



# Mid-term Review Report

of Nine NGO REDD+ Pilot Projects in Tanzania

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Higher-Level Overview of NGO REDD+ Portfolio



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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CARE	CARE in Tanzania
CBFM	Community Based Forestry Management
CCBA	Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Alliance
CCIAM	Climate Change Research Programme in Tanzania
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
FPIC	Free, Prior, Informed, Consent
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GIS	Geographic Information System
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JGI	Jane Goodall Institute
MCDI	Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, Verification
NAFORMA	National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment project
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NICF	Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative
NOK	Norwegian Krone
NORAD	The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RNE	Royal Embassy of Norway
TOR	Terms of Reference
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TaTEDO	Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organization
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WCST	Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

## 1. Executive Summary

The Norwegian Government funded REDD+ Project Portfolio in Tanzania as a whole is creating significant conservation value across the country. The selection of projects was well planned as the portfolio covers a wide range of project conditions that are testing policy decisions at the subnational level. While there are common activities among the different projects, each is implementing a different approach and methodology. The ecological conditions are representative of all the major ecosystems of Tanzania and are located on a range of different government land classifications. This diverse group of projects has the potential to create tested models of conservation which can be replicated in other parts of the country.

At the local level, impacts from the projects in the portfolio are visible and recognized by local communities. Projects are creating concrete results in terms of positive changes in land use planning, community based forest management, and providing income generating opportunities for forest adjacent communities. The projects are staffed with well-trained professionals and, in virtually all cases, local people and district government officials are pleased with the activities being implemented. A real success of the project portfolio has been the strengthening community rights to forest areas.

The portfolio is also helping to increase the capacity of a series of environmental organizations to develop REDD+ projects, improve MRV systems, and leverage voluntary markets. The pilot organizations are learning and implementing best international practices required by the voluntary markets. Several of the projects are also creating new methodologies and pioneering new technology that will impact the implementation of REDD+ not only in other parts of Tanzania but also in other countries. The portfolio's decision to provide payments to communities prior to validation on the voluntary markets is highly innovative and recognizes the gap between the start of the project and when revenue will be generated from credit sales. The diversity of the benefit sharing mechanisms being implemented will provide an innovative research environment which has the potential to influence REDD+ sharing mechanisms at the community level worldwide. At the national level, the pilots also offer an opportunity for the Tanzanian national government to assess different approaches to benefit sharing as it seeks to develop a national level system that will ensure emission reductions at the community level. The Jane Goodall Institute project has integrated its benefit sharing program with district level governments fund distribution systems. This structure also has the potential to allow the project to effectively integrate into a national REDD benefit distribution system where the national government directs funds to the district based on subnational monitoring and results. The results of the REDD pilot benefit sharing schemes should also be compared to other payment for ecosystem services already in place in Tanzania such as fauna protection payments for communities surrounding national parks and game reserves. At the project level, benefit sharing is incentivizing conservation activities and creating significant buy-in from local communities.

The portfolio is also experiencing challenges in realizing its goals. Pilot projects often operate in a black box while communication and collaboration on technical aspects of the projects is lacking. This has slowed general progress in accessing voluntary markets as each project tries to complete this component alone while experiencing similar barriers, which is an area of poor efficiency. The portfolio would benefit from a designated coordinator that will take an active role in linking projects that could benefit from collaboration. This is particularly relevant for project design document preparation, methodology development and selection, fire monitoring, agricultural extension, and forest patrol management systems - all of which could lead to significant cost savings, improve results, and hasten implementation.

For projects looking to access voluntary markets, there is a disconnect between field staff and technical staff who are charged with analyzing field data and creating project design documents required for accessing markets. This disconnect amounts to a lost opportunity to create a large network of

environmental professionals that is highly knowledgeable on the current state of carbon markets and how they can be leveraged to create exit strategies for projects after financing from the RNE is completed. Furthermore, highly knowledgeable professionals would be better equipped to play a role in influencing national policy.

The portfolio as a whole is clearly testing key REDD+ policy issues through project implementation across the country. However it is difficult to determine how these projects are influencing national policy. At the academic level, CCIAM funded research is taking place in all of the project sites. However the completion of the research studies is a lengthy process and it is not clear how the results are translating into pragmatic policymaking. REDD+ task force members are knowledgeable of the projects and have conducted frequent sites visits yet it remains uncertain how project results are influencing the policy debate. Conversely, pilot projects are having a concrete impact on policy decisions at the district level where there has been significant interaction with government officials leading to changes in land classifications and benefit sharing agreements for REDD+ on government forest land. While the CARE project in Zanzibar has had considerable interaction with national government officials, it is an outlier within the group.

The projects are all providing significant carbon stock data inputs to NAFORMA which will assist in the development of a national MRV system that will undoubtedly impact national policy. There is a lack of coordinated effort by lead project implementers in lobbying the national government on REDD+ policy issues. TFCG is one of the most engaged projects of the portfolio in its efforts to influence national REDD+ policy as it has a clear policy agenda of promoting a nested project approach at the subnational level that emphasizes community forestry rights. Based on interviews and document review, the other projects were much less focused on national government policy and lacked clear policy goals. The presence of pilot project representatives on the REDD+ national task force is a recent positive step that has significant potential to influence national policy decisions. Support for pilot projects in the development of a clear REDD+ policy agenda is a possible intervention that could greatly increase the influence of the pilots on national REDD+ policy.

## 2. Introduction

Climate change is one of the biggest global challenges to sustainable livelihoods and economic development. Deforestation and forest degradation is the cause of approximately 15% of greenhouse gas emissions responsible for global warming.

In response to this challenge, Norway launched an International Climate and Forest Initiative in 2008, with a global commitment of up to NOK three billion annually towards REDD+ efforts at international and national levels. In April 2008, Norway and Tanzania signed a Letter of Intent on a Climate Change Partnership, with a focus on supporting REDD+ pilot activities in the field, capacity building, national strategy development and implementation.

The Norwegian Embassy in Dar es Salaam (the Embassy) and the National REDD+ Task Force have jointly agreed to support a number of initiatives under the Partnership. These include nine NGO REDD+ pilot projects amounting to around NOK 190 million. All contracts require a mid-term review with a focus on progress, effectiveness and, optionally, impact.

The nine NGOs engaged in piloting REDD+ projects include: African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), CARE in Tanzania, the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI), Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO), Tanzania Forest Conservation Group

(TFCG) and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

Collectively, the portfolio of REDD+ pilot projects were designed to serve two main purposes:

- *Policy testing:* When combined with research, communications and advocacy, the pilots allow the testing of different approaches towards key REDD+ policy issues (e.g. equitable benefit sharing mechanisms, participatory monitoring, reporting and verification, local governance arrangements including tenure, approaches that address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation), thus helping to influence the national and international policy discourse.
- *Achieving local-level REDD+ impacts:*
  - o *Broad stakeholder involvement:* By ensuring a wide geographic spread of projects across the country, pilot projects help ensure sufficient diversity in terms of perceptions, experience and involvement during the REDD+ readiness phase.
  - o *REDD+ readiness and results:* Projects aim to help forest-adjacent communities prepare holistically for a future REDD+ regime, including the establishment of the necessary local institutional arrangements for carbon stock monitoring, accounting, marketing and financing. Measurable REDD+ related results are expected, such as improvements in forest conditions or benefits accrued from carbon markets.

