

Mid-term Review Report
of the Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation
and Mitigation (CCIAM) research and
capacity building programme



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1. Executive Summary

This report summarizes the findings of a mid-term review of the Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation (CCIAM) research and capacity building programme in Tanzania. This 5-year, NOK 93.88 million programme funded by the Government of Norway aims to achieve better management of natural resources and the environment through appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies and participation in climate change initiatives.

The mid-term review's scope focused on evaluating progress to date, effectiveness and, to the extent possible, impact. Deloitte AS assessed the extent to which the programme is meeting its milestone targets and is on a trajectory that will lead to achieving its stated Goal, Purpose, and Objectives.

Key findings of the review include:

- **The programme is behind schedule and needs a time extension to achieve key outputs.** While the Programme Document indicates a July 2009 – June 2014 timeframe, the contract was signed in November 2009. Likewise, the multi-institutional collaborative model that was established took longer than anticipated to establish its operating model, including decision-making, programme management, reporting, and selection criteria and processes for research projects and scholarship recipients. The result is that a time extension of 12-18 months is required to ensure that Ph.D scholarship students and second call research projects are able to reach completion, as well as for results to be comprehensively captured and disseminated.
- **The participation of multiple institutions working together is adding value and will provide an important foundation in Tanzania's future REDD activities.** Although establishing coordinating mechanisms among participating institutions was time-consuming initially, it is enhancing the quality of research projects and establishing a culture of collaboration among institutions. Research teams have access to expertise at partner institutions that they may not have within their own staff/student populations, and information is shared rather than protected across institutions. This will create a multiplier effect of enhanced knowledge and experiences, and will be critical in Tanzania's continued growth of REDD expertise at a national level and path to becoming one of Africa's leading REDD/climate change countries.
- **To date, the programme's activities are being performed in a vacuum with minimal knowledge sharing or dissemination, leading to a perception that CCIAM is not adding value.** There is minimal understanding of what CCIAM is doing or how it is contributing to the REDD dialogue outside of academia, creating a perception that the programme is not practical in nature. The evaluation team notes that CCIAM students, faculty and research teams possess a great deal of knowledge that could be of value to the REDD Task Force, NGOs implementing REDD+ pilot projects, and other stakeholders right now, even prior to reaching conclusive research results. The programme should immediately launch a coordinated effort to engage with the Task Force, starting with feedback on the recently released 2nd Draft REDD+ National Strategy and draft Action Plan, to begin to impact the national policymaking process.

The evaluation team's opinion is that the CCIAM programme has the potential to have a significant impact on Tanzania's national REDD agenda, but that it is questionable whether it is on track to do so on its current path. The programme's log frame and budget allocation do not emphasize enough the importance of translating academic research and training into pragmatic policymaking and awareness. Dissemination is buried under the Strategic Interventions sub-component and instead should be pulled out, reported against, and measured as a standalone component. It is through attention to this element, including possible revision of the log frame and budget, that the programme will provide practical value and maximize impact. With a time extension and a focused effort on engagement outside of the academic community, the programme will dramatically increase its reach and impact.

Please refer to this report's annexes for a list of meetings and documents reviewed, and survey responses from a sampling of students, principal investigators, and NGO pilot projects.

2. Introduction and Background

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. In response to this challenge, Norway launched the International Climate and Forest Initiative in 2008 in an effort to forward inclusion of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) in a future international climate change regime. From this initiative, 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.

One component of this Letter of Intent is the NOK 93.88 million Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation (CCIAM) programme, a comprehensive research and capacity building programme for climate change adaptation and mitigation, involving universities and research institutions in Tanzania and Norway. Sokoine University of Agriculture is the lead institution, in coordination with three additional Tanzanian institutions (University of Dar es Salaam, Ardhi University and Tanzania Meteorological Agency) as well as several Norwegian institutions coordinated by the Norwegian University of Life Sciences.

The Goal of the CCIAM programme is better management of natural resources and the environment through appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies and participation in climate change initiatives, while the Purpose is to develop and sustain adequacy in national capacity to address the effects and challenges of climate change in Tanzania. This programme is designed to be executed through four components/strategies: research; capacity building needs to address climate change; strategic interventions; and documentation, promotion and publicity administration.

3. Methodology and Limitations

The review comprised three main components:

1. **Document Review.** The team reviewed technical documentation provided by the Norwegian Embassy, by the participating institutions, and through desk research, including Programme Documents, Agreements, Progress Reports, Work Plans, Formal Meeting Minutes, etc. A complete list of documents reviewed is included in Annex 6.8.
2. **Site Visits and Interviews.** The team conducted a series of site visits to Sokoine University of Agriculture, University of Dar es Salaam, Ardhi University, Tanzania Meteorological Agency, and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences, where the team met with CCIAM coordinators, research team members, and accounting/administrative staff. These meetings were augmented by interviews with the national REDD Task Force, the UN-REDD coordinator, and others.
3. **Surveys.** The team conducted a series of phone, in-person, and email surveys with CCIAM's MSc and PhD scholarship students, NGO REDD pilot projects, and Principal Investigators.

The team spoke with NORAD in Oslo and held two meetings with Embassy staff in Dar Es Salaam: a kick-off meeting at the beginning of the in-country data collection phase, and a debrief meeting at the end.

The primary limitation in conducting this review is that the delayed status of the programme means there are fewer data points to ascertain the impact, sustainability or effectiveness of the programme to date. Approximately 12-18 months behind schedule, some activities have not yet begun while those in progress elicit minimal indication of future impact. Nonetheless, the evaluation team believes the review remains a useful exercise as a means to identify early red flags to maximize future impact.

