UN COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMME ON REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
NATIONAL PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Country: **Tanzania**
Programme Title: **UN-REDD Programme – Tanzania Quick Start Initiative**

Joint Programme Outcomes:
Outcome 1: National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD
Outcome 2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within National Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification Systems
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels
Outcome 4: Broad based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania

Programme Duration: 24 months Anticipated start/end dates: 1 October 2009/ 30th September 2011 Fund Management Option(s): Pass-Through Managing or Administrative Agent: UNDP	Total estimated budget*: 4,280,000 US$ Out of which: 1. Funded Budget: 4,280,000 US$ 2. Unfunded budget: _____ * Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs
	Sources of funded budget: • Government In kind • UN-REDD MDTF 4,280,000 US$ • Other Norwegian Embassy

Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations

National Coordinating Authorities	*UN Coordinating Authorities*
Dr. Felician Kilahama *Ag.Permanent Secretary* *Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism* *Signature:* ..... *Date & Seal :* 20th November, 2009 PERMANENT SECRETARY MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM, DAR ES SALAAM	***Alberic Kacou*** *UN Resident Coordinator* *Signature:* ..... *Date:* 4/12/09 ***Alain Noudehou*** *Country Director, UNDP* *Signature:* ..... *Date :* Dec 03 2009 ***Angela Cropper*** *Deputy Executive Director, UNEP* *Signature:* ..... *Date:* 22/12/09 ***Louise Setshwaelo*** *FAO Country Representative* *Signature:* ..... *Date :* 9/12/09

Table of Contents

Section 1: Executive Summary

Deforestation and forest degradation contribute close to twenty per cent of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions globally. Negotiations are underway within the auspices of The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with a view to reducing emissions from these sources (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation or REDD). To facilitate REDD, efforts are urgently needed to adapt forest management systems, and establish financing systems and associated monitoring and verification systems attuned to country needs. These systems need to address concerns relating to the cost-effectiveness of REDD approaches, leakage, additionality and the rights and responsibilities of local communities, amongst other issues. The UN-REDD Programme was established in 2008 as a partnership between FAO, UNDP and UNEP, financed through a multi-donor trust fund, to assist countries to address these needs. Tanzania comprises one of nine countries receiving support through the UN REDD Programme, with funding provided by Norway.

The Quick-Start Initiative will strengthen Tanzania's readiness for REDD as a component of the Government's evolving REDD Strategy, and is integrated with other REDD activities in the country. Interventions are planned over a period of 24 months, laying the ground work for activities in later years. The Initiative is an integral part of the ONE-UN Programme in Tanzania and the Joint Programme on Environment, which has the objective of '*Increasing Funding for Environment Management from International Environment Funding Mechanisms with a focus on Climate Change and natural resource management*'. The programme will have the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD (led by UNDP)

Outcome 2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within National Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification Systems (led by FAO and UNEP)

Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels (led by UNDP)

Outcome 4: Broad based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania (led by UNEP and UNDP)

These outcomes are aligned to the National framework for REDD in Tanzania. The initial year of investment will prepare the ground for the decisions that will be made at the Copenhagen meeting of the UNFCCC. At that point decisions will need to be made on the activities and implementation modalities for ongoing UN REDD support to Tanzania. It is therefore expected that the existing programme of support will also help deliver a longer term package of assistance, linked to the goals of UN REDD and fully harmonized with the Tanzanian REDD framework documents, and the donor assistance being provided by other countries.

Section 2. Situation Analysis: Tanzania

Deforestation and Forest Degradation

Above and below-ground forest biomass has been calculated to contain some 2,050 gigatons of carbon , or about 20% of the world's terrestrial carbon stock (Campbell *et al.* 2008a; Kapos et al., 2008). Forests contain the highest density of stored carbon in their biomass (Gullison et al., 2007). According to FAO about 3,950 million ha, or around 30% of the global land area, was covered in forest in 2005 (FAO 2006). Of this around 1,250 million ha was tropical forest and woodland types in developing countries (Schmitt et al., 2008).

