

United Republic of Tanzania

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BACKGROUND on FORESTS

- Tanzania possesses;
 - (i) About 13 million hectares (ha) of forests and woodlands with legal status (600 central Govt. FRs and 200 Local Authority FRs);
 - (ii) Nearly 20 million ha of forests and woodlands that have no legal status;
- The rate of deforestation and forest degradation is about 420,000 ha per annum;
- Drivers of DD include: expansion of agriculture, mining, fire, charcoal, illegal logging, grazing, new settlements.



Background: Tanzania UN-REDD Program

- UN team together with Government **finalized** the National Joint Program (NJP) on UN-REDD through a consultative process:
 - UN-REDD mission from 22 to 29th July consulted with government and national stakeholders addressed Policy Board comments;
- The final program document reflect changes as follows:
 - Program extended to 2 years;
 - Articulation of linkages was done by adding an Inventory of all REDD initiatives in the country;
 - The program implementation mechanisms agreed: i.e. as an integral part of ONE-UN in Tanzania under the Joint Program on Environment

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME





Process for Development of National Joint Programme (NJP)

Program Development

- Sept 08: Preparations started;
- Nov - 08: Project scoping;
- Jan 09: Project development;
- Feb 09: Finalization, PAC and submission to Policy Board;
- Mar 09: Policy Board comments & approval;
- July 09: Revised program;
- 24th Aug, 09: National REDD initiative launched in Dar;
- Sept 09: Program signed and endorsed (Govt. & three UN agencies).

Program Implementation

- Sept. -Oct. 09: Staff recruitment
- Oct.-Nov: Program launched and inception mission;
- Nov. 09: Joint UN-REDD & WB-FCPF work session;
- Nov. 09 establishment of carbon plots plots within the Uluguru Forest Nature Reserve by SUA;
- Jan. 2010: Delivery of first NJP outputs;



Implementation for National Joint Programme

- The final Tanzania UN-REDD program document fully endorsed by Government (MNRT);
- Priority activities in the coming 6 months identified and implementation will start soon;
- Priority activities are contributing directly to production of case studies for show casing at COP-15;
- Preparations for launching of the program are underway and launching will take place 1st week of Nov. 2009;
- UN-REDD and WB-FCPF will have joint work session in Nov. 2009



Implementation arrangements for REDD through:

- Partnership between GoT and UN agencies (UNDP, FAO, UNEP), Development partners/donors and local stakeholders;
- The MNRT appointed National Focal Points for managing all REDD initiatives & UN-REDD country program;
- UN REDD program and National REDD Program—support will lead to design of input for e.g. Forest inventory, REDD strategy, FCPF-Readiness Plan;
- National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA): a two year project and supported by FAO was launched in May 2009;
- Fully coordinate and ensure clear linkages amongst existing development partners/donors to effectively utilize technical and financial resources for REDD mechanisms in Tanzania;



Other REDD Initiatives

- Training and study tours (Australia, Indonesia and Brazil) are already provided to Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) and Vice-President's Office-Division of Environment (VPO-DoE) staff on REDD;
- Some local organizations (NGOs) through bilateral support e.g. from the Royal Govt. of Norway are piloting some REDD activities on the ground including raising of awareness activities;
- Tanzania is a participant of the World Bank FCPF, and working on the Readiness-Plan. Currently undertaking consultations with various key stakeholders including NGOs, Govt. institutions, the private sector as well as forest adjacent local communities and indigenous groups.



Other REDD Initiatives Cont..

- Through support from REDD funds under the Royal Norwegian Embassy in DSM, the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) is piloting on Community benefits (rewards schemes);
- Private sector efforts expanding e.g. Green Resources working on carbon trade with community participation through tree planting for carbon sequestration and trade;
- Working towards baseline data generation and methodology development e.g. on capacity building and participation at local level (Dr. Zahabu on community participation; Prof. Malimbwi and colleagues at SUA working on MARs and establishment carbon plots for future monitoring (Prof. Munishi).

REDD in Tanzania: Political Momentum

- Tanzania has set up National REDD Task Force with 6 members from VPO-DoE & Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (FBD). Additional members to be added from Academia & Research as well as Local communities;
- Task Force is supported by REDD funds from the Royal Govt. of Norway but but facilitated by the Institution of Resources Assessment (IRA) of the University of Dar Es Salaam (UDSM);
- Task Force is leading the process of developing National REDD Strategy guided by the national Framework that was produced through a stakeholders meeting;
- REDD program officially launched on 24th August, 2009 and REDD Strategy expected to be ready by Dec 2010;
- Consultations on REDD policy issues with key stakeholders are on-going around the country and by end of Sept. 09 six out of eight zones had been covered;



REDD in Tanzania: Political Momentum cont..



- Website for Tanzania REDD Initiative has been established for publishing and communicating with public and international community, www.reddtz.org;
- With support from the Royal govt. of Norway: Tanzania will host SADC-REDD Conference – 18-20 November, 2009;
- On other note: Tanzania leads the LDCs group to negotiations that will culminate to the future REDD regime in COP-15.



Political challenges for REDD in Tanzania include:

- Collaboration and Co-operation to find common approaches and develop consolidated methods (e.g. for Monitoring, Assessment & Reporting, baseline data, Community participation, etc)
- Awareness raising at all levels of society: a must for REDD to succeed;
- Involvement of local forest-dependent communities crucial;
- Capacity building – is a critical and ongoing need;
- Governance and mechanisms for handling future REDD resources;
- Communication among various initiatives and development partners;
- Convincing program: so that investors will support the ongoing monitoring work;
- Confidence in results from pilot – so that decision-makers could listen and act on the information;
- **Caution:** not oversell or promise too much as some of the things will take time to develop and do well. Over-expectations could be dangerous!!!

Thank you for listening!