It should be noted that all CCIAM institutions were extremely helpful and accommodating in briefing the team and providing all requested documentation and time for follow-up meetings and correspondence.

4. Review Results

4.1 Impact

4.1.1 Implementing the Research Programme

The first batch of research projects started late November 2010 after a rigorous selection process. The CCIAM programme is supporting 15 research projects conducting activities in various areas in the country, out of which 8 are hosted at SUA, 4 at UDSM, 2 at ARU and 1 at TMA. A total of 17 Norwegian researchers and 8 NGOs are participating in the projects. There are also projects that are not linked to any REDD pilot project to avoid concentrating too many research projects in one area and to cover as wide of geographical locations as possible. In terms of vegetation types, the research projects cover the miombo woodlands, lowland forests, coastal forests, mangroves, and montane forests.

CCIAM conducted a second call for research projects, in which six projects were approved but have not yet begun, as the log frames and budgets are still under review. These projects' expected start date is July 2012; however, without a 12-18 month programme extension, these projects would not reach the end of their 3-year duration.

Progress is well along in activities and target results for Output 1 "Appropriate climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies in forestry, other land uses, ecosystems and biodiversity management;" this is less so for Output 2 "Climate change impacts on and vulnerability of ecosystem services and livelihoods under REDD initiatives assessed" and Output 3 "Policy and legal framework of climate change adaptation and mitigation with emphasis on economic efficiency, ecological effectiveness and wider political legitimacy analysed," where many of these activities are partially underway or will be forthcoming in the research projects slated to begin in July 2012.

The overall evaluation is that final impact of the research programme is expected to be high, provided a programme extension is granted. Without an extension, impact will be significantly reduced, as many research findings will not reach conclusion.

Log Frame Output 1. Six projects are addressing mitigation and adaptation strategies and technologies, including addressing issues related to quantification of the potential for forestry based carbon off-sets and carbon trading. The resulting product is the development of a forest carbon assessment and monitoring system. Fishery resources are addressed in the mangrove ecosystem. Models for estimating mangroves carbon are yet to be developed, but they are expected to be finalized at the end of 2012.

The programme provides inputs on determining an effective and efficient payment system for REDD in Tanzania. Different REDD pilot projects are experimenting with different mechanisms such that research related to payment mechanisms may lack enough data to compare at the end. NGOs have not tested all mechanisms and have avoided protected areas, in terms of carbon ownership uncertainties.

The output on assessment of small holder forestry potential for climate change mitigation, adaptation and rural development is addressed under a project on economic valuation of incremental biomass under PFM and its potential to serve as management incentives under REDD. Financial analysis of carbon sequestration and storage is studied under a project on comparative study of incentive options for forest-based emissions reduction, biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement. Triangulation of the above projects with indigenous knowledge can be very effective in developing adaptation and mitigation measures for climate change.

Log Frame Output 2. Six research projects address this output and are geared towards assessing climate change impacts on ecosystem services and their vulnerability and livelihoods under REDD initiatives. One NTFP product (mushrooms) has already been identified as having potential for adaptation by communities around some forests. Communities have been trained on mushroom cultivation technologies in selected forests, and further initiatives are planned to train on improving storage and market promotion. The research in the mangrove has collected data on perceptions, vulnerability and coping strategies to climate change impacts. The role of indigenous knowledge in

environmental conservation and in climate change adaptation and mitigation is being studied but in areas where there is no REDD pilot project. This type of research would have more impact if it was crosscutting against all REDD pilot projects where communities are participating. Extrapolation of such information may mislead due to differences in climatic variables, culture and land use practices.

Log Frame Output 3. Five projects address this output. Comparative studies are being conducted on incentive options for forest-based emissions reduction, biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement between villages with REDD+/PFM and without REDD+/PFM and also comparing each set of villages over time. Survey and documentation of actual and perceived incentives for REDD, documentation of the proportion of the community involved as forest user groups, and associated opportunity costs have been completed and reported to be in draft scientific journal papers.

Existing governance and management structures for REDD are also documented. The studies are highlighting the roles and responsibilities in REDD management committees, which are crucial for policy reforms under REDD. A cross cutting project is analysing different compensation mechanisms. Governance studies on roles of local governments and experiences from participatory forest management will contribute to this output. However, currently data is still being collected and may not provide meaningful results immediately, but the project is in the right direction to achieve this output.

4.1.2 Applying knowledge to address relevant policy issues/processes in Tanzania through documentation, promotion and publicity

Participating institutions are currently improving their libraries and documentation facilities. Electronic depository facilities are being developed and will be used for storage of data that will be accessible to students, researchers and other stakeholders. CCIAM is also in the process of developing an Information and Communication Management (ICM) Strategy to guide dissemination of information to stakeholders including policy makers, communities, researchers and NGOs. The National REDD Secretariat project has already developed its own communications strategy, and CCIAM recognizes that its strategy should be complementary to and not compete with the Secretariat's strategy.

While these actions are important, they fall far short of what is needed for applying "knowledge to address relevant policy issues and processes." As is discussed elsewhere in this report, this area is one of the key weaknesses of the CCIAM programme and, without adjustment, could hinder its impact substantially. The evaluation team recommends that a dedicated public relations officer be engaged with the sole task of building awareness of and demand for CCIAM's institutional and individual knowledge and outputs – within the National REDD Task Force and other key policy makers, within the NGO pilot projects and their communities, and within the media and general public. This should be a separate function from that of document management, and it should have its own targets against which CCIAM is measured.