Deloitte AS was contracted to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the projects and determine if the projects are meeting their targets. It is also expected that the review will identify areas for improvement in order to help all the participating projects complete the expected deliverables under the contract.

This report presents the higher-level overview of the NGO REDD+ portfolio for all nine NGO REDD+ pilot projects. Results and assessments are presented according to specific objectives of the mid-term review and the scope of work expected to be covered in the higher-level overview, as stated in the Terms of Reference document for the review. This overview review report builds primarily on the results of each of the nine NGO REDD+ pilot projects reviews conducted and reported in separate mid-term review reports.

### 3. Scope of Work and Limitations

This higher-level overview of the NGO REDD+ pilot portfolio is part of a collective mid-term review covering all nine NGO REDD+ pilot projects referred to in chapter 2 above. The results from these nine mid-term reviews feed into this higher-level overview/assessment of the NGO REDD+ pilot portfolio. Parallel to these NGO REDD+ pilot projects mid-term review Deloitte is carrying out a mid-term review of the Climate Change Research Programme in Tanzania (CCIAM) which also is related to the nine NGO REDD+ pilots. Outcome of the CCIAM mid-term review is also feeding into each of the NGO REDD+ pilot projects mid-term reviews and vice versa.

We emphasize that the results from the mid-term reviews are based on the scope of work described in this report, which again is based on the Terms of Reference for the agreed mid-term reviews and also taking into account the limitations regarding time and resources available for our work. The results presented in this report are based on the information and documentation received as part of our review work and it cannot be ruled out that other observations and conclusions could be identified if we had done a more in-depth review than what has been possible within the time and resources available.

#### 3.1 Work done

Our review work included document reviews, meetings/interviews and field visits.

Document reviews includes documents related to REDD+ in general, REDD+ in Tanzania, the NGO REDD+ pilot projects programme as well as documents specifically related to each of the nine NGO REDD+ pilots, as described in each individual mid-term review reports for the pilots. An illustrative list of selected REDD+ relevant documents reviewed are listed in the appendix to this report.

Meetings/interviews included both interviews/meetings with relevant institutions/persons related to the NGO REDD+ pilot projects programme/portfolio, e.g. the Embassy, NORAD/NICFI, the Tanzanian National REDD+ Task Force, SUA/CCIAM-programme, as well as interviews/meetings specifically related to each of the nine NGO REDD+ pilots, as described in each individual mid-term review reports for the pilots. Stakeholders consulted that are not specifically related to one specific NGO REDD+ pilot project are listed in the appendix to this report.

Field visits included visits to beneficiaries and stakeholders, including beneficiary villages, other individual beneficiaries and partner NGOs related to each of the nine NGO REDD+ pilots, as described in each individual mid-term review reports for the pilots.

## 4. Portfolio Assessments

This section of the report will follow the structure outlined in the terms of reference for this evaluation and will address the specific questions by category. The responses are based on a combination of contract and project document reviews and qualitative assessments from field visits, interviews with project staff, community members, NGO's, and local and national government officials.

### 4.1 Testing Key REDD+ Policy Issues

Assess the effectiveness by which the pilot projects **have tested key policy issues** at the centre of national and international REDD+ policy discourse, and **subsequently influenced national REDD+ strategy development**. The key policy issues include Incentive schemes, Baselines and participatory monitoring, Addressing drivers and safeguards, Governance and tenure, as detailed below.

#### 4.1.1 Incentive schemes to provide equitable benefits sharing mechanisms

- Assess the **lessons being derived from the piloting of incentive schemes** from a cross-section of areas that illustrate the differing levels of existing incentives for REDD+, either as a result of environmental (e.g. forest recovery potential), social (e.g. resource conflicts and governance shortfalls) or economic (e.g. opportunity costs) factors.

The projects are piloting a series of incentives schemes to promote participation in REDD+ activities. These incentives are designed to link outcomes associated with well-being to forest conservation and address specifically the drivers of deforestation. This section of the report will provide an overview of the key incentive schemes of the projects; more detailed discussion of these incentive schemes occur throughout the report.

#### Performance Based Payments

Performance based payment schemes are still in the early phases of implementation among the portfolio projects and have not had ample time to create significant lessons learned at the time of this review. Projects involved in this incentive scheme have developed payment distribution plans in collaboration with local communities that were based on democratic decision-making processes and data collected from extensive surveys with the plans formalized in community bylaws. Performance indicators at the village

and individual level determine the payment amount, thus vary greatly from project to project. At this time only the TFCG project has distributed payments to participating communities and has reported that this activity has increased community trust and participation in project activities. A thorough impact assessment of the REDD+ payment program should be conducted later this year when ample time has elapsed since payments have commenced. All of the projects have recognized that performance based payments alone will not yield the expected conservation results and have developed a series of other schemes to incentivize participation in REDD+.

### **Alternative Livelihood Options and Sources for Forest Products**

The projects are promoting a series of interventions that create new livelihoods, increase incomes, and introduce technology that reduces pressure on forests. Beekeeping has been promoted heavily within the portfolio as an alternative livelihood that creates direct conservation benefits and increases incomes. Beekeeping groups are likely to conserve forest areas as the presence of flowering trees is critical for the production of honey; consistent monitoring of hives creates de facto forest patrols to ensure that honey production areas are not degraded by others. The JGI project has achieved significant success in creating groups with large numbers of hives in forest areas around villages. It has also engaged charcoal makers to participate in honey production. TaTEDO is promoting livelihood opportunities in solar lighting distribution and the construction of energy efficient stoves. This has the impact of increasing incomes and reducing pressure on limited woody biomass resources in the area. WCS has been promoting woodlots as a way to generate income and create alternatives to natural forest wood products. AWF is developing a program that promotes brick making technology which does not require firing. This program is in its early implementation phase but has the potential to significantly reduce deforestation pressures. However it will need to ensure that this technology reduces peoples' construction costs if it is to be successful. While the projects are making progress in developing alternative livelihood opportunities, this component of the projects needs to be developed further and target specific groups that are responsible for deforestation. Data also needs to be collected on the impact these activities are having on income in order to assess effectiveness.

