



Semi-Annual Report Tanzania National Programme

14 September 2011

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 Secretariat.

Date of submission: Submitted by:	Country: TANZANIA Title of programme: UN-REDD Programme – Tanzania Quick Start Initiative
Implementing partners¹: 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)	Reporting period: January – June 2011 Programme duration: December 2009 – June 2012 Official starting date²: 25 January 2010

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

Financial summary	
Budget	
Total approved National Programme budget³ <i>(This information is available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY www.mdtf.undp.org)</i>	FAO: US\$ 1,498,000 UNDP: US\$ 2,568,000 UNEP: US\$ 214,000 Total: US\$ 4,280,000
Total amount transferred to date <i>(This information is available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY www.mdtf.undp.org)</i>	FAO: US\$ 1,498,000 UNDP: US\$ 2,598,000 UNEP: US\$ 214,000 Total: US\$ 4,280,000
Expenditure	
Commitment to date <i>(Amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years)</i>	FAO: US\$ 14,329 UNDP: US\$ 19,915 UNEP: US\$ - Total: US\$ 34,244
Disbursement to date <i>(Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations))</i>	FAO: US\$ 34,380 UNDP: US\$ 322,921 UNEP: US\$ - UNDP: US\$ 151,209 (CO TRAC funds) FCPF: US\$ 73,381 (workshop contribution) Total: US\$581,891

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization focal points ⁴			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

¹ Please list all the partners working on implementing the National Programme

² Date of first transfer of funds from the MDTF Office to the National Programme

³ Total budget for entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed National Programme Document

⁴ 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

In the table below, please report on progress to date based on the Monitoring Framework included in the signed National Programme Document. Please input cumulative data and input quantitative/qualitative values for the indicators. If indicators or other data was modified, please explain in the comments column. If there is no data to be reported in the reporting period, please mark N/A. Please add additional rows as needed.

Expected Results (Outcomes)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall National Programme Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
From Results Framework	From Results Framework Indicators were reviewed and adjusted for Annual Work Plan.	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme <u>Baseline for all indicators:</u>	The desired level of improvement to be reached at the end of the National Programme	The actual level of performance reached at the end of the reporting period. Please provide a substantive assessment of the achievement of target to date, no more than 300 words per outcome.	From identified data and information sources	Specific responsibilities of participating UN organizations (including in case of shared results)	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result	
Outcome 1: National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD	1. UNREDD supports development and implementation of a national strategy. 2. Training provided for MNRT and other Ministries (number of staff trained) 3. Opportunity cost curves established for different locations.	1. A National REDD Framework was developed in 2009. 2. A National Task Force has been established. MNRT is a member of the Task Force but few staff have an understanding of REDD 3. Opportunity cost curves not yet developed.	1. UNREDD has made a significant contribution to the completion of a National REDD+ Strategy that is approved by all stakeholders. 2. MNRT is playing a leading role in preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy and its implementation. 3. Opportunity cost curves established and used in policy and practice.	1. The National REDD Task Force (NRTF) released a draft national REDD strategy in January 2011. 2. The UN-REDD Programme hired consultants who delivered two training courses in February / March 2011. 100 staff from MNRT and other ministries were trained. Consultants developed a training manual. The same consultants are preparing strategic advice for MNRT on positioning itself for a REDD+ scheme and for further capacity-building and training needs. 3. A regional training workshop was held in November 2010 in cooperation with FCPF/Worldbank. A consultancy was advertised in June 2011 to continue the work on opportunity cost and implementation cost of REDD+ in Tanzania. The procurement process is ongoing.	1. Release of National REDD+ Strategy and other key documents. 2. Reports from training and capacity development events. 3. Use of cost curves and cost estimates in policy and practice.	MNRT and UNDP in close cooperation with the National REDD Task Force	1. Leadership required from MNRT. 2. Strong stakeholder participation and technical assistance required. 3. Complex training methodologies required; risks of limited understanding. 4. Technical Advisors operating at sufficient capacity. 5. Complex	In Tanzania, the UNREDD Programme is being implemented in close cooperation with other initiatives, in particular the Norwegian-Tanzanian Partnership on Climate Change. Some outputs such as the release of the draft National REDD Strategy, cannot be seen as achievements of only the UNREDD Programme. However, they

