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Ref: No. TZNY/U.13/28

30 September 2014

The Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Forum on Forest Secretariat and has the honour to forward Tanzania's Voluntary National Report to the 11th Session of the UN Forum for Forests (UNFF11) to be held from 4 to 15 May 2015.

The Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Forum on Forest Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 30th September, 2014

United Nations Forum on Forest Secretariat,
NEW YORK.

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Country: TANZANIA

Date of submission: 18TH SEPTEMBER, 2014

Voluntary National Report to the 11th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

Background

The eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF11) will be held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in New York. In accordance with the Forum's Multi-Year Program of Work for 2007-2015, the overall theme of UNFF11 is *Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward on the international arrangement on forests (IAF)*. The UNFF11 will, *inter-alia*:

1. Review progress towards the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs) and implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (hereinafter referred to as the "Forest Instrument"), and
2. Review the contribution of forests and the IAF, including the Forest Instrument, to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The submission of national reports by UNFF Member States on the above items will provide a crucial input to the Secretary-General's analytical, consolidated report to UNFF11 on the progress and trends in the above-mentioned areas, as well as to the Forum's deliberation on the future of the IAF.

Pursuant to Resolution 10/1 of the tenth session of the Forum¹, the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) in collaboration with the CPF member organizations and in close consultations with countries, revised and streamlined the reporting format. The attached revised format builds on and further simplifies the UNFF10 reporting format. Specifically, the number of questions has been reduced by consolidating previous areas of overlap, and Member States are asked to submit only information that is not currently provided to CPF member organizations, or that is unavailable in other international databases.

The UNFF11 reporting format is presented in two parts. Part I includes questions related to the progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including achievement of the GOFs. Part II includes questions on the contribution of forests and SFM to the achievement of the MDGs.

To the extent possible, the information submitted by countries to the UNFFS will be supplemented with quantitative data, *inter alia*, from the following international data providers:

- FAO, Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)/Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CRFQ) - FAO, Forest Europe, UNECE, ITTO, Montreal Process and OFAC
- Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ) – FAO, ITTO, UNECE, EUROSTAT
- FAO, State of the World's Forests (SOFO) 2014
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

¹ Resolution 10/1 of UNFF10 requested the UNFF secretariat (UNFFS) to further streamline the guidelines and format for voluntary national reporting to the eleventh session of the Forum including a technical discussion on reporting methodology with relevant experts of Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations, taking into account types of information provided to Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations and through criteria and indicators and other regional processes and balanced regional workshops depending on available resources. (United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the Tenth Session -8 to 19 April 2013, E/2013/42 _E/CN.18/2013/18, Page 6)

Reporting Guidelines and Format

Member States are kindly requested to:

1. Submit their completed national report **electronically (in MS Word) in English, French or Spanish to unff@un.org, by 30 September 2014**, at the latest. Early submissions will greatly facilitate the Secretariat's preparation of the analytical, consolidated Secretary-General's report to UNFF11. Please note that the MS Word file of the reporting format can also be downloaded from the UNFF website at: http://www.un.org/esa/forests/unff11_reporting_template.doc
2. Submit, in a separate electronic file, a scanned version of the official, signed letter conveying their submission from their respective Ministry, or a note verbale from their Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York.
3. Submit any graphic elements included in their national report, as separate electronic files.
4. Check all boxes that apply to questions that have multiple-choice components. In addition to the "Yes" or "No" answers, countries are encouraged to provide brief descriptive narratives, as this provides context and background. Please also note that space provided for the descriptive information is limited to 250 words per question.

In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues related to forests and sustainable forest management (SFM), respondents are encouraged to consult with experts from relevant national ministries to complete the reporting format, including, for example, the ministries of environment, economic development, finance and agriculture. Respondents are also strongly encouraged to consult with the national focal points for the FAO Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), the Rio Conventions, other CPF member organizations and C&I processes, where applicable.

Please note that the Year 2007 – the year of the adoption of the Forest Instrument (2007), is used as a baseline throughout the document.