### **Enhanced Security of Tenure through Formal Legal Acknowledgement of Local Resource Rights**

The projects in the portfolio are achieving significant success in securing formal legal acknowledgement of local forest resources. This incentive scheme is based on the assumption that people will protect and invest in the forest if they can later benefit from the results. Pilot projects have successfully supported communities in gaining land tenure and user rights for significant areas of forest on a range of land types including general land, community land, and government forest reserves. In some projects, formal land tenure was granted to individual farmers. The projects have also developed, in collaboration with communities, forest management plans that regulate resource extraction and ensure that benefits from resource extraction flow not only to elites. Communities, through the use of patrols, have sought to protect and conserve their forest resources now that they have formal rights to these areas. To date, this incentive scheme is working well and has yielded significant conservation results as communities are taking a more active role in forest management. Community members also expressed high levels of gratitude for this component of the projects and view it as a tangible benefit of project activities.

### **Increased Land Use Efficiency**

Agricultural expansion is considered a major driver of deforestation in the majority of project areas. In order to deal with this driver, projects are working to intensify productivity on existing lands to reduce pressure on forest land. Current agricultural practices found within many of the project communities are poor; however activities such as promoting basic changes such as linear planting and proper spacing have the potential to create early successes in this program. Projects should continue to develop effective systems that provide farmers with access to fertilizers as this is critical to ensure that this incentive scheme will reduce pressure on forest areas and increase income levels. Projects that targeted individual farmers have proved more successful in linking increased incomes with implementation of improved



practices. Overall, progress towards this program goal must be increased in the second half as failure to address agricultural expansion will greatly reduce a project's ability to mitigate leakage and reduce emissions.

- Assess progress in the integration of REDD+ within different forest management regimes, including Participatory Forest Management (both Community-Based Forest Management and Joint Forest Management), Government Forest Reserves and other Protected Areas.

The projects have made significant progress in integrating REDD+ within different forest management regimes. At the community level, a series of projects in the portfolio have promoted Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) on community owned lands. At this level, projects have created forest management plans, demarcated forest boundaries, and engaged communities on participatory carbon monitoring. Overall, this forest management type has been developed the furthest within the project portfolio because it requires fewer partners related to benefit sharing schemes and because management rights of the forest are formally in the hands of the community. Also district governments seem to be highly supportive of this regime as it links conservation efforts with development initiatives. Two projects are also working with government forest reserves and are developing Joint Forest Management (JFM) agreements. In Kondo for example, the project has already developed and implemented JFM plans with both the district and national governments. While a benefit sharing agreement with the district government has been concluded, there is no agreed upon benefit sharing plan with the national government. It was made clear in various meetings across the country, and with the REDD+ task force, that this matter is far from being resolved. This has the potential to delay projects from accessing voluntary markets if benefit sharing agreements are not established. In Zanzibar, the national government has signed Community Forest Management Agreements with communities across the region which grants forest area management rights to communities for over 25 years. This project is providing the portfolio with an example of integrating REDD+ at the national level. The TaTEDO project has successfully integrated its REDD+ efforts with customary land management systems. Overall, the projects have integrated their REDD+ project activities in various types of land management regimes with management agreements at the community, district, and national levels. Finally, the MCDI project has developed a strategy to integrate REDD+ into FSC sustainable timber harvesting programs on community forest land. Overall the portfolio projects have achieved success in integrating REDD+ activities into a variety of forest management regimes that are appropriate for the specific project conditions.

- Assess progress in the development of different models of organizing communities (e.g. communal structures, NGOs, private sector), including insights into their relative effectiveness, efficiency and equity.

Almost all of the portfolio projects have created community level institutions to manage and implement the project activities. In most cases there is a broad REDD+ or natural resource management committee along with subcommittees for specific project activities such as land use planning, agricultural extension services, income generating activities, and energy efficient stove technology dissemination, etc. These subcommittees serve as the liaison between the project and local community members. While there were numerous subcommittees in most projects, it was found that they help increase community participation and ownership. The compartmentalization of the project activities has created circumstances where committees were not aware of what was happening on other project components. However the lead committee members were aware of the activities of the subcommittee thus ensuring that there is overall management at the village level. This structure also seemed to fit with the village government systems in the project areas.

JGI and AWF are examples of projects that are conserving vast forest areas that neighbor multiple communities. With AWF, the project organized and brought together the participating villages to create a joint forest management plan in collaboration with the district and local government. It also created an

inter-village management committee to oversee the implementation of the project, and created an inter-village patrol team. This approach, while more complicated than working within a single community, is bringing communities together allowing them to exchange ideas and experiences. Participating villages vary in level of capacity in terms of farming, agroforestry, and adoption of energy efficient cooking stoves which has the potential to allow project activities to spread more quickly and it creates social pressure among the communities to actively implement forest management regimes. JGI has worked to create an inter-village forest conservation organization that is responsible for the implementation of the forest management plan and oversees forest patrols; however the project has ensured that the inter-village forest conservation organization meets and collaborates with village leaders and the district council to ensure that the project has sufficient oversight from community leaders and the district government.

TaTEDO is an example of a project effectively engaging existing traditional institutions to participate in activities related to land use planning, land tenure, and enforcement of environmental management rules and regulations. The engagement of the *Sungu Sungu* (village security committee) and the *Kitongoji* (council of elders) has allowed the project to effectively introduce new cattle management practices and formalized customary land rights for ngitili owners.

The CARE project is promoting a decentralized national forest management system that grants forest management rights to local communities. The size of Zanzibar and its unique political status allows the project to engage the national level government on REDD+ policy initiatives. However the organization structure at the community level that the project is promoting follows closely the organizational structure of the other portfolio projects.

- Assess progress in the piloting of revenue sharing mechanisms at village level.

There has been limited progress in the piloting of revenue sharing mechanisms at the village level. Most of the projects have been delayed in this component with the exception of the TFCG project: it is one of the first projects to have piloted direct payments to villages. Their approach was to engage each village and create a different payment scheme based on a democratic process that is formalized through community bylaws. As a result the project is piloting a range of payment schemes that include direct payments to individuals and also hybrid systems that leverage part of the payments for group projects with a portion of payment going directly to individuals. The amount distributed was based on estimated revenue from REDD+ projects. While the diversity of sharing mechanisms may increase administrative costs, it will provide a valuable opportunity to compare and contrast the different mechanisms which will influence future the design of future benefit sharing programs.

JGI and TaTEDO, in collaboration with communities, have developed benefit sharing plans and are set to soon begin trial payments. JGI has created a performance based payment system at the village level that incorporated inputs from a widespread survey it conducted in all of its participating communities. The plan also incorporates the District Executive Director into the payment process which gives the local government clear buy in and oversight into the project. This process follows a similar system that the District Council applies when they provide funding to villages to implement development projects. This structure also has the potential to allow the project to effectively integrate into a national REDD benefit distribution system where the national government directs funds to the district based on subnational monitoring and results.

TaTEDO developed its plan through consultative meetings with carbon associations and it will reward individual farmers based on performance indicators. These detailed benefit sharing plans show that the projects understood the potential risk if this project component was not well designed and included important safeguards. The MCDI team has already piloted payments to villages through the sale of sustainable timber prior to starting the RNE funded project. However this model has been developed and

will be used once carbon financing allows them to expand their FSC certification scheme to the villages participating in the RNE funded REDD+ project.