							economic training required on cost curves	are quoted because they are crucial for the REDD process and for monitoring purposes. Coordination of the various REDD processes in the country is a key issue.
Outcome2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within national Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clearinghouse of REDD+ studies existing 2. Number of staff with MRV training 3. Availability of indices for forest degradation. 4. Availability of maps on co-benefits 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No REDD+ system developed under NAFOBEDA. 2. Some training has been provided, on mapping and RS but further measures are needed. 3. No forest degradation indices available yet. 4. No co-benefit maps available yet. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clearinghouse was established and linked with NAFOBEDA. 2. FBD fully across MRV issues. 3. Forest degradation indices established and accepted and used by peers. 4. A range of co-benefit maps can be possibly produced at FBD in the mapping unit. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A consultant is being recruited through MNRT to establish the clearing house. 2. Several sets of training on MRV-related issues have been held in 2010 - 2011 in close cooperation with NAFORMA. 3. A concept note for the assessment of forest degradation has been prepared and finalized. A consultant is being recruited. 4. Cooperative arrangements between MNRT, FAO and WCMC for the preparation of co-benefit maps are being discussed. 5. Office space has been refurbished for the joint UNREDD/NAFORMA GIS and mapping unit at MNRT. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clearing house of REDD studies existing. 2. Assess level of understanding of MRV trainees. 3. Impacts of forest degradation incorporated into forest inventories in pilot districts. 4. Use of co-benefit maps in policy and practice. 5. Leaflet on basic aspects of MRV have been printed and distributed> 	MNRT and FAO.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thorough collection and analysis of REDD+ studies required. 2. Precise training methods and training are being delivered. 3. Complex training on forest degradation indices required. 4. Strong coordination with the various initiatives for establishing national carbon stocks. 5. Cooperation of FBD required. 	This component is being implemented in close cooperation with NAFORMA.
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and national levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District officials understand and agree on best practices in resource management and governance. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No agreement and little awareness on REDD governance frameworks at district and national levels. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreement on best practice and improved awareness on REDD governance frameworks at district and national levels. 2. Improved 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Since October 2010, MNRT has been trying to recruit a consultant to identify how REDD management could fit into district and village land use planning. 2. In February 2011, a stakeholder feedback workshop was held in Kibaha. More than 50 participants from Government, NGO pilot projects, donor community attended to 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District officials understand and agree on best practices in resource management and governance. 2. REDD Payment 	MNRT and UNDP in close cooperation with the National REDD Task Force.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participatory process required in bringing up levels of capacity in district officials. 2. Strong participation required in 	Some activities under Outcome 3 will be re-defined following the upcoming mid-term review, to allow for more complementarity with existing

