



**INTERNATIONAL YEAR  
OF FORESTS • 2011**



# UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE-DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENT

Combined safeguards and sub-regional capacity  
building workshop on REDD-plus,  
Cape Town, South Africa  
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## Introduction

- ❑ Tanzania is a Party to UNFCCC, CBD and its Protocols.
- ❑ In April, 2008, Tanzania and Norway signed a letter of intent for the establishment of a partnership to meet climate change challenges.
- ❑ Tanzania has a high potential for REDD+, due to the fact that, it is endowed with substantial forest resources (33.5 million ha NF) with high rate of deforestation and forest degradation (about 400,000 ha/year); and richest in biodiversity.

## ***Introduction cont....***

- ❑ Tanzania is one of 14<sup>th</sup> -biodiversity hotspots in the world. Out of 25 globally known biodiversity hotspots, Tanzania harbors six of them.
- ❑ The Eastern Arc old Block-Mountain Forests; the Coastal forests; the Great Lakes for Cichlid fishes; the marine coral reef ecosystems; the ecosystems of the alkaline Rift-Valley Lakes ; and the grassland savannas for large mammals.
- ❑ Tanzania's economy depends on exploitation of natural resources, including forest resources and rain-fed agriculture. Vulnerable to CCI.

## National experience with REDD-plus

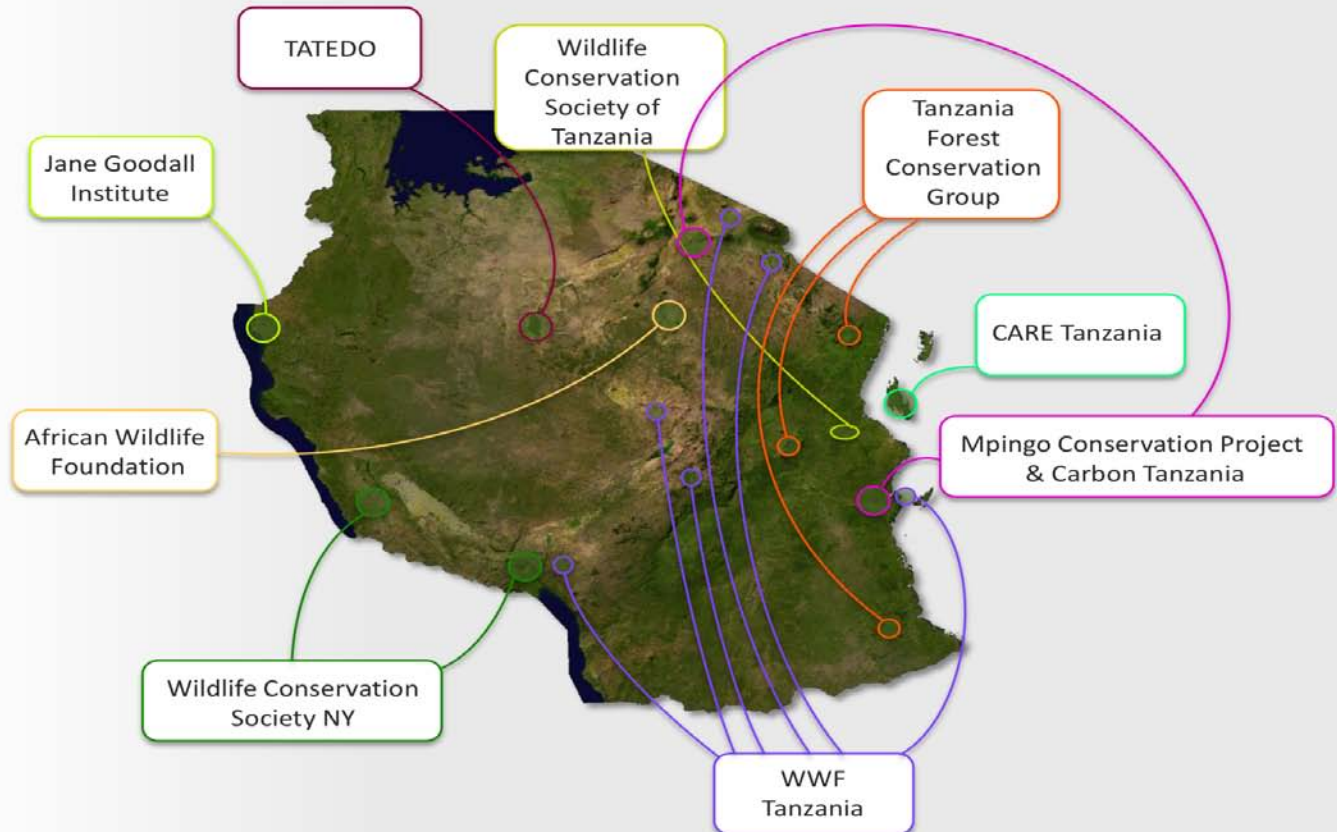
- ☐ VPO/DoE and CC Committees (NSCCC and NTCCC). *Ref. Act, 2004, Section 15 and 75.*
- ☐ National REDD Task Force:- Comprises of 8 members from VPO (3), MNRT-FBD/TFS (3), PMO-LGA (1) and Znz (1). Secretariat – IRA/UDSM.
- ☐ Five Technical working Groups established.
- ☐ National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCMC) to host the national Carbon Accounting System (NCAS-T)