All terms used in this document are consistent with the FAO/FRA Working Paper 180 "Terms and Definitions FRA 2015": <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap862e/ap862e00.pdf>

Abbreviations

C&I	Criteria and Indicators processes
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FRA	FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF	Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NFP	National Forest Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SFM	Sustainable forest management
UN	United Nations
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests

General information

UNFF national focal point

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Person to contact concerning the national report, if other than the UNFF national focal point

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PART I:
Progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument,
including achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs)

1. Since the adoption of the Forest Instrument in 2007, what actions has your government taken to strengthen forest-related policies, legislation, and law enforcement in support of sustainable forest management (SFM)? Please specify:

	New	Amendment of existing
Forest policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National forest programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Please provide further information on these and/or other actions:

- i. Enforcement on establishment of village land forest reserves – through Participatory Forest Management (PFM) approach with emphasis of Community Based Forest Management, currently the forest area under CBFM is 2.7 million hectares.
- ii. Area under plantation forest has significantly increased. Government owned plantation area is approx. 90,000ha while private plantation (large and small) is now 450,000ha.

To what extent have these actions been effective in advancing implementation of the Forest Instrument?

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Forest policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NFP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of effective actions in support of the Forest Instrument and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

1. Partipatory Forest Management (Community Based Forest Management & Joint Forest Management www.mmr.go.tz)
2. Forest financing mechanism strengthened through establishment of National Forest Funds these are (i) Tanzania Forest Fund, www.forestfund.go.tz & (ii) Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund established, www.eamcef.or.tz
3. Environmental management as a priority agenda reflected in the National Environmental Policy (1997), Environmental Management Act (2004) and its Regulations administered at the Division of Environment coordinates all environmental sectoral issues under the Vice Presidents office <https://vpo.go.tz>
4. Institutional Change transformation and strengthening where Tanzania Forest Services Agency www.tfsa.go.tz & TTSA was established www.tttsa.go.tz

2. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to prevent and reduce international trafficking in illegally-harvesting of forest products such as timber, wildlife and other biological resources?

- ☐ New legislation
- ☒ Improved enforcement of existing legislation
- ☒ Export controls
- ☒ Import controls
- ☒ Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries
- ☐ None
- ☒ Other, e.g. public procurement policies, public-private partnerships. Please list below:

- Burn of export of unprocessed forest products, instituted scanner system in exist ports; and establish Forerst Survaillance Units in seven zonesof the country, and one marine unit to monitor and control trade on forest produce in the country.
- Cross border cooperation where MoUs between cooperating countries have been prepared: Tanzania – Mozambique MoU on illegal movement forest produce is in place and under implementation. An MoU between Kenya – Tanzania on the same is being finalized. To strengthen cooperation, regional forums are organized. In year 2014, a Regional (SADC and EAC) Annual East Africa Timber Trade Stakeholders Forum was held in Tanzania with the intention to help coordinate solutions to the illegal and unsustainable timber trade in Tanzania, Kenya and Mozambique. It was a follow up to year 2013 meeting when participants from the region first came together to assess regional timber trade needs and actions.
(www.tinfor.org)
- Auctioning of tree harvesting lots for timber in forest plantation www.ifs.go.tz
- Researchs/studies are being conducted to establish information on illegal trade of forest produce in the country; www.mnrt.go.tz, www.suanet.ac.tz/, www.mnrt.go.tz
- Public –private partnership promotion – where a Private Forest Programmes under NFP has been established with financing from Government of Finland;

Please provide 2-3 examples and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- Eastblishment of East African Initiative on Illegal Timber Trade and REDD+, which represent an innovative cross-border, multi-sectoral effort that will create a powerful deterrent to Africa's illegal timber trade. Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda Unite Efforts to Combat Illegal Timber Trade in East Africa with Support from Norway, UN and INTERPOL www.un-redd.org
- The establishment of the ~~Mama Misitu~~ campaign, a coalition of 17 non-governmental organizations aimed at tackling corruption and mismanagement in Tanzania's forestry sector;
- Release of TRAFFIC Report from a study on Forestry, Governance and National Development: Lessons Learned From A Logging Boom In Southern Tanzania (2007) led to widespread changes in the governance of forestry operations in the country. www.traffic.org

3. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to raise the importance of forests and SFM in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or other equivalent plans?