	<p>2. Decision makers at national and district levels feel better informed about REDD payment distribution options.</p> <p>3. Economic values of non-carbon services are understood and incorporated in REDD policies and approaches.</p>	<p>2. No agreement and little awareness on REDD payment distribution options.</p> <p>3. Economic values not understood and integrated.</p>	<p>understanding on REDD payment distribution options.</p> <p>3. Payment scheme action plan exists detailing REDD and non carbon services</p>	<p>exchange information and discuss their activities.</p>	<p>distribution scheme exists and is agreed upon</p> <p>3. Payment scheme action plan exists detailing REDD and non carbon services</p>		<p>identifying payment options.</p> <p>3. Clear training provided on linking REDD payment scheme with multiple ecosystem services of forests.</p> <p>4. Planning mechanisms available and understood by all partners.</p> <p>5. Close coordination required with existing REDD+ pilot projects.</p>	<p>REDD+ pilot projects in Tanzania.</p>
<p>Outcome 4: Broad based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania</p>	<p>1. National awareness raising campaign carried out.</p> <p>2. Number of workshops held and number of participants.</p>	<p>1. Little awareness on REDD issues at the national level.</p> <p>2. Little awareness on REDD issues among forest communities.</p>	<p>1. Improved awareness of REDD at national level.</p> <p>2. Broad consensus built with local communities regarding REDD.</p>	<p>In January 2011, MNRT advertised a consultancy to assist MNRT in implementing an awareness raising campaign. The process is pending.</p>	<p>Analysis of media, government and NGO responses.</p> <p>National, regional and community documentation of consensus building approaches assessed</p>	<p>MNRT, UNEP and UNDP in close cooperation with the National REDD Task Force.</p>	<p>1. Government procurement processes are slow.</p> <p>2. Effective campaign strategy delivered in practice.</p> <p>3. Participation of national, regional and community level stakeholders is essential; elite capture to be avoided.</p>	

1.3 Financial Information

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

- *Budget:* Amount transferred from the MDTF to date for the programme
- *Commitments:* Includes all amount committed⁵ to date
- *Disbursement:* Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations)
- *Expenditures:* Total of commitments plus disbursements
- *Percentage delivery:* Cumulative expenditure over funds transferred to date

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS			
		BUDGET	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES		DELIVERY (%)
			Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures
Outcome 1: National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD	FAO				
	UNEP				
	UNDP	1,650,000	19,914.62	265,937.54	285,852.16
Outcome2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within national Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems	FAO	1,400,000	14,328.69	34,380.09	48,708.78
	UNEP				
	UNDP				
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and national levels	FAO				
	UNEP				
	UNDP	550,000		35,857.02	35,857.02
Outcome 4: Broad based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania	FAO				
	UNEP	200,000		0	0
	UNDP	200,000			
Indirect support cost	FAO	98,000			tbd
	UNEP	14,000			tbd
	UNDP	168,000		21,126.97	21,126.97
TOTAL:		4,280,000	34,243.31	357,301.62	391,544.93

⁵ Commitment is the amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years

Other funds:					
UNDP-Tanzania Country Office TRAC Funds				151,209.00	
FCPF/WBI contribution to UN-REDD Tanzania program				73,381.00	
Total expenditures including all funding sources				616,134.93	

2. National Programme Progress

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

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

The questions below ask for a brief narrative describing progress on the implementation of activities, generation of outputs and attainment of outcomes. It also asks for a description of internal and external challenges to National Programme implementation, as well as the contingency actions planned to overcome them.

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

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

Good progress has been achieved with regards to training and capacity-building for REDD+, in particular at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). During the reporting period, 100 staff from MNRT and other government ministries attended a training course organized by the UN-REDD Programme. As part of the course, a training manual was prepared. Furthermore, the same consultants are now finalizing a report that will provide strategic advice to MNRT on how the ministry should position itself for REDD+.

Terms of Reference (ToRs) have been prepared to conduct a broad capacity needs assessment for REDD+ at all government levels. The ToRs are awaiting publication.

A report on 'Forest Management Practices suitable for REDD+' has been completed. The report was subject to a stakeholder consultation process and provides the UN-REDD Programme and the National REDD Task Force with a better understanding of the potential and suitability of different forest management practices for the implementation of REDD+ initiatives in Tanzania. MNRT will publish the report.

A Request for Proposals (RfP) was advertised for a highly specialized consultancy on "Estimating cost elements of REDD+ in Tanzania". Received proposals are being reviewed and assessed. This is going to be a major task that will highlight key aspects for the building of the REDD+ Strategy and its implementation plan.

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

The refurbishment of office space for the joint UNREDD/NAFORMA mapping and GIS team has been completed; a generator has been installed to ensure uninterrupted power supply for the team.

