GoT appointed Multidisciplinary members including rep of Civil Society Organizations
- ❑ Intensified campaign/awareness raising on REDD+ related issues

STATUS OF REDD READINESS IN TANZANIA

❑ On REDD+ Policy/Mechanisms in place

- TZ has Endorsed National REDD+ Strategy and action plan which is gender sensitive (150 activities/targets). The strategy will be integrated into sector ministries for the implementation

❑ On the Development of Positive incentives for REDD+ mechanisms

- REDD+ Trust Fund is being initiated, different options are being considered
- Piloting REDD+ Payment systems is on-going, National dialogue were held to harmonize different options into National agreed modal
- Tanzania Forest Services is finalizing on benefit sharing guidelines for Joint Forest Management (GoT/Communities) Carbon benefits will be 50/50 + other benefits.

❑ On the establishment of MRV System

- National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment completed (Comprehensive data sets)
- Permanent sample plots were established for carbon stock monitoring
- Land-use land cover map developed
- Forest cover change detection completed (1990,2000,2010), to assess rate of deforestation
- Road map for the development of REL/RL completed

❑ Piloting REDD+ activities

- 9 REDD+ Pilot projects, piloting various activities on REDD+ including tasting of REDD+ payment contributed to Finalization of REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan

❑ On REDD+ Safeguards

- TZ reviewed various existing Safeguards (UNFCCC, CCBA, UN-REDD, WB safeguards, different country's safeguards) and basing on these, Tanzania Crafted own comprehensive National REDD+ Safeguards and standard. These were endorsed July 2013

PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN REDD+

- ❑ 9 civil societies organizations are participating in piloting REDD+ in TZ with local communities in the respective project areas
- ❑ Stakeholders including local communities are being represented in The National REDD+ Task Force and 5 REDD+ Technical Working Groups (Policy-Legal-Institution, MRV system, Safeguards, Agricultural and Energy)
- ❑ Stakeholders including local communities were adequately involved in the development of National REDD+ Strategy and crafting of REDD+ Safeguards

SUSTAINABILITY AND FUTURE AFTER FINALIZATION OF NP

- ❑ TZ is processing Integration of REDD+ strategy into sector ministries
- ❑ TZ is processing Establishment of self sustaining National Carbon Monitoring Centre
- ❑ Tanzania is in the process of identifying activities that will form a base or develop a REDD+ Performance-based payment system
- ❑ TZ is in the process of preparing a possible UN-REDD Phase II which will ensure that Tanzania achieve/ put in place a Performance-based REDD+ payment.

LESSON LEARNED

- ❑ National institutions and respective governments must participate in the design process and take full or part ownership and accountability for the delivery of outputs and outcomes
- ❑ **Estimating Costs** Elements of REDD+ in Tanzania indicates that, REDD+ payment can not compete with other land uses such as agriculture, illegal logging (Charcoal and timber), unless the value of standing tree is much higher than other land uses.
- ❑ REDD+ payment should be combined with other Payment for Environmental Services (PES) and Income Generating Activities (IGA)
- ❑ Political will, stakeholders engagement, sending right messages, transparency, accountability and governance are pre-requisite for the successful REDD+
- ❑ Market- base or performance-based payment first, is not known by many, and secondly, may have a killer effect on REDD+ in many developing nations.
- ❑ REDD+ as a mitigation mechanism was thought to be simple concept, it's now becoming complicated and expensive. Cost for putting in place MRV system, REL/RL, Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment are too high.

CONCLUSION

UNREDD Tanzania Programme has laid a foundation for REDD+ in TZ for future programme despite some faced challenges.

It has broadened Tanzania Environmental and Natural Resources Sectors outlook. The Programme has put Tanzania in the global context and expected to give lessons to UN-REDD and other UN REDD Countries.

The UN-Agencies supported the national programme, have treasure of knowledge and experiences, sets of procedures and mandates for delivery of the outcomes , however, what may be seen as an important is a matter of re-orientation for the Delivery as ONE and reduce burden of coordination to REDD+ countries and acknowledge the country ownership and leadership.

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING.