- ☒ Forests/SFM are now included in national development plans/strategies
- ☐ Forests/SFM now have a higher priority in national development plans/strategies
- ☒ The contribution of forests/SFM to poverty eradication, food security, water security, employment is an ongoing subject of discussion
- ☐ Other, please list below:

- Formation of environmental management institutions responsible for systematic monitoring of the state of environment and fill information gaps on environment and sharpening of policy instruments. Division of Environment (DoE), shifted to the Vice-President's Office, and the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) (established by Act of Parliament No. 19 of 1983);
- Development of National REDD+ strategy and Mapping forest co-benefits www.reddtz.org;
- National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment – aimed at capture of accurate, relevant and reliable information on the state, extent and uses of the forest resources; the information gathered is useful for decision making and development of relevant policies and programmes to achieve sustainable forest management. www.tfs.go.tz;
- Celebrating national tree Planting Day – Annually. The national day is also used as a platform to remind and raise awareness of the public (communities and other stakeholders) on the importance of trees - afforestation and conservation hence SFM; www.tfs.go.tz;
- Establishment and promotion of Tree Growers Association in Southern Highland Tanzania. The key purpose of the TGAs is to add value to tree growers' forest resources through quality production, better forestry, market and business knowledge and skills and by enhanced networking/ lobbying.
- High level decision makers (Prime Minister) participation in Promoting beekeeping development across Tanzania in line with conservation activities where forests reserves are grounds for beekeeping practices.
- National climate change strategy streamlines issues and interventions of different sectors in addressing Climate Change and the coordination mechanism which is under the Division of Environment in the Vice President's Office.
- National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) recognizes the importance of forest resources in reduction of poverty. When comparing to the strong poverty-environment link of NSGRP, environment seems to get less attention. Moreover the Strategy outlines the strategies needed to achieve the poverty reduction objectives.

Have these steps resulted in:

- ☒ More Official Development Assistance (ODA) being programmed to SFM-related activities (Epecially on NGOs being supported)
- ☒ More domestic public resources devoted to SFM-related activities
- ☒ Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to sustainable development
- ☒ Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to poverty eradication
- ☐ Other, please list below:

Please describe these steps, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- Budget has increased: With institutional reforms in the forest sector where Forest Agency has been established as a semi-autonomous body, has the mandate to collect revenues accrued from sell of forest produce and services, and allowed to retain sufficient funds for the implementation of its Strategic Plan for SFM, hence increased its budget from USD 6,000,000 (2009) to UDS 32,000,000 (2014) www.tfs.go.tz
- Presence of a Logging and Miscellaneous Deposit Account (LMDA) has made improvements in the management of state owned forest plantations there is expansion of forest plantation area by TFS; and engagement of private sector in the business; www.tfs.go.tz
- REDD+ piloting projects with possitive results www.ifcg.org

4. Since 2007, has your government taken measures to strengthen coordination across ministries and departments whose policies have an impact on or may affect forests and SFM?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please specify which ministries and/or departments are involved and how effective these measures have been in implementing SFM:

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Agriculture/Rural Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate Change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mining	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of cross-sectoral cooperation and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- Vice President's Office (Dept. Environment) – The Department of Environment Coordinates all matters of environment and emphasises the implementation of SEA. The National Environment Management Council (NEMC) under the Vice President's Office, is the leading technical advisory, co-ordinating and regulatory agency responsible for the protection of the environmental and sustainable use of the natural resources in Tanzania. It is responsible for consultation, collaboration and partnership arrangements with other entities concerned with environmental matters and the public at large, and for facilitating and promoting such measures as necessary to help achieve an important quality of lives for Tanzanians. Regarding the legal and institutional framework review in the context of REDD+, NEMC has a key role to play toward environmental audits for REDD+ projects to determine how beneficial they have been to the environment and its people. (www.nemc.or.tz/)
- The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has National Forest Policy which recognizes the role and importance of other sector policies and strategies. However, many national land based policies are not explicit on commitment to forest protection more than posing threats to forest sustainability. Other sectors' coordination is not strong with limited effective and holistic planning and follow-up.
- Poor capacity at all levels that inhibit interpretation and implementation of environmental issues on the development agenda especially at local levels. Hence limits cross sectoral coordination with limited identification of common impacts, synergies and joint planning.
- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement – village land use planning process - The National Land Use Planning Commission was established so as to harmonize and co-ordinate all land use related policies, legislation and as well as promote effective protection and enhancement of land quality with the aim of ensuring sustainable utilization of land so that it can provide optimal production to foster socio-economic development and maintenance of land quality for long-term productivity. For instance participate to REDD+ is in relation to the definition of tenure systems and tenure rights of communities, especially in community owned

forests and village lands. It is also involved in the settlement of land and tenure disputes, which are also of high relevance to REDD+.