Once JGI, TaTEDO, and JGI have conducted a full round of payments, it is suggested that the projects develop an impact assessment report so other projects may learn from their experiences.

- Assess progress in the promotion and delivery of social co-benefits with a focus on equity, (e.g. rights-based approaches, the application of principles of free, prior and informed consent, gender equity, processes to resolve disputes over rights to land and resources, equitable sharing of benefits, transparency and participation)

The entire portfolio conducted widespread community engagement activities as part of the FPIC process. Due to past experiences in some of the project areas related to resettlement, there was initial hesitation from communities to participate. The NGO's made it clear that communities not wishing to participate had this choice available to them. While this lengthy FPIC process delayed a series of the projects, it also helped the projects build trust and in some circumstances; villages have opted in after the projects have started. There are also clear signs that there is a high level of participation from women in the projects ranging from project management to participation on conservation activities and recipients of improved technology. Projects have kept records of participation of women and this should continue to be a practice of the pilot projects. Land use mapping activities have also created disputes over land between villages and individual farmers. In these instances, the projects have worked with district government officials to mediate the conflict. Equitable benefit sharing plans have been developed in open and transparent environments which are then formalized through community bylaws.

- Assess progress in the promotion and delivery of biodiversity and environmental co-benefits including protection of water catchment forests and conservation of endemic species

A series of the projects seek to protect water catchment forests (e.g. MCDI, JGI, AWF). These forests serve as important water resources for not only surrounding communities but for wildlife populations as well linking watershed protection to biodiversity protection. Project participants in Kondoa have already acknowledged the positive impacts of the project on the local water resources. The linkage between project activities and improved water access will increase community ownership and ensure long term conservation.

All of the projects have a major component that covers biodiversity monitoring and protection. Within the portfolio, many of the project implementers are environmental organizations whose central mission is to protect and conserve biodiversity and endangered species (e.g. WCS, WCST, JGI, AWF, and WWF). As a result, the majority of the pilot projects have strong capacity in this area. Projects activities include conducting biodiversity baseline studies, training forest patrols on biodiversity monitoring, and training on farming practices that reduce wildlife human conflict. The projects are collecting significant data on biodiversity and in some instances are developing environmental education programs that incorporate biodiversity protection. Projects within the portfolio that are planning to leverage voluntary market are following leading best practices for biodiversity monitoring and protection in order to meet the requirements outlined by the CCBA. The pilot projects are also increasing scientific knowledge on biodiversity and in one example, JGI has integrated the REDD pilot project into its overall chimpanzee monitoring program for the region by developing mobile devices and training patrol teams to record data on chimpanzee location and transmit this data to scientific teams at their home office. Other projects have documented rare and endemic species in project areas making it clear that designated conservation areas have real value in terms of biodiversity. While it is still early to adequately assess improvements in biodiversity levels, community members in many of the project areas have witnessed increases in wildlife and the return of certain species that had not been seen in years. However in some circumstances, local communities are concerned with the presence of wild animals as it may limit their agricultural activities.

Projects should understand these concerns and work with communities to develop strategies that reduce conflict between farmers and certain species. Overall the projects are adequately addressing and promoting environmental co-benefits and biodiversity protection and monitoring.

- Assess progress implementing safeguards in accordance to UNFCCC guidelines.

RNE has especially requested the mid-term review to address the safeguards issues within the UNFCCC guidelines. The UNFCCC has created a set of safeguards found in Appendix I of UNFCCC document [FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1](#). The portfolio projects have been designed to follow and implement these safeguards so that projects are relevant to national policy and meet the requirements of international decisions made within the framework of the Convention on Climate Change. The following section will address how the portfolio is addressing each of these safeguards.

*(1) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements.*

The portfolio is consistent with the Tanzanian national REDD+ strategy as pilot projects are working in close collaboration with district and national government forestry officers on the conservation and management of national and district government owned forests. The pilot projects have developed participatory forest management (PFM) plans that enhance the country's capacity to manage large forest blocks and follow UNFCCC guidelines on climate mitigation and safeguards. Specifically, the portfolio projects are building scientific knowledge and REDD+ implementation capacity which are key needs listed in the National REDD+ strategy. The portfolio projects have also adopted data collection practices that are in line with the country's National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment project (NAFORMA) and are providing NAFORMA with important datasets on carbon stocks from a range of forest types found in diverse geographic locations across the country. This data will assist Tanzania to develop a functioning National Carbon Monitoring Centre that will be needed if Tanzania is to access global funding mechanisms for REDD+ in the future. The presence of voluntary market focused projects also fits into Tanzania's overall goal of targeting international fund based financing arrangements for REDD as these institutions will take many years to develop and voluntary markets will allow the projects to generate revenue during this readiness phase. Also the Verified Carbon Standard and bi-lateral organizations are developing protocol and policies for Jurisdictional Nested REDD (JNR) which will act as a global framework for crediting REDD+ activities from policies, programs and the projects "nested" within states, provinces or nations. Pilot projects should monitor advancements in JNR and seek to follow and implement them so that Tanzania will be able to integrate these project level activities into their national strategy.

*(2) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.*

The portfolio has made significant progress in developing and promoting transparent and effective PFM and governance structures on both village and government owned land that are in line with the country's national REDD+ strategy. Tanzania is taking two approaches to PFM with community based forest management (CBFM) being implemented on village owned land and joint forest management (JFM) schemes being developed for government owned forest areas. These governance structures have been implemented through close participation with district government officers and communities. These forest governance structures were developed in an open and transparent process that includes inputs from communities and the government. In all circumstances, portfolio projects are respecting the sovereignty of the Tanzanian government and its ownership of forest areas. This is further shown as all portfolio projects are working in close collaboration with the Tanzanian National REDD Task

Force and are communicating all project activities and results to the task force and the Vice President's Office.

*(3) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).*

The REDD pilot portfolio is working with local forest adjacent communities across the country. In all the projects, a lengthy FPIC and community engagement process were conducted as a way to ensure that these local communities were freely participating and knowledgeable of project activities consistent with the UNDRIP. The pilots have been successful in engaging and including indigenous community institutions such as village councils, women's groups, council of elders, local scouts, etc into project activities and this is evident from data presented in project progress reports and seen on field visits. The voluntary markets have also signaled the importance of this safeguard and projects designed to access voluntary markets are following strict internationally recognized standards (e.g CCBA) as a way to ensure that local community rights are safeguarded.

*(4) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities.*

The projects within the portfolio have worked successfully to include all relevant stakeholders in the design and implementation of project activities. As mentioned previously, this was achieved through an extensive FPIC and community engagement process that targeted district government officials, community leaders, women's groups, and existing local community groups. The projects have implemented management systems for project activities that are designed to increase community level participation and ensure transparency in project activities. Many of the projects have sought to ensure participation from women by requiring project committees to have strong female representation and many of the projects are keeping data on female participation to ensure that women's rights are safeguarded. This practice should become standard procedure for all projects within the portfolio as it allows projects to effectively monitor female participation and modify activities if participation levels are found to be low. Benefit sharing programs within the portfolio also have been successful in empowering local stakeholders to design systems that ensure local communities benefit from conservation and that are transparent and fair. Overall the pilot projects have been effective in ensuring that this safeguard is fully implemented.