4.1.3 Undertaking strategic interventions for climate change adaptation and mitigation

Strategic interventions are currently being addressed through implementation of four projects covering technologies to enhance carbon sinks through promotion of sustainable forest management, alternative energy sources, intensification of fruit trees on farmlands for promotion of income generating activities, and small holder production systems to strike a balance between intensification, sustainability, food security and climate.

These interventions are geared towards empowering women and other vulnerable groups to undertake measures to improve their livelihoods and be better positioned to face challenges of climate change and promote gender equity. In addition, these interventions will contribute to reducing the workload to women and other vulnerable groups. Formation of tree growing groups may have a far reaching impact if they are imparted with relevant knowledge and facilitated to continue beyond the project period. Furthermore, all research projects are supposed to assess gender mainstreaming in field activities. To build the capacity of villages on solar electric engineering, two energy workshops have been established – one in each village in the Shinyanga region. For project sustainability and long term impact, the research should show what policy changes need to be done for the communities to afford these alternative sources of energy.

As the Programme Document specifies three calls “for research and strategic interventions concept notes” over the course of the programme, the CCIAM programme management team indicated that due to delays, they plan to issue a third call for 2-year strategic interventions instead of research projects due to their shorter duration. They will request permission to do so at this year’s Annual Meeting and will specifically orient strategic interventions to address issues of NGOs in the pilot projects, anticipating five awards. This will be important for enhanced coordination with the pilot projects, and the evaluation team recommends that CCIAM survey the nine NGO projects for the strategic interventions that would be most useful to their work.

4.1.4 Contributing to strengthening of institutions and human capacity development

The Programme sponsors students for PhD and MSc degree programmes. The themes of their studies are relevant to education needs on climate change, the knowledge of which will be disseminated to others as they return to their duties. Other sponsored students are from ministries like the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, from Local Government Authorities, or from the private sector or yet to be employed. After their graduation, the trained staff will increase levels of climate change expertise in their work places, which can trickle down to the community level. Surveys revealed that virtually all of the students plan to work in Tanzania after completion and in the same area of expertise. Therefore, it is expected that a pool of expertise will be available for sustainable climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as management of the natural resources within the country.

As scholarship students near completion of their programmes, CCIAM should encourage them to participate in and take on leadership roles in climate change initiatives, both in Tanzania and representing Tanzania internationally, through proactive programme follow-up. This might include networking events, roundtables, policy paper and other publication support, and workshops. Likewise, CCIAM and/or the Embassy (after CCIAM is completed) should conduct surveys at 6-12 month intervals to track students taking up “posts relevant to climate change and REDD decision-making and management after 2014” as per the log frame indicator to evaluate medium- and long-term impact.

In addition to sponsored staff working in the institutions, there are plans in progress for mainstreaming climate change issues in the institutions’ curricula, which will widen the pool of experts on sustainable climate change strategies and management of natural resources within Tanzania, as well as create sustainability in the supply of such expertise in the market and community. Likewise, several on-going or completed infrastructure building activities will strengthen the institutions’ capacity in climate change research and data analysis.

4.2 Effectiveness

While the programme’s activities are generally aligned with achievement of the outputs, as stated previously, they are 12-18 months behind schedule due to delays in start-up and subsequent implementation. The programme is not expected to achieve some of the key outputs unless a 12-18 month extension is provided, such as completion of the 4-year PhD programme of study that did not commence until June 2011 or completion of the six 3-year research projects that were approved in April 2012 but have not yet begun.

At the same time, for the log frame’s purpose to be achieved – “Develop and sustain adequacy in national capacity to address the effects and challenges of climate change in Tanzania” – it can only be achieved in a meaningful way if the outputs of the research projects and of the trained scholarship students are subsequently used to forward the REDD/climate change agenda. The log frame’s indicator, “Project influences national policy and positions at UNFCCC and its related Protocol(s) by 2012,” was not achieved due to the lack of integration into the policymaking process discussed in other sections. Without a significant course correction, the same is likely to occur with the indicator measuring that Tanzanian research institutions “contribute to policy development at national and international levels.” At the same time, the indicator around Tanzanian research institutions being “recognized as centres of REDD expertise within Africa” is on track to be achieved due to the momentum, funding and critical mass of knowledge being sponsored by CCIAM. The evaluation team

recommends that the programme develop measurable milestones and targets for each of these indicators, as their current articulation makes them difficult to measure concretely.

A detailed review of progress against the output targeted results is included in Section 4.1.1 above, and it applies to both the impact and the effectiveness discussions. Most of the activities are underway or planned, albeit behind schedule, and are expected to be achieved if awarded a programme extension.

Regarding monitoring and evaluation, at the CCIAM annual meeting, the programme management team was asked to revise its reporting system to a quantifiable output format. Research projects follow individual log frames, and each project submits a detailed progress report every 6 months with an activity-by-activity status report. The harmonised Monitoring and Evaluation tool is a good strategy to maintain quality of the work and make sure work plans and log frames are adhered to, however, it is not clear if there is any meaningful identification of or follow-up to issue areas. Additionally, the draft M&E report demonstrates field visits to research and strategic intervention projects were conducted in 10 regions covering 22 districts from November 2011 - January 2012, but anecdotal evidence indicates not all were actually visited. Likewise, draft results lacked analytical rigor. The CCIAM programme management team recognized these issues and, in fact, rejected the first version of the M&E report.