- Ministry of Minerals and Energy – have drafted the National Energy Policy, which is relevant for national REDD+ implementation as it addresses drivers of deforestation and degradation, such as domestic household dependence on wood fuel and charcoal for energy needs

5. Does your government's national forest policy/strategy or national forest programme contain time-bound and quantified targets related to the forest area?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please list the targets and dates by which they are to be achieved and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- Forest Policy (1998-todate) Ten year document so are the stated objectives
 - Forest Programme (2001- todote) Ten year document so are the stated objectives
- The forest programme has key issues leading to SFM and identified key strategies on how to address the issues. Likewise the programme has a logical framework which gives a set of time bound performance indicators per each issue. www.mnrt.go.tz, www.nfp.go.tz

6. Since 2007, what activities has your government undertaken to reverse the loss of forest cover and/or to enhance the area and quality of forests? Please specify:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Afforestation | 450,000 | Ha |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Reforestation | 90,000 | Ha |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Restoration | | Ha |

Introduction or enforcement of:

- ☒ Existing legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support afforestation and or reforestation
- ☐ New legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support of afforestation and/or reforestation
- ☐ New legislation and actions aimed at conservation and protection of forests
- ☒ Subsidies for forest owners to prepare and implement management plans
- ☒ Subsidies for forest protection
- ☐ Reduced/deferred taxes for forest land
- ☐ Low-interest loans for forest activities/management
- ☐ Other, please list below:

➤ Development of National REDD+ strategy to address deforestation and degradation

Please describe, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

1. National REDD+ strategy www.reddtz.org
2. National Forest Resources Assessment and Monitoring www.fao.org/forestry/tza/
www.mnrt.go.tz
3. NGOs are effectively engaged in supporting SFM. www.inrf.org, www.tfcg.org

7. What types of mechanisms are currently in place for involving stakeholders in forest/SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation?

- ☒ Roundtables/committees have been established which meet regularly - NAFAG
- ☒ Forest authorities meet with stakeholders on an *ad hoc* basis as issues affecting them arise – NFP

☒ Other, please list below:

- Consultation, Representation and Engagement of forest stakeholders in formulation of policies, planning and implementation of programmes;
- Gathering of Stakeholders' comments through Website surveys;
- Involvement of Paliamentary in decision making and opinions – Establishment of Special Parliamentary Committee on Environment where forestry matters are inclusive;
- Use of media eg. Live Radio and TV discussions;
- NFP development process – consultation meetings; Joint evaluation missions;
- TNRF – A national civil society organization, working across Tanzania - Has one of its initiative aimed to bring about citizen-driven changes in policy and practice for achieving more effective, efficient and equitable sustainable natural resources management. Working in a holistic and cross-sectoral approach by setting up working groups - Wildlife Working Group, Tanzania Forest Working Group and the Pastoralist Livelihood Task Force. Facilitate membership engagement to address issues concerning natural resources. www.tnrf.org

How effective are these mechanisms in promoting consensus approaches:

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest workers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indigenous communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

1. Policy Forum Debates on improving Forestry Governance in Tanzania: The Role of the Private Sector - www.policyforum-tz.org; www.nfp.go.tz
2. Tanzanian Civil Society coalition www.tnrf.org; www.forestcarbonpartnership.org