*(5) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that conservation activities incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.*

All of the projects are focused on protecting natural forests and in some cases assisting natural regeneration in degraded areas. The portfolio also has a strong focus on protecting and enhancing the biological diversity of the project areas and also for Tanzania as a whole. As described in detail earlier in this report (4.1), the portfolio projects have implemented incentive schemes that lead to concrete results in terms of conservation of natural forests, enhance environmental services like increase water access, and create economic benefits that lead to overall social wellbeing. The voluntary market focused projects within the portfolio are adopting standards outlined in the CCBA which require projects to provide significant data on biodiversity stocks in project areas and develop monitoring and protection plans. The CCBA also requires significant community outreach and the implementation of social development

programs to ensure that communities benefit from conservation activities. As result the portfolio is successfully implementing this safeguard.

(6) Actions to address the risks of reversals.

The projects within the portfolio all recognize the need to create long term and sustainable conservation and development benefits and are employing a range of strategies to ensure the permanence of the projects. Six of the nine pilot projects are aiming to leverage voluntary carbon markets to create funding mechanisms that will finance conservation activities for 30 or more years. The VCS REDD projects are also designed to release credits for sale only after the emission reductions have taken place and verified ensuring that the projects continue to effectively manage the project in order to generate revenue. The voluntary markets also require projects to set aside credits in a credit buffer to cover any potential reversal of emissions. The projects are also implementing incentive schemes (as mentioned earlier in section 4.1) to ensure the project's permanence.

(7) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

The pilot projects recognize that leakage has the potential to significantly offset emission reductions originally credited to the project activities. As a result, projects that are leveraging voluntary markets are required to follow strict methodologies that require the monitoring of the displacement of emissions to neighboring forest areas and account for any displacement by reducing the projects emission reductions. Leakage monitoring plans will provide projects with concrete data that when analyzed can guide decision making on modifying project activities to prevent leakage. Data that shows little or no leakage can also validate a project's design and approach. The projects are also implementing activities that reduce demand for wood forest products and the need for agricultural expansion (e.g. hydro-foam bricks, energy efficient stoves, and improved agriculture). These activities are crucial for preventing leakage and displacement of emissions.

#### **4.1.2 Carbon / Emission Baselines and Participatory Monitoring**

- Assess synergies with NAFORMA and the added value of NGO REDD+ pilot projects.

The JGI project has a clear partnership with NAFORMA through former staff members working on the project in Kigoma. Consequently, the project staff has a strong understanding of satellite imagery and general MRV practices. The project also sought to employ uniform sampling methods that are accepted by NAFORMA as a way of integrating their work and have used NAFORMA forest classification maps as part of their survey design. Despite this, the project had to conduct its own forest cover classification as NAFORMA did not provide sufficient information on the remote sensing methods it employed. A series of other projects including TFCG, WCS, WWF, and MCDI have also adopted the standardized plot design of NAFORMA so this is a positive overall trend of standardizing data across the country. However in many instances NAFORMA is not open and willing to share its collected carbon stock data. This is a serious issue as, in some circumstances, the lack of sharing has forced projects to utilize NRE funds to sample the same areas already sampled by NAFORMA. In other cases, NAFORMA staff collected data in project sites without any coordination with pilot project staff creating another lost opportunity for collaboration. Besides this lack of data sharing and coordination not being cost effective, data needs to be made public in order to increase transparency and learning but also because projects that are seeking to leverage carbon markets will be required to submit all raw data to independent auditors. NAFORMA analyzed carbon plot data that does not provide location or accuracy levels cannot be integrated in to effective project based MRV systems so its value is greatly reduced from the project's perspective. While the locations of permanent plots need to be kept secret to a certain degree, confidentiality agreements between NAFORMA and pilot projects could be a solution to this issue. The creation of an open source

database of data from the REDD+ portfolio could be a major success story of the overall project. This data could increase learning on the complex forest structures and carbon dynamics found in Tanzanian forests.

The projects are bringing significant added value to a future national level MRV system as the projects are all collecting extensive carbon stock data and analyzing deforestation rates for the regions in which they are working. In many cases the projects are analyzing high resolution imagery and developing detailed forest cover classifications that can be integrated into national level systems that are analyzing low and medium resolution imagery in order to increase accuracy levels.

- Assess the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of different degrees of community engagement in forest carbon monitoring (e.g. with respect to cost to local stakeholders, cost to others, requirement for local expertise, requirement for external expertise, accuracy and precision, promptness of decision making, potential for enhancing local capacity).

The projects have actively engaged local communities and district government officials in the forest carbon monitoring process. Like all skills, forest carbon monitoring requires continued practice if the projects are to create sustainable monitoring programs. While it remains clear that significant people were involved in data collection, the long term efficiency and sustainability of forest carbon monitoring will be best achieved if designated teams like forest patrol groups and government technicians are trained to conduct these activities regularly over the course of the project. Wisely, this has been the approach taken by the projects with forest patrol activities. Projects have also trained district government technicians in forest carbon monitoring. Engaging these technicians in ongoing monitoring exercises will ensure their knowledge and skill are maintained so that they can advise on future REDD+ projects in the district and act as team leaders managing a larger group on data collection which has the potential to create professional corps of locals capable of this task.

It is clear the projects are going through a learning phase; one major issue seen in the projects seeking credits under the voluntary market is that field sampling was often conducted and data analyzed prior to VCS methodology selection. This will likely cause projects to increase the number of field plots due to inappropriate sample design and re-analyze data using statistical procedures that document the statistical accuracy of the results. This has the potential to increase project costs and create delays in project implementation.

- Assess the added value of engaging national and international technical support in MRV activities including actions undertaken to support technology transfer for effective and efficient monitoring and capacity building.

There is a real need for support in terms of MRV activities among the lead project partners with the exception of TFCG and WCS which have competent Tanzania based in-house staff capable of performing satellite image analysis and analyzing carbon stock data. It is a concern that many lead project partner organizations do not have competent GIS and remote sensing technicians that can analyze satellite imagery and carbon stock data. At the very least, lead partner staff members require general knowledge on available remote sensing data and the process of developing land cover classifications so they can engage with outside experts on more complicated aspects of the project. A majority of environmental NGO's in Southeast Asia and Latin American have local capacity to perform these activities so this situation highlights Tanzania's lack of capacity on REDD+ compared to other developing countries in the tropics and subtropics. To compensate for this lack of internal capacity, many of the projects have engaged domestic and international experts to assist on MRV activities. MCDI, AWF, JGI, and CARE have all engaged outside organizations and experts to complete significant parts of their MRV activities and develop their project design documents for the voluntary markets. In most cases, the reliance on outside groups for technical assistance has meant lead pilot project have not had to develop

capacity in this area causing many field staff to remain uninformed on MRV issues. The engagement of purely academic organizations for this type of work can be problematic as their data analysis is not always designed to meet the requirements to leverage markets while raw data is often withheld to ensure future publication opportunities. In some circumstances the remote sensing analysis lacked descriptions of methods or documentation of the type of imagery utilized. Also land cover classifications and historical deforestation analyses, which are at the heart of many of the projects seeking to generate carbon credits, have not been finalized yet should have been completed in the early feasibility stages.