Achievements are primarily at the *interim output level* to date - number of PhD and Masters scholarships awarded, number of research proposals funded, number of strategic interventions initiated, and these are all as a direct result of the programme. It will only be later in the programme, when high level outputs and purpose are achieved, that one can determine if external factors played a role.

4.3 Efficiency

During the year ending 30 June 2011, the programme spent only 46% of planned and available funds (NOK 25,549,348 available funds of which NOK 11,848,233 was spent). Lower than anticipated burn rates were attributed to time-intensive research project and scholarship student selection processes as well as infrastructure construction delays related to procurement issues. In the table below is the overall summary of spending for the main activities, all of which were within the available funds.

Table 1. 1 July 2010 - 30 June 2011 Spending Against Approved Funds

Cost Centre	Available funds (NOK)	Actual expenditure (NOK)	%
Research	10,466,268	4,904,389	46%
Training	5,585,972	946,398	17%
Infrastructure	3,390,708	603,844	18%
Coordination	4,455,488	4,222,888	95%
Others	1,650,912	1,170,714	70%
Total	25,549,348	11,848,233	46%

SUA as the coordinating institution is responsible for receipt of funds and disbursement to the other institutions. It uses its own developed accounting software (Work book), which includes the following operative modules: general ledger, paying bills, purchase orders (LPOs), which allows financial data to be organised by projects. Projects are broken down in sufficient detail including generating comparative reports against budgets and activities.

4.4 Relevance

Tanzania is responding to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its related protocols through national initiatives such as the draft national REDD strategy, the 5-year development plan, and the draft strategy on climate change. The Forest Policy of Tanzania

emphasises sustainable forest management and increased benefits to forest adjacent communities through participatory forest management. Environmental sustainability (Goal 7) is emphasised under Millennium development goals. The Tanzania Vision 2025 aims at having a well-educated society by the year 2025, able to compete in markets. The CCIAM programme is in line with these policies as it looks at environmental resilience and livelihoods under changing climate. The Norwegian Government is committed to supporting the participation of Tanzania in the development and implementation of programmes that increase the participation of Tanzania and other developing countries in the mitigation of and adaptation to the effects of climate change.

While CCIAM's research projects and capacity building scholarship and infrastructure projects are indeed relevant to the priorities of the Governments of Tanzania and Norway, no one outside of the participating institutions has much awareness of the activities' relevance. They acknowledge that, in theory, the structure and outcomes of the project will forward Tanzania's climate change agenda, but in reality, CCIAM is perceived as an academic program without much practical application to date. This is partially due to the fact that most of the outputs are medium-term in nature just to complete them – 2-4 years' duration for graduate level scholarship programmes and research projects – and the follow-up or impacts of those activities will then take another year or several to be felt.

But it is also due to the fact that CCIAM, at institutional and individual levels, is not engaging with the rest of Tanzania's REDD/climate change community in a meaningful manner. For example, the programme held a Scientific Conference in early 2012 where 24 presentations were made from 14 research projects, four strategic interventions and four NGO pilot projects. Only 59 participants attended; of these 44 were from the four CCIAM institutions themselves, so in reality, there were only 15 stakeholders outside of the CCIAM community.

The programme needs to take immediate action to counteract this perception. As stated previously, it should put in place a strategy for on-going engagement with the REDD Task Force to begin with, emphasizing informal, regular interaction with members. CCIAM will need to be willing to receive criticism and feedback. With the recent release of the second national REDD strategy and related action plan, CCIAM needs to provide constructive, helpful feedback in a well-organized manner through various mechanisms, asking the Task Force how they can be of use.

With the Task Force's reform earlier this year, including adding several new members, this presents an opportunity to educate and assist them as they bring the strategy to final conclusion, anticipated in September 2012. CCIAM should be seen as a key consultative member in that process.

The programme's linkages with the pilot projects are mixed at best. In interviews with 6 of 9 NGOs, all respondents indicated the research projects are not contributing in a practical way. They also all stated that better communication and sharing of information would enhance coordination. On the other hand, in interviews with 13 of 15 principal investigators, half indicated they would like NGOs to invite them to their meetings and/or share work plans with them to enhance coordination. It seems neither side is clear on whose responsibility this is, so it is recommended that the CCIAM programme management team put in place some formal coordination mechanisms.

4.5 Sustainability

The probability of continued long-term benefits following CCIAM completion is promising. More than 65 young people will emerge from the programme with advanced degrees in climate change-related studies. Approximately half of these students returned surveys in which 80% indicated they have a 3-5+ year commitment to return to work at their sponsoring university, ministry, or other governmental organization in Tanzania. Here are some replies in response to the question "What do you see yourself doing in 5 years," which demonstrate concrete and aspirational views on their future contributions:

- "To be able with other stakeholders to solve various wildlife conservation problems. I will also be able to give proper advice to the director of wildlife division/department on the matters concerning climate change and natural resource conservation."

- “As agricultural officer of the district I see that, I will be trying my level best to promote adaptation of agriculture to climate change as well as implementing some of the mitigation measures through conservation farming.”
- “I see myself in field and consultation works as a part of solution oriented geo-information technologies in solving problems affecting societies like climate change.”
- “I see myself being influential in the context of conservation and development at national and international level.”
- “...To assist community on monitoring, verification and reporting when they engage in REDD or CDM activities; to assist community when they want to join REDD or CDM; assist the community how to quantify their biomass and carbon stock for their forest.”