8. To what extent do local and indigenous communities have tenure or user rights over publicly-owned forests?

- ☒ Completely
☒ Partially
☐ None
☐ Not applicable

Please provide 2-3 examples how local and indigenous communities are benefiting from goods and services produced by forests and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- Tanzania is exercising participatory forest management approach since early 90s. under the approach, local communities are allowed to participate in forest management as well as benefitting from its products and services.
- Forest products are considered as open access resources - Communities living adjacent to forest reserves collect fuelwood; timber and other forest products freely .e.g beekeeping, butterfly farming.
 - Environment services are also at open access such as use of water for both domestic and commercial free of charge; Soil erosion control and protection; Cutlral

values and Ecotourism

- There is awareness on rules regulating harvesting of firewood, timber and charcoal; Although, the rules are only being enforced to a very limited extent;
- Through established sustainable charcoal production projects where communities living in villages with land use plans and have Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) have been demarcated areas for charcoal production, communities are benefiting from revenues accrued from sell of charcoal www.ifcc.org

9. Since 2007, has your government developed or updated financing strategies to achieve SFM and to implement the Forest Instrument?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, what is the timeframe of these strategies? (NFP, REDD+ strategy)

- ☒ 2-5 years
- ☒ 5-10 years
- ☒ 10-20 years
- ☐ Other, please specify:

- NFP in 2013 reviewed to accommodate emerging issues for SFM (Ten years programme)
- Development of REDD+ Strategy with major component of SFM

These strategies take into account:

- ☒ Domestic public funding
- ☒ Domestic private funding
- ☒ Public international (including ODA and REDD+)
- ☐ External private funding

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

National Forest Programme and REDD+ Strategy describe the available financing arrangements.
Tanzania Forest Fund - www.forestfund.go.tz/
Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund - www.easternarc.or.tz/

10. Has your government established one or more systems/mechanisms for payment for ecosystem services (PES) provided by forests?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please specify, and, if possible, provide the estimated total value of these payments since 2007:

- ☒ Watershed protection/water supply USD
- ☒ Carbon storage (including REDD+) USD
- ☒ Nature conservation USD
- ☐ Other, please list below: USD

Limited information/data

Please provide 2-3 examples of PES and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

All at embryonic stage – mentioned in policies with minimal emphasis in implementation; enforcement and monitoring. There are carbon storage payments under piloting REDD+ pilot projects; watershed payments piloting; Nature conservation – through promotion of eco-tourism – entry fees are paid.

1. Bottom-up approaches to estimate REDD+ economics by considering regional variations in economic conditions and carbon stocks has been used in the REDD+ pilot projects in the country; and the approach was found to be an appropriate approach to provide policy and decision-makers robust economic information on REDD+. www.reddz.org, www.tbcl.org

2. Equitable Payments for Watershed Services (EPWS) in the Uluguru Mountains- Payments are made to participating farmers as rewards for undertaking conservation activities. The calculations are made based on the opportunity cost of the amount of land that one intervenes based on the crop grown and the labor costs (determined through local market prices for agriculture activities). Price differences were established between different conservation techniques applied. However the programme failed to ensure consistence of farmers' payment/rewards for the services they have been offering; limited capacity/knowledge and low awareness is observed. Piloting a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) scheme in the Ulugurus is a joint CARE-WWF Programme (2006-2011). www.fao.org/es/esa/pesal/pesmaterials

11. Since 2007, has your government been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM? If yes, please specify sources:

	2007	2013
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic public funding	USD 5.9mil	USD 22.5mil
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic private funding	USD	USD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public international funding (including ODA and REDD+)	USD 10.2 mill	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> External private funding	USD	USD

If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Norway supporting Tanzania through International Climate and Forest Initiative a total of **NOK 500 million** towards the development and implementation of a national REDD strategy in Tanzania.

12. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to encourage private sector investment in SFM and forests?

- ☒ Policy and legal reforms that encourage greater private investment
- ☐ Financial incentives, such as credit guarantees, tax breaks, employment subsidies etc.
- ☐ Establishment of markets for ecosystem services provided by forests
- ☒ Outreach to the private sector (leaflets, conferences, fairs promoting investment in forests)
- ☒ Development and improvement of infrastructure and other public services related to SFM
- ☐ Other; please list below