Technical assistance from outside groups is starting to bear results. WCS, WWF, JGI and AWF have all drawn on the experience of their colleagues implementing REDD+/conservation initiatives in other countries. The technical partners of JGI, AWF, and CARE have all made significant progress in integrating MRV results into their project design documents and have finalized or begun land cover classifications and forest cover change analyses. Despite this progress, none of these projects have completed final drafts of reports that present the MRV data analysis at the level required by the VCS. Ensuring that outside technical organizations finalize draft project design documents should become a major focus of the pilot projects as they enter into the second phase of funding. On top of ensuring that the technical outputs are sound and delivered on schedule, pilot projects need to focus on how to increase knowledge transfer between technical and project implementing partners. Training of project staff and government officials on technical remote sensing and GIS mapping is one potential way to achieve this.

#### 4.1.3 Addressing Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

- Assess progress in measures to address human-induced drivers, including shifting cultivation, commercial farming, forest fires, over-exploitation of forests, over-grazing, mining, infrastructure development, energy demand and expansion of settlement.

The projects all have made significant progress in addressing human-induced drivers of deforestation as this is evident from the extensive projects activities that are happening in the field. One of the main drivers of deforestation among the pilot projects is agricultural expansion. To deal with this, a common project component throughout the portfolio is agricultural extension services. This component has been more successful in some projects compared to others due to the availability of natural fertilizers, the use of pilot farmers instead of group plots, and the presence of drought. There is significant room for improvement in this area and projects should continue to make it a priority to develop ideas to ensure that the interventions create real change in terms of improving yields and incomes. AWF has sought to quantify the results of its program by conducting studies on field outputs of its participating farmers. This approach to M&E is well designed as farmers will only change their practices if results are proven in the field.

Overexploitation of forest resources have been addressed through the creation of village natural resource councils that are responsible for the implementation of forest management plans. Forest patrol teams and community bylaws are components of project activities designed to curb overexploitation. The MCDI project is designed to control overexploitation through the implementation of sustainable timber harvesting. Significant progress has been made implementing these measures across the project portfolio.

Overgrazing is a deforestation driver in a small percentage of projects in the portfolio and is being addressed by providing trainings on grazing management and enforcing land use plans that govern when and where grazing is allowed. AWF and TaTEDO are actively addressing this driver with success.

Promoting income generating activities is also a common measure which seeks to reduce dependency on harmful forest resource extraction activities. JGI and TaTEDO are doing well in this regard. JGI kept its



focus narrow and promoted beekeeping with significant success. TaTEDO has focused on energy efficient cooking technology and retail marketing of solar lighting systems has a way to create income generating activities. Reducing fuel wood demand through the dissemination improved cook stoves is also an activity found in the majority of the projects in the portfolio. Adoption rates of this technology vary greatly from village to village and from project to project. However the technology is being spread and adopted but the potential to share lessons learned to create an effective stove distribution and monitoring model is clear. The portfolio could benefit greatly from more collaboration in this area.

Fire management and monitoring is also being tackled in the MCDI, WCS, and JGI projects. WCS confirmed that a fire monitoring system based purely on remote sensing was not feasible using current available technology. MCDI and JGI are looking to prevent fires through changes in management practices but these project activities are still in the early phases of implementation for both sites.

#### 4.1.4 Organizing Local Level Governance and Tenure

- Assess progress to strengthen local governance including the prevention of elite capture.

All the projects have used existing local government institutions as a way of managing and implementing the project activities. It was evident from village meetings that there is widespread participation in these projects as attendees include both community elites and poorer members of the communities. In many circumstances, these institutions have been strengthened through training and through the development of land management plans. The development of these plans was conducted in an open and transparent fashion so that a large percentage of the population understands and knows the new rule structure ensuring that community members' rights are protected.

- Assess progress in integrating REDD+ pilot activities with district land use planning, and other activities to help clarify and strengthen local resource tenure and user rights

The portfolio projects have made significant progress integrating REDD+ activities with district land use planning. The projects have built strong working relationships with district government officials and this was made evident by their presence at the project sites during field visits and their strong and detailed knowledge of the projects. District officials were heavily involved in the process to formalize land tenure rights to communities for individual farms, ngitilis, community forests, general land, and government owned forest land. As a result the projects have significantly expanded, strengthened, and clarified local resource tenure and user rights of forest areas which should be considered a success story of the portfolio. Strong partnerships with district governments are a major reason for the portfolio's success in this regard.

## 4.2 Achieving Local-level REDD+ Impacts

### 4.2.1 Addressing Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

- Assess to what extent the geographic spread of pilot projects across the country has sufficient diversity (e.g. forest types, carbon content, incentives, socio-economic conditions deforestation/forest degradation rates and drivers), with respect to the need for sufficiently varied engagement, perceptions and experience during the REDD+ readiness phase.

The project portfolio's geographic spread was well designed and covers the main types of forests in Tanzania and also a range of project conditions in terms of drivers and forest ownership. The TaTEDO project is an outlier in the portfolio as it does not seek to protect large tracts of forest but instead is

focused on low carbon stock forest patches. As a result its approach to REDD+ may need to be significantly different than the other projects in terms of leveraging voluntary markets. However its inclusion in the portfolio is justified as silvo-pastoral systems are a major landscape type found in many parts of Tanzania. The WCST project is also an outlier as it is located in a peri-urban area and is faced with strong drivers of deforestation. However its role as an important regional watershed and its classification as national government owned forest make it a suitable project to test key REDD+ policy issues. Overall, the design of the portfolio is a real strength and will provide significant lessons learned for future conservation efforts in Tanzania on different types of government land and ecosystems.

- Assess linkages between pilots, for example in sharing information, capacity building, policy engagement and lessons learning.