A concept note for the assessment of forest degradation has been prepared and finalized. A consultant is being recruited to continue work in this area.

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

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

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

In February 2011, the UN-REDD Country Programme organized a stakeholder feedback workshop in Kibaha. More than 50 participants from Government, NGO pilot projects and the donor community attended to exchange information and discuss their activities. The forum also discussed cooperative activities between the

REDD pilot projects and UNREDD-Tanzania Program. It was agreed to repeat this forum on a half-yearly basis.

Outcome 4: Broad based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania

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

The UNREDD Programme, the World Bank / FCPF and other specialized stakeholders are discussing with the National REDD Task Force the means and approach for advancing work towards the design of REDD+ social & environmental safeguards in Tanzania.

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

- The Programme Coordination and Management Group (PCMG) held a meeting on 18th March 2011 and approved an Annual Work Plan (AWP) covering the period from January 2011 to June 2012. At the same time, the PCMG approved a no-cost extension for the Country Programme until June 2012. This step was necessary to make implementation more realistic and better coordinate the Country Programme with other REDD+ initiatives in Tanzania. The AWP now covers the remaining implementation period for the Country Programme and is in line with the government’s financial year. The AWP also was included in the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2011-2015 (commencing on 1 July 2011).
- The PCMG also agreed to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania with two objectives:
 - review the current UN-REDD Programme Tanzania Quick-Start Initiative and take stock of achievements and lessons learnt; and
 - provide guidance on possible UN-REDD Programme support to Tanzania after the current programme period.
- On 1 June 2011, the Programme Advisory Group (PAG) to the UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania held its first meeting. It was agreed to hold half-yearly meetings with the next meeting to be held at the end of November 2011.
- The UN-REDD Programme is working closely with the National REDD Task Force and is continuing discussion on cooperative arrangements. The Task Force has recently been expanded. Originally it included members from MNRT, VPO and the Zanzibar government, in future it will also include members from other ministries, NGOs, the private sector and forest-dependent communities.
- Several training measures have been implemented and further training and capacity-building measures are planned, which will contribute to making programme efforts sustainable at MNRT and other government institutions.

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

- UN agency Coordination
- Coordination with Government
- Coordination within the Government
- Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- Management: 1. Activity and output management

- Management: 2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC)
- Accountability
- Transparency
- National Programme design
- External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties⁶ the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

UNREDD funds are located with all three UN agencies: FAO, UNDP and UNEP. Procedures for managing and disbursing funds are not yet harmonized and it is time-consuming to operate with different management cultures.

The UNREDD Programme in Tanzania follows National Implementation modalities. However, due to the findings of the HACT assessment (HIGH RISK for financial and programme management), UN agencies apply direct payment modalities. The fact that funds remain with UN agencies contributes to delays in government procurement processes. Two processes exercised through MNRT have taken more than nine months so far without recruiting consultants yet. MNRT often requests UN agencies to conduct procurement processes. Efforts are under way to improve government financial management capacities and it is hoped that this will result in more efficient and faster procurement processes.

Cooperation between UN agencies has also been challenging when undertaking procurement processes on behalf of MNRT. When a generator was purchased for the mapping and GIS team at MNRT, procurement teams at UNDP and FAO offices in the country found it difficult to agree on the correct procurement process and finding a way for sharing cost for the procurement.

The main Implementing Partner for the UN agencies for this initiative is the Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). The REDD unit at FBD is in charge of the UNREDD – Tanzania Programme as well as other REDD initiatives at MNRT. The practices for communication and information exchange at MNRT are a challenge for planning and implementation. For example, in the reporting period the REDD unit held only one meeting to discuss planning and implementation of UN-REDD Programme activities.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties⁷ (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation. (200 words)

Tanzania is a very dynamic place with regards to REDD+ which makes coordination of all REDD+ activities in the country challenging. Coordination is in the hands of a National REDD Task Force (NRTF).