Similarly, the programme is building some key infrastructure capacity through construction of laboratories and provision of equipment, and has established partnerships in which researchers are collaborating in teams across institutions instead of competing. This critical networking is expected to go beyond the programme's timespan and is discussed in more detail in section 4.5.1 below.

The question of an exit strategy is an important one. CCIAM is injecting almost NOK 40 million into Tanzanian climate change research over the course of 5 years. It is critical that Tanzanian researchers begin to identify and apply for alternative funding in preparation for the programme's conclusion, which it seems is starting to occur on a limited basis. Tanzanian research teams likely built some capacity in applying for funding by participating in CCIAM's rigorous process, but perhaps CCIAM's programme management team could go further in facilitating concept note/grant funding preparation training workshops. SUA is currently developing its own concept note on post-2014 sustainability and should be encouraged to complete this activity.

4.5.1 Institutional capacity

Coordination among CCIAM institutions is a strength of this programme and is expected to be very important in the achievement of CCIAM's long-term goal and purpose, according to the programme's log frame, which will require Tanzania's research institutions to leverage one another's strengths and expertise to forward Tanzania's climate change agenda. Prior to CCIAM's initiation, Tanzanian research institutions did not have a history of collaborating together. The design of the programme has compelled coordinating structures that are now enhancing the quality of the research, including incorporating Norwegian international expertise, and ensuring a critical mass of capabilities across multiple institutions. Because calls for research concept notes indicated “Multidisciplinary, multi-institutional collaboration is highly encouraged,” all of the initial 15 research projects included two or more institutions represented on the research team. Three-fourths included two or more Tanzania institutions, and the same amount included a Norwegian institutional representative, where half included both multiple Tanzanian institutions and a Norwegian partner.

While it took some time in the early months of the programme, the programme has since benefitted from the formulation of formal guidelines and committees at the institutional level and at the national coordination level. All projects are managed under well-established university and institutional governance structures with qualified personnel.

All four Tanzania institutions faced some constraints with procurement processes, which have caused delays in budgeted infrastructure capacity building projects. Price and technical specification differences between TMA's original allocation and its current needs around climate data collection equipment may impact data collection at this institution; TMA indicated current funding is not enough to acquire all needed equipment and software. The e-library (open repository) at SUA is being organised and not functional yet. They do not have documents loaded at the moment due to delays in procurement of the software. Some documents were reported to be deposited at the Resource Centre; collection is on-going and expected to be fully functional by the end of 2012, which indicates that the full sharing of information among researchers has not started but is planned.

4.5.2 Financial management and corruption

Participating institutions follow the Public Procurement Act of 2004 and the Public Procurement regulations of 2005, necessitating adherence to open and competitive procurement procedures. In addition, internal financial monitoring controls are exercised and financial guidelines have been developed and adopted for implementation by the institutions. The finance and internal audit departments are staffed to allow for segregation of duties. The pre-audit function is performed within the finance and accounting department, leaving the internal audit department to execute its duties in compliance with the annual plan. Designated Accounts are assigned to the programme for managing financial records. The independent internal audit unit reports directly to the Vice Chancellor and is independent from the Bursar, who is responsible for financial management of the university.

The programme's financial records are maintained in the university accounting package, allowing for generation of reports detailed by activities, cost centre, and compared with the approved budget. To facilitate reporting, SUA opted to expense funds disbursed to the other institutions at the time of transfer instead of operating on an imprest basis. The matter was noted by SUA, as it was not portraying the true picture of actual funds spent during the period as compared to the budget. In the forthcoming year, the programme will attribute those disbursements to the other institutions as imprest and only expense them upon receipt of their financial reports.

SUA's contract requires that annual financial statements "shall be audited by the National Audit office, or by an external, independent and qualified auditor approved by the Controller and Auditor General." Price Waterhouse Coopers is SUA's auditor; in addition, Baker Tilly DGP & Co. provides an independent assessment of the programme on behalf of the Embassy and has prepared a draft financial review report (May 2012). The evaluation team has based our financial management assessment on the Baker Tilly review results and note that several areas of concern have been identified and will followed up by the programme and the Embassy.

4.5.3 Stakeholder participation and issues related to rights and access to information

Gender. Gender issues have been addressed by some projects in their methodologies by applying gender sensitive techniques like interviewing women separately to break the traditions of men dominating interviews. Results have shown that socio-economic surveys involve both genders, and when responses are segregated by gender, they differ in responses. Men and women differ on the importance of forests. Climate change awareness is higher in men than women, perhaps due to their advantage of attending meetings. Women seem to know more about the effects of climate change than how to solve them. Currently it is too early to observe any impacts, but gender sensitive in-depth interviews and focus groups discussions with forest dependent households in selected villages have been conducted. There are different perceptions about REDD implementation expectations between men and women in all villages where data were collected.

Conflicts. The evaluation team found few examples of project deliverables being impacted by conflicts of any kind. A few projects faced community resistance initially due to prior conservation projects relocating people, destocking livestock, and denying people access to forests. In some cases, respondents refused to respond to interviews unless they were rewarded for their time. For example, in the Lindi rural district, one village refused to participate, believing they would experience the same forest restrictions introduced in their neighbouring village piloting REDD, and advised the team to leave. In this case, explanations about the research project were given in three consecutive village assemblies, but the team still had to find a replacement village. This delayed field work for about four days.