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

1. Private forestry project in Tanzania has been established in the Southern Highlands area with support from the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs for the period of 2013-2017. The programme supports private plantation forestry and value chains in Tanzania, whereby increasing rural income through the development of sustainable plantation forestry by taking advantage of high potential and existing momentum to accelerate expansion of forest plantations. Consequently, there is employment creation in the entire production value chain from quality seeds to quality products in markets. www.nimft.go.tz
2. Through PFM approach supported by forest policy and legislation - The Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) in partnership with the Tanzanian Community Forest Conservation Network is implementing a project with the goal that: "Commercially viable value chains are established for legal, sustainable sourced charcoal". The project is financed by the Swiss Agency of Development and Cooperation as part of a broader programme "Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector". The project is a six years, (two year inception and design phase and a four year period implementation) starting March 2012. www.tfcg.org

13. Is your government engaged in international cooperation to promote SFM?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please specify with whom:

- ☒ Government
- ☒ Intergovernmental Organization – fire project
- ☒ Private sector/philanthropy
- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Others

Type of cooperation:

- ☒ North-South
- ☐ South-South
- ☒ Technical
- ☒ Financial
- ☐ Others – Legal guidance

And specify the areas of cooperation:

- ☒ Forests and climate change
- ☒ Forest biodiversity
- ☒ Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests
- ☒ Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods
- ☒ Forest degradation and rehabilitation
- ☒ Scientific cooperation
- ☒ Forest monitoring/data collection
- ☒ Technology transfer and capacity development
- ☐ Other, please list below:

Please provide 2-3 examples of international cooperation, and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- FAO – Technical support on Resources Assessments;
- FINN Government – Financing Forest Resources Assessment; National Forest Policy & Programme processes, Private Forest missions
- Government of Norway – through UN support REDD+ activities, and Climate change Initiatives;
- Technology transfer and capacity development - TaTEDO had implemented a project on Enabling Access to Sustainable Energy Programme which is a North-South collaborative

initiative.

Please list the key challenges faced by your government in implementing SFM:

- High dependence on biomass energy;
- Population increase and high dependence on forest resources as means of livelihood;
- High demand of forests resources compared to supply;
- Illegal harvesting and illegal timber trade;
- Illegal charcoal production and trade;
- Weak law enforcement;
- Limited financial resources;
- Inadequate human capacity;
- Inappropriate wood conversion and utilisation technologies
- Political forces;
- Law awareness on SFM;
- Insecure land tenure;
- Shifting agriculture;

14. Does your country have one or more institutes or centers of excellence engaged in the development and application of scientific, technical and technological innovations for SFM?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, what areas do these technical/scientific activities focus on:

- ☒ Forest inventory systems
- ☒ Low-impact logging or other harvesting techniques
- ☒ Wood production for energy
- ☒ Wood processing technology
- ☐ Waste reduction and recycling
- ☐ Other, please list below:

- TaTEDO which is a rural / renewable energy development organization in Tanzania has the mission to develop and promote rational use of renewable energy technologies (RETs) in environmentally sound practices of improved cook stoves that minimizes fuel utilization. TaTEDO implemented project on production of green charcoal through carbonization of organic residues (straw, rice/coffee husks, saw dust, etc.
- REA - Promote, stimulate, facilitate and improve modern energy access; www.rea.go.tz
- Development and Use of solar panels for heating – Several NGOs (Local and Foreign) being involved in promotion of the technology.
- **Tanzania Domestic Biogas Programme** provide affordable, clean cooking biogas solutions. www.snvworld.org
- Development of Charcoal production Technologies Casamance charcoal kiln which reduces wood wastage;

Are these programs directed at:

- ☒ Forest owners
- ☒ Timber companies/forest products industry
- ☒ State agencies e.g. Prisons in use of efficient energy
- ☒ Local communities
- ☐ Indigenous communities
- ☒ NGOs

☒ General public

Since 2007, has funding for forest-related science and research increased?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- Tanzania being member of SADC states is obliged to set aside sufficient funds for research which is administered through Tanzania Commission for Science & Technology (COSTECH) there are components for forestry research www.costech.or.tz
- Tanzania Forest Research Institute is specifically for Forestry and has its research master plan serves as a guiding document for all those involved in forestry research in Tanzania. The plan expects that limited research resources are directed to the most important forestry problems. (www.tafori.org); Currently involved in propagation of natural tree species as a tree improvement programme,
- Faculty of Forestry and nature Conservation conduct research and training on Forestry and wildlife www.suanet.ac.tz;
- Institute of Resources Assessment of the University of Dar es Salaam solicit and conduct researches on forestry and related matters www.ira.uoesh.ac.tz
- TaTEDO (www.taiedo.org) – improved cook stoves and energy serving technologies;
- REA (www.rea.go.tz) – renewable energy technologies