The original UN-REDD programme document foresaw establishment of several REDD+ pilot activities. However, shortly after completion of the programme document several full-scale pilot projects were established through the Norwegian-Tanzanian Partnership on Climate Change. The UN-REDD Programme is working closely with these pilot projects and is discussing cooperative arrangements. However, the original plan to establish pilot projects through UN-REDD is not valid anymore. This was one reason for the decision of the PCMG to hold a Mid-Term Review of the UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania which will take place in the second half of 2011.

Coordination of the UN-REDD Programme with other REDD activities in the country through the NRTF will be reviewed and will be addressed during the upcoming MTR. Members of the NRTF are represented in the REDD unit at MNRT, the PCMG and the PAG.

⁶ Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

⁷ Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

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

As mentioned above, a MTR will be held in the second half of 2011 and will address the above issues. It is expected that results of the MTR will help to design more efficient and effective management structures and enable better alignment of activities with other REDD+ initiatives in the country, which together should improve delivery rate of the Country Programme.

In the meantime, UN agencies will consult and aim to harmonize management arrangements among agencies.

With regards to planning and communication processes, PCMG members agreed repeatedly that the REDD unit at MNRT should establish a practice of monthly, or even fortnightly meetings. This would also enable more efficient planning and implementation.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

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

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

If not, please explain:

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

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

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

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

Yes No

If not, please explain:

2.3 Ownership⁸ and Development Effectiveness

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

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

⁸ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

No Some Yes

Please explain:

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

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

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

No Partially Fully

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

The guidelines are relatively new and have not yet been applied in Tanzania. The UN-REDD Programme as well as the Worldbank/FCPF and other relevant organisations are discussing with the Government of Tanzania, in particular the National REDD Task Force, the need for safeguards for the REDD process and there are suggestions for a workshop on safeguards to be held during September 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

Through the PAG these stakeholder groups have influence on and can provide advice to the UN-REDD Programme. The PAG has met once so far (1 June 2011); half-yearly meetings are envisaged for the future.

The UNREDD Programme maintains formal and informal contacts with many stakeholders, including the organisations that implement REDD pilot projects in Tanzania, and is actively seeking cooperation with all stakeholder groups.

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 accountability⁹ of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

As mentioned above, the PAG is the key body for government and non-government stakeholders to discuss the UN-REDD Programme and provide guidance to the Programme. The PAG has only met once so far, but agreed on half-yearly meetings in the future.

⁹ 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.

However, this issue needs to be seen in a bigger context. Nationally, the National REDD Task Force coordinates all REDD activities in the country, including all activities under the UN-REDD Programme. So far, the Task Force only consisted of members from MNRT, VPO and one representative of the Government of Zanzibar. This composition will soon change; members will then include representatives from other government ministries and civil society as well. This would provide a new forum for government and non-government stakeholders to discuss and influence REDD processes and activities in Tanzania, including the UN-REDD Programme

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

3. Government Counterpart Information

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

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

The UN-REDD Country Programme has assisted MNRT and other institutions to build capacity through training and awareness/sensitization campaigns and also through necessary equipment and technical advice (Advisor under the UN-REDD Programme). Much as we appreciate the efforts being done by the UN-agencies operative in Tanzania, UNDP, FAO and UNEP, for Delivering as One still there is a lot to be done.

Not many Tanzanians, including employees in the Ministry, understand well what REDD+ is all about. There is a need for more awareness raising and education to the larger audience within the Ministry and the public as a whole. The UN-REDD Country Programme could significantly contribute in this regard.

It has yet to become clear what the differences are between the UN-REDD Country Programme and the UN-REDD Global Programme; how these initiatives are interlinked and the manner they are operated. This is not clear for many people. Basically, the UN-REDD Global Programme provides necessary facilitation and support to the UN-REDD Country Programme; the latter is an integral part of the national strategy as far as REDD issues are concerned.