Local Rights. At least some projects, depending on their nature, are addressing and likely to contribute towards strengthening the rights of local people, including ownership and access to land and natural resources. Researchers are assessing the level of land and forest management capacity at the local level and providing recommendations on how they could improve. Group discussions involved identifying problems faced by communities and possible solutions. Some projects have educated communities about the Village Land Act No 4 of 1999 and the participatory forest management program that devolves land and natural resources rights and powers to local

communities. In some cases, communities are sensitized to manage and use resources sustainably in their village forest reserves and individual woodlots. Some projects address the influence of land tenure systems in REDD payments.

Community Information Sharing. Information about research projects was shared after their approval and the start of field work. In most cases, researchers shared concept notes and/or full proposals with NGOs piloting REDD projects and the district authorities, and this is generally confirmed by NGO interviews. The information was shared in English with verbal communication in Kiswahili at the village level when introducing the projects, however, there is an indication that NGOs would like to continue receiving additional information, particularly about findings.

4.5.4 Environmental and technical sustainability

Not much has been registered at this stage on issues related to environmental, health or safety issues. In a few cases, there has been a positive impact, especially around mushroom cultivation, which can reduce pressure on forests by providing alternative income. In other cases people have demanded seedlings to plant around their homestead after realising that with REDD initiatives and biodiversity conservation, their access to natural forests will be limited in the future; thus, planting woodlots is expected to help them get forest products.

Most of the projects apply economically affordable, educationally and culturally appropriate technologies to local conditions. Only high technology weather and climate data collection technologies are beyond institutional economic capabilities, but in terms of education they are highly relevant to the institutions. Technologies such as GIS and remote sensing are not easily afforded but very important. Simple techniques such as propagation of mangroves and fruit trees are easily affordable. Alternative sources of energy such as solar may not be affordable at the village level; training of local technicians on assembling solar systems is educationally appropriate.

4.6 Risk management

Potential programmatic risks identified in the programme document include human, operational, economic, procedural, programme, financial, technical, natural, and political risks. These risk areas have primarily been addressed through strong institutional coordination and transparency, rigorous financial controls, collaboration with international partners, and procurement of new equipment, although it is not clear if there is a specific risk mitigation plan in place. Primary risks that have come to pass include “delays in procurement of supplies,” “REDD not accepted as the main climate mitigation mechanism,” “activities taking too long,” and “poor coordination.” The delays in procurement and activities have been poorly managed to date with minimal communication with the Embassy, but it is expected that the CCIAM programme management team will submit a formal extension request before the 2012 annual meeting to mitigate these issues.

While coordination has been strong among participating institutions, it has been weak with other Tanzanian stakeholders in the climate change community. Noted during the 2011 annual meeting was the need for a “communication strategy to guide communication and dissemination of research results,” and this is currently under development. There is an urgent need to address this issue, which is detailed in section 5 below.

In the period of time since the CCIAM programme was designed, it has become clear that a global REDD compliance market is still some time from being fully accepted. Nevertheless, bilateral and multilateral agencies continue to fund REDD readiness activities, including demonstration projects, and the CCIAM programme remains relevant to this end.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

The programme has had a slow start and is delayed in several key activities. The research and capacity building activities are underway and will achieve the measures indicated in the log frame, but only if the programme is given a 12-18 month time extension. It is the evaluation team's understanding that this type of no-cost extension is not uncommon and has a high likelihood of being granted, so we have not flagged this time delay as a major risk. If that extension were not granted, then indeed completion of many of the core activities would be at risk.

The primary overall finding is that the programme is only marginally engaged within Tanzania's climate change community at policy, community and overall awareness levels. From REDD pilot projects to the National Task Force, most seem unable to articulate exactly how the CCIAM programme is adding value. They are all aware of the research projects in general, and they are aware of the scholarships awarded to PhD and MSc students, but that is where awareness stops. As a result, the CCIAM programme is disconnected from the rest of the REDD/climate change activities going on in Tanzania.

When asked about dissemination, the programme team discussed its "Strengthening Documentation, Communication and Dissemination of Information Related to Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation in Tanzania" project, which is predominantly oriented around document management and access. The programme has also drafted an Information and Communication Management Strategy, which is a good first start but is somewhat high level, without specific implementation guidance, and lacks a public relations orientation.

While these are good initial efforts, and indeed open access to CCIAM and other relevant documents is important, what is missing is the true permeation of CCIAM's collective REDD/climate change expertise across all other stakeholders. The CCIAM team seems reluctant to prepare policy papers and share findings that might be premature at this stage, which is understandable. However, there is a lack of recognition that the greater CCIAM community (institutions, researchers, students) boasts a high level of expertise that could be invaluable across the community and most importantly, to the Task Force.

The Task Force underwent a reform early this year; many of the members are new with varying degrees of REDD knowledge, and working groups have been established around five key areas (MRV systems, Financial Mechanisms, Energy Drivers, Agriculture drivers, and REDD+ Safeguards). In June 2012, the Task Force released its 2nd Draft National REDD+ Strategy and accompanying Draft Action Plan. There is an enormous opportunity for CCIAM to engage in a meaningful way in this consultative process.