## National experience with REDD-plus

- ☐ National Strategy (stakeholders):
  - ☐ Framework development,
  - ☐ Strategy development,
  - ☐ Other activities:-
    - Pilot activities/projects around the country;
    - In-depth Studies;
    - Research and Training (Phase I);
    - Study tours, Workshops (indigenous/Local people; and
    - Showcase at various Meetings e.g. CoPs).
- ☐ Awareness creation and Strategy review by stakeholders (zonal w/shops; internet; media prog.)



## TANZANIA'S REDD READINESS SITES FOR REDD PILOT PROJECTS



## National experience with assessing/ monitoring impacts of REDD-plus

- ☐ Planning tools to assess/monitor the impacts of REDD-plus on biodiversity and Forest Dependent Communities livelihoods: Will be developed.
- ☐ The National Ecological Gap analysis under the CBD: Not done.
- ☐ EGA was not fully addressed.
- ☐ Multiple benefit tools at national level will be developed. Under NAFORMA program some biodiversity elements are gathered.



## National experience with biodiversity safeguards

- ☐ Operationalization EMA 2004 which provides for legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of Biodiversity.
- ☐ EMA, 2004 addresses Environmental protection and ecosystem management plans; Conservation and protection of economically sensitive areas; Prohibition of human activities in certain areas; Management of forest resources; Conservation of biological Diversity (in-situ and ex-situ),
- ☐ Biodiversity issues mainstreamed in National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (NSGRP).



## *National experience with biodiversity safeguards cont.....*

- ☐ Environment Policy (1997)
- ☐ Preparation of NBSAP (2001) and implementation; formulation of a National Integrated Biodiversity Management Strategy,
- ☐ State of the Environment Report (2009) and EIA guidelines; CBD reports,
- ☐ Laws to safeguard conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity.
- ☐ Guidelines for mainstreaming environment into Local Government plans was prepared, managing PAs, Forests, Review and up-date the existing conservation legislation.

## Regional collaboration regarding safeguards and impact assessment

- ☐ SADC REDD Programme workshop 23-25 March 2010; Arusha, Tanzania.
- ☐ Regional REDD+ MRV Training (SUA), June 2011.
- ☐ International Climate Fund (ICF): The UK govt. has established the ICF to support developing countries tackle climate change over the period 2011-14. The ICF will provide funding around three themes: adaptation, low carbon growth and forestry.
- ☐ SADC REDD+ Journal

## Regional collaboration regarding safeguards and impact assessment

- ❑ The National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan;
- ❑ Involvement: Bilateral; FCPF; UN-REDD.
  - i. UNFCCC Guidance and safeguards.
  - ii. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). WB has 7 Operational Policies articulating:- SES principles; SESA; and ESMFs.
  - iii. UN-REDD S & EP, FPIC, and Complaints mechanism guidance.
  - iv. REDD+ and SES.
  - v. Training on Safeguards (CARE Int. and CCI)

## Regional collaboration regarding safeguards and impact assessment

- ☐ Issues considered in the draft Tanzania National REDD+ strategy e.g. Stakeholders livelihoods (support small scale/community forest ownership; Governance, equity, participation and rights ( law enforcement, policy coherence/harmonization).
- ☐ Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) voluntary “REDD+ standards” piloted in six countries (including Tanzania).

## Challenges

- ☐ Inadequate resources to address all activities in the action plan;
- ☐ Inadequate participation of Indigenous/ local communities in the management of biodiversity;
- ☐ Low level of awareness of the decision makers/ public on the socio-economic importance of biodiversity and safeguards;
- ☐ Mixed feelings:- High expectations, -ve pos-experiences e.g. PFM, Bio-fuel, Projects like HADO/HASHI etc;
- ☐ Coordination at Nat. level e.g. Voluntary mechanisms, Political propaganda, and REDD+ as a process.
- ☐ Capacity building in CC and REDD+ related issues.

**THANK YOU!**  
**MERCI !**  
**OBRIGADO!**  
**GRACIAS!**  
**and**  
**ASANTENI SANA!**  
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