While it is clear that project staff members are familiar with the other projects, there is a sense that the projects are stuck working in a black box. None of the projects openly praised the collaboration they were experiencing with other projects in their mid-term review presentations. The lack of linkages between the projects is a major concern as the opportunity and need for collaboration is present and it could yield significant benefits in terms of lessons learned. In one circumstance of collaboration, TFCG advised CARE/Terra Global staff on remote sensing and MRV analysis. Afterwards CARE subsequently used this knowledge and expertise to conduct a training session in Zanzibar for its local staff and government officials. This singular knowledge exchange is really the tip of the iceberg of what could occur. With many projects moving towards developing VCS projects, it will be critical for these projects to have an open dialogue on finalizing these documents. The pilots could also become an effective lobbying group on REDD+ policy at the national level influencing decisions on benefit distribution models, the role of voluntary markets, MRV implementation, etc. Collaboration is also highly logical as many of the projects are implementing similar activities such as promoting beekeeping and introducing improved stoves. Collaboration to develop best practices could significantly improve results across the portfolio. To address the lack of linkages, the RNE should consider establishing a portfolio coordinator position that promotes explicit collaboration between the projects by identifying a project's weakness and matching them with a project achieving success in this area.

#### 4.2.2 REDD+ Readiness and Results

- Assess to what extent the pilot projects are enabling forest-adjacent communities prepare holistically for a future REDD+ regime, including the establishment of the necessary local institutional arrangements. At the overarching level, there needs to be effective coordination mechanisms, including linkages with the relevant institutions responsible for district and village land use planning and compliance. In terms of specific REDD+ readiness requirements, local institutional arrangements need to consider (participatory) forest management ('carbon management'), forest/carbon monitoring including participatory assessment ('carbon accounting'), engaging with carbon markets ('carbon marketing') and financial mechanisms including contracting and benefit sharing ('carbon financing').

Forest adjacent communities within the REDD+ pilot portfolio are being prepared for a future REDD+ regime through increased capacity in forest management and land use planning. Projects have created councils/committees charged with managing natural resources at the village level, land use planning, and implementing REDD+ project activities that address deforestation drivers. In some instances, projects have enhanced the capacity of existing local institutions to manage natural resources. At the landscape level, projects have also created inter-village organizations responsible for overseeing REDD+ activities in a forest block that spans multiple communities. The projects have provided these local institutions with management skills and technical knowledge needed to implement project activities. The projects have

also helped build strong linkages with district level government officials on land use planning and titling. In some circumstances, the projects have assisted the communities to work with the local government in obtaining either customary rights or formal government rights to forest lands within community boundaries. The projects have also assisted communities engage the district and national governments on joint forest management programs. Overall, the projects have succeeded in establishing local institutional arrangements necessary for implementation of REDD+ at the project level.

In terms of participatory forest management, community level institutions have been supported and created to manage and patrol forests within project areas. Furthermore, community members have actively participated in forest patrols and also carbon stock assessments. Carbon stock monitoring has been conducted in all of the project sites with varying engagement of local communities and district government officials. Overall the projects have demonstrated that local communities and district governments can play an important role in forest management and carbon accounting and monitoring.

Many of the projects have a goal to engage carbon markets to generate revenue to fund sustained conservation activities. The development of project design documents needed for the voluntary markets is being led by NGO staff with inputs from technical experts but with minimal input from local communities or government officials. This division of labor is logical as pilot project NGO's have the technical capacity to complete this activity. While local communities are not capable of completing all of the necessary activities to access carbon markets, they have providing meaningful inputs into the process and are taking an active role in conservation activities.

Local communities and district governments have taken a very active role in developing benefit sharing agreements through extensive NGO-led consultations. Communities have provided input and helped with the design of plans through democratic voting and decision making. Also, village committees and, in some cases, inter-village committees have been organized and trained on financial management and payment distribution processes. Overall local communities are becoming well prepared to create and implement benefit distribution mechanisms.

- Using logical frameworks and technical reports, assess achievement of four measurable REDD+-related results: Emissions reductions, Incomes, Informed policy development, and Leading REDD+ practitioners.

### ***Emissions Reductions***

The projects in the portfolio are making significant gains in terms of reducing emissions with the protection of vast forest areas through a range of conservation measures. On-the-ground conservation activities are really the heart of the projects in the portfolio while most projects are on track to meet their results listed in their logical frameworks. Projects have also made significant progress in developing project design documents needed to access voluntary markets; however, the RNE should follow progress on this aspect closely as future revenue from voluntary markets is central to the exit strategy of many pilot projects. Detailed assessments can be reviewed in the individual project reviews.

### ***Incomes***

Increasing incomes is a major initiative of the portfolio; the majority of the projects have achieved results in this regard. Yet some groups have been more effective than others in achieving results. In most cases REDD+ payments will not lead to significant increases in income so projects have responded by developing programs to create alternative livelihoods and increasing incomes through better farming practices, beekeeping, improved stoves, and other income generating activities. Sustained access to water resources in catchment areas is also another project result that has significant development benefits.

### ***Informed Policy Development***

At the policy level, it is difficult to determine the impact these projects are having on policy development. REDD+ Task force members are familiar with project activities but key decisions related to benefit sharing on government lands and leveraging voluntary markets remain far from being made. The portfolio lacks a clear policy agenda which makes it difficult to assess achievement in this area or for project organizations to lobby effectively decision makers on the formulation of REDD+ policy at the national level. Many of the projects have a voluntary market component; however, discussions with the REDD+ task force made it clear that many in the group are not completely behind this strategy and prefer an international fund that makes payments to the national government. It is unclear how the project portfolio is affecting this decision making process. The project portfolio is impacting policy decisions at the district level which is due to the fact that almost all projects have strong working relationships with their associated district governments. These projects have pushed district governments to reclassify general land as conservation areas and to create benefit sharing agreements on government owned land.

### ***Leading REDD+ Practitioners***

The portfolio is developing a cadre of trained organizations that are capable of implementing REDD+ at the project level but many of the field based staff are not fully knowledgeable of best practices in terms of MRV and remote sensing or in accessing voluntary markets which are utilize the current best practices for REDD. GIS and MRV skills need to be disseminated to local staff based in Tanzania so that they can effectively manage technical advisers and ensure that the appropriate field data is collected. Project Staff and REDD+ Task Force members had trouble distinguishing between key REDD+ terms like CCBA, VCS, and CDM which is somewhat alarming as these groups are responsible for advising on and determining future policy decisions. Training sessions for key field and home office staff combined with exams are needed to bring the level of knowledge of the project portfolio implementing groups to the level which it is required to achieve the intended impact on policy decisions and to create a group of leading REDD+ practitioners.

- Are there differences in efficiency between projects with similar outputs? (e.g. comparison of financial inputs required to achieve selected measurable outputs for similar projects).

All of the projects in the portfolio are effectively using their allocated funds for conservation activities according to budget in order to meet the outputs listed in their logical frameworks. At this stage it is difficult to assess differences in efficiencies between similar projects because many key results that could be used to quantitatively judge projects are not final. Cost per carbon emission reduction, cost per forest area conserved, or cost per community involved are all potential metrics to judge the efficiency of the funds spent. To assess differences in efficiencies, the projects will be compared in two groups. The TOR for this project has grouped AWF, JGI, MCDI, TaTEDO, and WCST into a single category. The CARE project can also be put into this group as it also works with communities on forest management and is seeking to sell credits on the voluntary markets. The WCST project will be excluded as it is located in a peri-urban area. Looking at this group holistically, the AWF project is one of the leading projects in the portfolio as it protects significant forest area, works with a large number of communities, and has significant emission reduction potential. The JGI project is another example of a leading project in the portfolio that is protecting a large forest landscape and impacting numerous communities and pioneering innovative technology. Based on their budgets and impact, these two projects highlight high comparative value within this group.