15. What actions has your country undertaken to increase public awareness of the important benefits provided by forests?

- ☒ Published broadcasts on TV and/or Radio
- ☒ Published materials, e.g. brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, or/and posters, etc.
- ☒ Meetings with the general public
- ☒ Art events/Exhibitions
- ☒ Activities in support of the International Day of Forests
- ☐ Other – beehives siting day

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

National Websites with information on forestry sector and developments e.g. www.mmr.go.tz
Coordination of Annual trade shows: www.tantrade.or.tz
Annual Tree Planting campaigns;
Celebrating World Wood Day – technologies for processing wood products

16. What sets of criteria and indicators (C&I) for SFM are used in your country:

- ☐ National set of C&I
- ☐ Regional/international set of C&I (e.g. ITTO, Forest Europe, Montreal Process, Taraporto etc.)
- ☒ Other

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Are these C&I used to:

- ☐ Generate information to national reports on forest conditions and management
- ☐ Monitor and assess and monitor forest conditions and management
- ☐ Review and develop national forest policies and tools for SFM
- ☐ Communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders

- ☐ Report on forests to regional and international organizations If so, which ones:

Developed standard national guidelines for e.g. developing forest management plans;
Comply to some international reporting systems such as FRA,
www.fhmt.go.tz, www.tls.go.tz
Following national procedures for involvement of stakeholders

17. Has your country translated the Forest Instrument into another language (not including the official UN languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish)?

Yes, Kiswahili – National language

18. Please give examples of your country's success stories and lessons learned related to the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including contributions towards the four Global Objectives on Forests:

National Forest Programme (NFP) - is an instrument for implementing the National Forest Policy towards sustainable management of forest resources. The NFP has been prepared in a manner that recognizes the broad and cross-sectoral linkages between the forestry and other sectors taking into consideration the macro-economic and social policy developments related to land-based resources.

Global objective 1

Involvement of regional and local administration in tree planting campaigns. The initiative is coordinated by the Vice President's office. Annual target is 136 million seedlings per year.

Global objective 2

Introduction of community based forest management. Currently 7.2 million ha are under participatory forest management. Communities involved have direct benefits from forest products such as revenue accrued from sale of forest products and services e.g. eco-tourism fees paid.

Global objective 3

Putting village land forests under legal status and effective management. Establishment of Village Land Forest Reserves – giving ownership on management and protection of forest resources.

Global Objective 4:

Establishment of local conservation funds (EAMCEF, TaFF, NGOs (coalition of NGOs coordinated through TNRF); Institutional reforms – autonomy on staff and budgets; free market economy - many private sectors getting involved in the sector varying from establishment of forest plantations; processing; and marketing.

PART II

Contribution of forests and SFM to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The aim of Part II of this reporting questionnaire is to learn how forests and SFM have contributed to achieving the MDGs in your country, particularly with respect to poverty and hunger eradication (MDG1), environmental sustainability (MDG7) and developing a global partnership for development (MDG8).

19. How have forests/SFM contributed to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Improving livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting subsistence needs, including fuel wood, fodder and shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contributing to food security, including through agroforestry systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing employment, including employment in informal economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Studies made on contribution of PFM to livelihood showed that the approach has been useful to improvement of forest health, but its contribution on livelihood is not significant; Studies also has concluded that communities adjacent/close to forest reserves are characterised by good food security. www.mhmt.go.tz, www.tfs.go.tz

20. How have forests/SFM contributed to ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG7) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Supporting ecosystem, species and genetic diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stabilizing soils and slopes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safeguarding water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sequestering carbon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Providing timber, energy and other products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide a web-link to relevant document(s):

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania established the Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF) in June 2001, to function as a long-term and reliable funding mechanism to support Community Development, Biodiversity Conservation and Applied Research Projects, which promote the biological diversity, ecological functions and sustainable use of natural resources in the Eastern Arc Mountains of Tanzania. The Eastern Arc Mountains in Tanzania cover a total area of approximately 5,350 km².