CCIAM should begin a strategic, proactive campaign of engagement with the National REDD Task Force, the NGOs implementing pilot projects, and others to leverage its expertise and become the "trusted advisor" to relevant players. This will take significant effort, and recommended actions are below:

- **Engage with Task Force Working Groups.** It is not clear whether academia is represented on the Task Force working groups. CCIAM should engage with the working groups and secure a seat on each one to ensure it is participating and contributing fully to the process. CCIAM should educate the Task Force on the value of backing up policy with robust research so that its value is understood and leveraged.
- **Development PR/Outreach Campaign with Dedicated Advisor.** An outreach campaign that is public relations in nature must be developed. This is currently missing from and should be incorporated into the draft ICM Strategy. The CCIAM team should be augmented with a dedicated PR/outreach advisor whose responsibilities are to build awareness both about 1) REDD issues generally, but also 2) CCIAM's activities, knowledge, relevance, and support capabilities. This should be a separate function from document management, which is more about knowledge sharing.

The campaign should focus heavily on the Task Force and its working groups, but not be limited to it. In line with CCIAM's draft communication strategy, stakeholders at all levels should be targeted: government/policymakers, civil society organizations, including NGOs implementing pilot projects, development partners, media, and the general public, particularly in communities around the pilot projects. It's important that the campaign have both formal and informal elements, and CCIAM should

have as its goal to become known as **the** source of REDD information and assistance. CCIAM should develop a broad list of key stakeholders to target, and should contact them regularly about events, research updates, challenges, etc.

As part of this outreach, CCIAM must acknowledge authentically that it did not engage effectively to date. It must be open to and even seek out criticism from key stakeholders. CCIAM held an open, transparent and rigorous selection process for research projects and scholarship students, and this same rigor needs to continue being applied to itself around the quality of its research and the engagement of its team in the national debate.

- **Organize and Lead Comprehensive Review Process of the 2nd Draft REDD+ National Strategy.** CCIAM must immediately conduct a rigorous review and feedback collection process relating to the latest draft strategy and action plan. This is the programme's opportunity to demonstrate knowledge, insight, and expertise to the Task Force and the greater climate change community. CCIAM should take the lead with a series of workshops, roundtables, and consensus-building meetings to drive the feedback process on behalf of the academic community. It should also carefully review the two documents to identify intersections with CCIAM research activities and strategic interventions, and make commitments to the Task Force to contribute in specific activity areas identified in the draft Action Plan.

From a sustainability perspective, CCIAM will need to proactively put in place a support programme for Tanzanian researchers to identify and apply for alternative funding in preparation for the programme's conclusion to avoid a funding vacuum. This may include concept note/grant funding preparation training workshops, funding proposal review services, or other support mechanisms.

The Embassy may consider adjusting its log frame and/or budget to elevate dissemination and outreach. The programme document states: "This programme is designed to be executed through four strategies; research, capacity building needs, strategic interventions and documentation, communication and dissemination" (3. Focus Areas and Activities, p. 39, italics added). It would be expected that the log frame and budget would correspond to these four areas structurally. Yet, of the log frame's four output areas, three are related to research and the fourth collapses capacity building, dissemination and strategic interventions into one. Most of the bullets listed in the programme document's Focus Areas for Research and for Capacity Building (Sections 3.1 and 3.2) are incorporated formally into the log frame, but the programme document's Focus Areas for Strategic Interventions and Dissemination (Sections 3.3 and 3.4) are almost entirely missing from the log frame, including:

- Developing policy briefs for policy makers to inform on climate change issues
- Enhanced understanding about climate change and its impacts under REDD initiatives
- Enhanced understanding of vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change
- Information needs among stakeholders on climate change identified

Similarly, the budget's structure is not aligned with the four strategies identified in the programme document. It is broken into components in which Research (NOK 37.9M / 42%) and Strategic Interventions (NOK 12.5M / 13%) are sub-components of Component 1, and Training (NOK 14.6M / 15%) and Infrastructure (NOK 11.95M / 13%) Capacity Building is sub-components of Component 2, each with their own Sub Total budgets. However, Documentation, Communication and Publicity Administration is one small line (1.2.6) under the Strategic Interventions sub-component with a budget of just NOK 2.35 million, 2.5% of the total budget.

This disconnect indicates that while the narrative of the programme document recognizes the importance of dissemination and communication, the budget and log frame do not. This has resulted in an inconsistent application of funds, measurement, and attention to this critical area.

6. Annexes

6.1 List of Stakeholder Interviews/Field Visits

Norwegian Embassy in Dar es Salaam

No.	NAME	POSITION
1	Inger G. Naess	Counsellor, Environment & Climate Change
2	Simon Milledge	Consultant, Environment & Climate Change
3	Mille Lund	Consultant, Environment & Climate Change
4	Fredrik Werring	Trainee

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

No.	NAME	POSITION
1	Ivar Jørgensen	Senior Advisor, Department for Climate, Environment and Natural Resources
2	Anne Wetlesen	Senior Advisor, Department for Global Health, Education and Research Section for Research, Innovation and Higher Education

Tanzania REDD Task Force

No.	NAME	POSITION
1	Tawrim Ally Said	Forest Officer: Member of National Task Force – Zanzibar
2	George Kafumu	Vice President's Office – Division of Environment
3	Winnifrida Mrema	Senior Environmental Officer – Member NRTF (Ministry Of Energy and Minerals)
4	Alawi H. Hija	Senior Environmental Officer – NRTF Department of Environment – Zanzibar The First Vice President's Office
5	Evarist Nashanda	Tanzania Forest Service – MNRT
6	Julitha Masanja	Principal Community Development Officer Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children
7	D. Baroyo	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