The TaTEDO project does not fare well in this type of cost-benefit analysis system as it is not protecting large areas of forest, does not have a high emission reduction potential, and is only working with 10 villages. This project should be considered an outlier in the group as it is working in a silvo-pastoral landscape. Also it is receiving a significantly lower amount of yearly funding compared to the rest of the group. Despite this, the cost per impact value may be the lowest within this group in the portfolio.

The TOR has grouped the WWF and WCS projects into an MRV project category. While these projects are similar in that they both have a strong MRV focus, the WCS project is also funding conservation activities on the ground and is receiving significantly less funds compared to the WWF project. This demonstrates a high level of comparative value for the project within this group. Conversely, WWF's analysis of LiDAR data, an expensive cutting edge technology, could produce highly accurate biomass models for Tanzanian Miombo woodlands and other Tanzanian forest systems creating major cost savings for other projects. The impact and value of the money used for the WWF project will also depend heavily on how the data is used in the future.

## 5. Findings and Recommendations

The REDD+ pilot project portfolio has succeeded in funding important conservation initiatives across the country. Project activities are leading to the protection and sustainable management of large forest areas that serve as critical wildlife habitat and, in some cases, act as regional watershed catchment areas. At the local level, impacts from projects in the portfolio are visible and recognized by local communities. The selection of projects was well planned as the portfolio covers a wide range of project conditions that are testing key REDD+ policy decisions at the subnational level.

The portfolio is increasing the capacity of a series of environmental organizations to develop REDD+ projects, improve MRV systems, and leverage voluntary markets. The pilot organizations are learning and implementing best practices required of the voluntary markets which will prepare the country as a whole to take part in accessing future global funds for REDD which aren't set to be established until 2020. Projects in the portfolio are also creating new methodologies and pioneering new technology that will impact the implementation of REDD+ not only in other parts of Tanzania. Accessing voluntary markets at this stage allow Tanzania to capture revenue for current conservation actions and develop the needed capacity and technology to create and operate national monitoring systems.

The portfolio's decision to provide payments to communities prior to validation on the voluntary markets is highly innovative and recognizes the gap between the project start and future revenue generation from credit sales. Once benefit distribution activities have been finalized, the portfolio should ensure that projects develop impact assessment reports and provide findings and lessons learned as the results have the potential to influence the future design of REDD+ benefit distribution plans in Tanzania and worldwide.

The portfolio is also experiencing challenges in meeting its goals. Pilot projects often operate in a black box and communication and collaboration on technical aspects of the projects is severely lacking. The portfolio would benefit from a designated coordinator that would take an active role in linking projects that could benefit from collaboration. For projects looking to access voluntary markets, there is a disconnect between field staff and technical staff charged with analyzing field data and creating project design documents required for accessing these markets.

While the portfolio as a whole is clearly testing key REDD+ policy issues through project implementation across the country, it is difficult to determine how these projects are influencing national policy. The presence of pilot projects on the REDD+ national task force is a recent positive step that has significant potential to influence national policy decisions. Support to pilot projects in the development of a clear REDD+ policy agenda is a possible intervention that could greatly increase the influence of the pilots on national REDD+ policy. Fortunately the pilot projects are influencing policy decisions at the district level where there is more direct interaction with government officials which has led to changes in land

classifications and benefit sharing agreements on government land. Policy development at the district level has the potential to influence decision making at the national level.

## Appendix

### A1. Meetings and engagements

List of stakeholders consulted, either through physical meetings/interviews or by phone / e-mails. The list includes selected stakeholders consulted as part of the CCIAM mid-term review as these consultations have also provided relevant information for the NGO REDD+ mid-term reviews. Further, the list includes main contacts for each of the nine NGO REDD+ pilot projects, but otherwise exclusive stakeholders consulted as part of each of these nine project reviews. Other stakeholders engaged specifically related to each of the nine NGO REDD+ mid-term reviews are listed in each of the review reports.

#### Norwegian Embassy in Dar es Salaam

NAME	POSITION
Inger G. Naess	Counsellor, Environment & Climate Change
Simon Milledge	Consultant, Environment & Climate Change
Mille Lund	Consultant, Environment & Climate Change
Yassin Bakari Mkwizu	Program Officer
Fredrik Werring	Trainee

#### Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

NAME	POSITION
Ivar Jørgensen	Senior Advisor, Department for Climate, Environment and Natural Resources

#### Norwegian Ministry of Environment

NAME	POSITION
Marianne Johansen	Adviser

#### Tanzania REDD Task Force

NAME	POSITION
Tawrim Ally Said	Forest Officer: Member of National Task Force – Zanzibar
George Kafumu	Vice President's Office – Division of Environment
Winnifrida Mrema	Senior Environmental Officer – Member NRTF (Ministry Of Energy and Minerals)
Alawi H. Hija	Senior Environmental Officer – NRTF Department of Environment – Zanzibar The First Vice President's Office
Evarist Nashanda	Tanzania Forest Service – MNRT
Julitha Masanja	Principal Community Development Officer Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children
D. Baroyo	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

#### National REDD+ Secretariat

NAME	POSITION
Prof. Pius Yanda	Director, Institute of Resource Assessment; Implementing Institution, REDD+ Strategy Development and Implementation Process in Tanzania

#### Vice President's Office, Tanzania

NAME	POSITION
Dr. Julius Ningu	Director of Environment, Vice President's Office; Chairman, National REDD Task Force

## UN-REDD Office, Tanzania

NAME	POSITION
<b>Ralf Ernst</b>	UN-REDD Programme Coordinator Tanzania

## REDD+ Pilot Project Coordinators

NAME	POSITION
<b>Mary Swai</b>	TaTEDO Project Manager
<b>Jasper Makala</b>	MCDI National Coordinator
<b>Nike Doggart</b>	TFCG Senior Technical Advisor
<b>Emilian Nyanda</b>	WCST Project Manager
<b>Neil Burgess</b>	WWF UK Africa Conservation Specialist Consultant
<b>Edwin Nssoko</b>	JGI REDD+ Program Director
<b>Godlisten Matilya</b>	AWF REDD+ Project Coordinator
<b>Amour B. Omar</b>	CARE REDD Program Coordinator and Team Leader Zanzibar
<b>Noah Mpunga</b>	WCS Southern Highlands Conservation Program Director



## A2. Illustrative list of documents reviewed

- List of selected documents reviewed as part of the NGO REDD+ pilot project review, excluding documents reviews specifically related to each of the nine NGO REDD+ projects. Project specific documents reviewed are listed in each of the nine review reports respectively.
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