Biodiversity

Many thousands of species of plants and animals are found in these forests and nowhere else on earth. This includes at least 100 species of birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles; at least 500 plants and huge numbers of smaller creatures including butterflies and millipedes. Many of these species are threatened with extinction. The Eastern Arc is recognised internationally as an area with an exceptional concentration of species that occur nowhere else on earth.

Economic Value

The Eastern Arc supplies many resources and environmental services for the people of Tanzania. The total economic value of these resources has been estimated as at least \$620 million.

Water

Agriculture, industry and domestic users depend on the Eastern Arc for their water supply. The Eastern Arc Mountains are the catchment areas for many of the important rivers of eastern Tanzania. The Ruvu River that supplies water to Morogoro, Coast and Dar es Salaam flows from the Uluguru Mountains; the Sigi river that supplies water to Tanga flows from the East Usambara Mountains. Morogoro and Iringa receive most of their water from the Eastern Arc Mountains. The Wami, Kilombero, Little Ruaha and Pangani Rivers also flow from different ranges within the Eastern Arc Mountains and have enormous benefits for rural people and agricultural schemes in the lowlands. At least 25% of Tanzanians depend on the Eastern Arc Mountains for their water supply, and without this the economic future of the country would be in doubt.

Electricity

Hydroelectric power using water from the Eastern Arc Forests contributes more than 50% of the electricity in Tanzania. This power is essential to economic growth and development of the country. A reliable source of water is crucial to avoid serious power blackouts and shortages, with the major inevitable economic consequences.

Agriculture

The cool and reliable climate in the Eastern Arc allows the cultivation of many food and cash crops, which feed local populations and are exported to towns and cities. Fruits and vegetables exported to Dar es Salaam and other large cities include bananas, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cabbages, potatoes, peas, and other specialist items such as leeks, celery, parsley and strawberries. Food grown in the Eastern Arc and exported to towns makes a major contribution to feeding the people of Tanzania and reducing poverty. Due to fertile soils and sufficient rainfall the Eastern Arc Mountains area is famous for large scale farming of Cash Crops, e.g. Coffee, Tea and Sugarcane estates (Kilombero and Mtibwa Sugar Estates).

Tourism

The forests and mountains of the Eastern Arc provide an attraction to visiting tourists. Current tourist locations include the South Pare Mountains, Udzungwa Mountains National Park, Amani Nature Reserve in the East Usambaras, Lushoto in the West Usambaras and the area above Morogoro in the Uluguru Mountains. The Eastern Arc is increasingly becoming popular with tourists particularly those with specialist interests in birds and wildlife. The area also offers an unparalleled wilderness experience for the more adventurous visitors.

www.mnrt.go.tz www.tfs.go.tz www.easternarc.or.tz
www.mnrt.go.tz www.mnrt.go.tz www.mnrt.go.tz

21. How have forests/SFM contributed to developing a global partnership for development (MDG8) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Engaging in regional and international collaboration on issues related to improved governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Through trade agreements involving forest products (e.g. bilateral/sub-regional/regional/inter-regional free trade agreements, EU voluntary partnership agreements, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering partnerships with the private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attracting foreign investment in the forest sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering bilateral and international financial cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering north-south, and south-south technical, technological and scientific partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Government of the URT has undertaken various initiatives to improve environmental management in the country. Tanzania has ratified and is implementing various Multilateral Environmental Agreements including: CITES; UNCCC; UNCCD; CBD; SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement; Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (1994); Ramsar Convention; etc.

Tanzania is a member of regional blocks including Southern Africa Development Community (SADC); East Africa Cooperation (EAC); African Union (AU); etc.

<http://www.vpo.go.tz>

22. Have forests/SFM contributed to making progress in achieving any of the remaining MDGs in your country?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

MDG2: Achieving universal primary education

MDG3: Promoting gender equality and empowering women

Encouraging women to participate in SFM – In training – equal chances of being selected for enrollment; employment – special treatment to participate in decision making processes; Women are actively participating in commercial forestry activities.

MDG4: Reducing child mortality

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MDG5: Improving maternal health

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MDG6: Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

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