Deforestation over the past decade has occurred globally at a rate of around 1% of the remaining resource, or about 13 million hectares per annum (Achard et al., 2002). Most of this deforestation has occurred in the tropical developing countries. Degradation also affects large swathes of forest, particularly in the tropical areas, and also has significant impacts on the ability of forests to store carbon.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that land use change, primarily forest loss and degradation, now contributes close to 20 per cent of the overall anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere (IPCC 2007). This is equivalent to around 1.5-1.6 Gigatons of carbon per year. As these emissions constitute the second largest contributor to global warming (IPCC 2007), there is broad agreement within the scientific community that emissions from the loss of natural habitat, particularly from forests in the developing countries, need to be reduced as a matter of priority.

The Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) began to address this matter: known as REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) at COP 11, held in Montreal, Canada, in December 2005. Broad agreement was subsequently reached on the need to address REDD at COP 13, held in Bali, Indonesia, and a road map for developing a REDD framework, that compensates forest nations for the costs of reducing forest loss and degradation was set out in the Bali Action Plan (2007) and in Decision 2/CP.13[1] on 'reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action' and Decision 1/CP.13 on possible financial incentives for forest based climate change mitigation actions in developing countries. A framework for REDD is in the process of being negotiated, with a view to including REDD within the post Kyoto climate change Framework that will be approved in 2009. REDD may play a significant role in climate change mitigation and adaptation, can yield significant sustainable development benefits, and may generate a new financing stream for sustainable forest management. If cost-efficient carbon benefits can be achieved through REDD, increases in atmospheric CO_2 concentrations could be slowed, effectively buying much needed time for countries to move to lower emissions technologies.

[1] The Bali Action Plan, adopted by UNFCCC at the thirteenth session of its Conference of the Parties (COP-13) held in Bali in December 2007, mandates Parties to negotiate a post 2012 instrument, including possible financial incentives for forest-based climate change mitigation actions in developing countries. COP-13 also adopted a decision on "Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action". This decision encourages Parties to explore a range of actions, identify options and undertake efforts to address the drivers of deforestation. It also encourages all Parties in a position to do so, to support capacity-building, provide technical assistance, facilitate the transfer of technology and address the institutional needs of developing countries to estimate and reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation. Furthermore, it lays out a process under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Affairs (SBSTA) to address the methodological issues related to REDD emissions reporting.

Key Issues for REDD

A number of technical, political and social challenges will need to be addressed if REDD is to be made a reality, and market or fund based REDD payment schemes are to be introduced under the post Kyoto Framework. Approaches will need to prove the following:

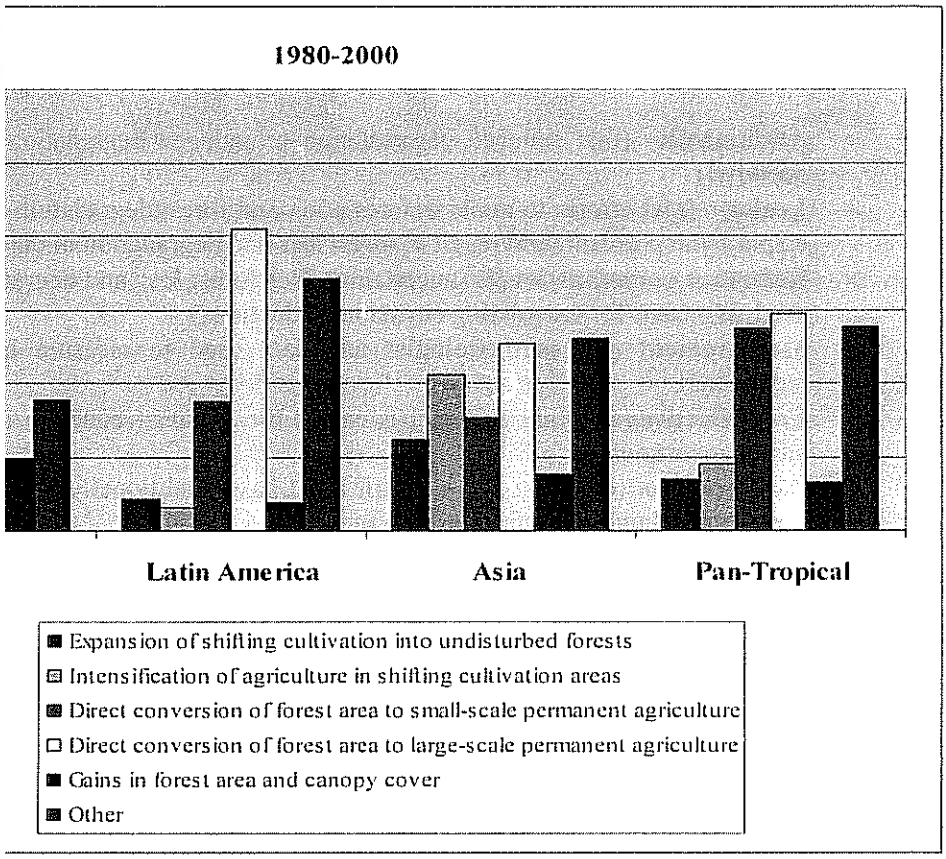
- **Additionality** (that reduced deforestation or reduced degradation will not otherwise have occurred)
- **Leakage** (that efforts to avoid deforestation and forest degradation in one area do not simply displace the problem, and result in forest loss and degradation in other areas)
- **Reference emissions levels** (uncertainty over forest loss and degradation and the trajectories used, as a basis for calculating emissions reductions)
- **Measurement** (the methodologies and data used to measure human-induced emissions reductions),
- **Cost effectiveness** (that approaches ensure the greatest reduction in emissions possible, per unit of investment)
- **Conservation** (ensuring that countries that have traditionally protected their forests are not compromised under the framework) and;
- **Social concerns**, including the rights, roles and responsibilities of indigenous and local communities under the REDD Framework.

The challenge remains of demonstrating practical and effective approaches to addressing these concerns, and building national capacities to manage the REDD framework.

Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

The underlying causes of deforestation vary from country to country and even within a country and are often complex. Box 1 below shows the results of an FAO study that highlights general regional differences across the world. In Africa deforestation is mainly caused by conversion of forests to small scale permanent agriculture while degradation typically occurs as a result of energy use (the consumption of fuel wood and production of charcoal). In other tropical regions the conversion of forest to large scale commercial plantations is a more important cause of deforestation, while degradation is caused by extraction of useful forest products for local use, or by selective logging for timber.

restation in Developing Countries, by region



of forest loss are more intractable than the direct threats, and range from weak structures, expanding human populations and a need for additional farmland, ems and law enforcement, expanding markets for forest products, eroded s, the lack of land ownership or land use rights for the indigenous and local lacking benefit sharing mechanisms, high poverty levels and a lack of or government policies and food production imperatives. As a result, ilor-made to the environmental and socio-economic conditions and to the of different countries.

ring REDD benefits

been made by developing countries with support from the international nplanned deforestation, and stem forest degradation. Despite some successes, ven to be considerable. Delivering emission reductions adds a significant risk. If there are doubts about the ability to deliver actual, lasting, achievable, emission reductions, REDD investors will remain risk adverse. They will ies that can provide the lowest risk for their carbon investment and thus to ing carbon payments to REDD countries ex-post, or "on-delivery". The logic onger incentive for REDD countries to successfully implement their REDD emissions. However, it is not clear whether the incentive of payment-on- nt to achieving lasting change in forest-use practices, or whether it will create example: On-delivery payments have the effect of making REDD countries k, thus limiting the incentive for countries to invest in time-consuming (and , community-based measures, or complex (and expensive) methodologies to es. Having to pre-fund the implementation of REDD programmes may also equitably distribute the proceeds from REDD transactions to forest-dependent lihoods may be impacted by the measures taken. This in turn, may affect the nterventions and thus compromise the permanence of REDD carbon savings