National REDD+ Secretariat

No.	NAME	POSITION
1	Prof. Pius Yanda	Director, Institute of Resource Assessment; Implementing Institution, REDD+ Strategy Development and Implementation Process in Tanzania

Sokoine University of Agriculture

No.	NAME	POSITION
1	Prof. V. R. M. Muhikambele	Programme Director
2	Prof. S. M. S. Maliondo	Programme Coordinator
3	Prof. A. P. Maerere	Deputy Director Postgraduate Studies
4	Prof. S. M. Nchimbi	Deputy Director Research and Publication
5	Prof. G.Kajembe	Team Member- REDD Architecture In Tanzania: Assessment Of REDD Options For Livelihood Security And Sustainable Development
6	Prof. E. Mtengeti	Principal Investigator- Impact assessment and livelihood vulnerability and micro economic modelling
7	Dr. N. Madalla	CCIAM Secretariat & Project Team Member- Impact Of Climate Variability On Mangrove Ecosystems And Associated Fisheries Resources Along The Tanzanian Coast
8	Dr. J. Katani	CCIAM Secretariat & Project Team Member- Development Of Biomass Estimation Models For Carbon Monitoring In Selected Vegetation Types Of Tanzania
9	Dr. Dos Santos Silayo	CCIAM Secretariat & Project Principal Investigator- Redd Architecture In Tanzania: Assessment Of REDD Options For Livelihood Security And Sustainable Development
10	Dr. A.W. Mwandya	Project Team Member-Impact Of Climate Variability On Mangrove Ecosystems And Associated Fisheries Resources Along The Tanzanian Coast
11	Ms. G. Msoffe	Team Member – Documentation & Communication Project
12	Mr. C. Siwiti	Grant Accountant
13	Mr. R. Kajimbwa	Rep. Programme Administrator CCIAM
14	Mr. N. Mwendamseke	Assistant Administrative Officer

University of Dar es Salaam

No.	NAME	POSITION
1	Prof. Joseph Tesha	Director of Research and Institutional Program Coordinator
2	Prof. F. Maganga	PI, Governance Challenges in REDD implementation in Tanzania, also representing Prof. A. Majule, the Director, Institute of Resources Assessment
3	Dr. J. Kingori	PI, The Role of local Government in Implementing REDD
4	Mr. D. Ngari	CCIAM Programme Institutional Programme Accountant
5	Mr. A. Bundala	Accountant Directorate of Research

Ardhi University

No.	NAME	POSITION
1	Dr Robert B. Kiunsi	Institutional Programme Coordinator
2	Ms Rosemary Bundala	CCIAM Liaison Officer
3	Dr Evaristo Liwa	Dean, School of Geospatial Sciences and Technology
4	Dr. Riziki Shemdoe	Researcher (Establishment of Harmonized Modalities and mechanisms for Community Compensation and Carbon Markets: The Case Study of REDD Pilot Projects in Tanzania)
5	Dr. M Mdemu	Researcher (Analysis of the Impacts of Urban Land Use and Climate Change on Coastal Forest Ecosystem and Management (IULUCC-CFM)
6	Ms. Skola Kinyage	Project Accountant
7	Mr. Hassan S. Mangachi	

Tanzania Meteorological Agency

No	NAME	POSITION
1	E. J. Mpeta	CCIAM Institutional Coordinator
2	R. Mkwesi	Director, Support Services
3	H. Kabelwa	Director, Forecasting Services
4	G.Chikojo	Ag. Director, Technical Services
5	M. Kumenya	Manager, Procurement and Supplies
6	A. Kanemba	Manager, International Relations and IK Research member
7	K. Kassim	Manager, Finance and Accounts
8	K. Kidimwa	Manager, Planning and Monitoring
9	E. Baraka	Expenditure Accountant
10	G. Mdee	Accountant
11	P. Levina	Documentation (intervention project)

UN-REDD Office, Tanzania

No.	NAME	POSITION
1	Ralf Ernst	UN-REDD Programme Coordinator Tanzania

Vice President's Office, Tanzania

No.	NAME	POSITION
1	Dr. Julius Ningu	Director of Environment, Vice President's Office; Chairman, National REDD Task Force

Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology

No.	NAME	POSITION
1	Dr Hassan Mshinda	Director General
2	Dr Nicholas Nyange	Director of Research, Coordination and Promotion

Norwegian University of Life Sciences

No.	NAME	POSITION
1	Professor Lars Olav Eik	Norwegian Institutional CCIAM Coordinator

6.2 Summary Assessment of the Fifteen On-going Research Projects

Project: Quantification and Mapping of Carbon Stocks and Plant Diversity in Different Land Cover Types in Tanzania by Munishi et al. This project addresses theme 1: Development of Appropriate Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Forestry, Other Land Uses Ecosystem and Biodiversity Management. This project is on track as per the log frame and work plans. The project has established permanent plots in southern highland miombo woodlands. Methods for estimating soil carbon have been tested. Above ground carbon estimation protocols developed and staff and 5 villagers trained. The project contributes to carbon monitoring and verification systems.

Project: Development of biomass estimation models for carbon monitoring in selected vegetation types of Tanzania by Malimbwi et al. This project address theme 1. Data collected from the miombo woodlands and models for above ground biomass estimations are being developed. Model validation is on-going. The collected information is important for the carbon monitoring centre and MVRs. A PhD student is writing his thesis at UMB.

Project: Climate Change, Non-Timber Forest Products and Livelihood of Forest Dependent Communities: Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation in Tanzania by Augustino et al. This project addresses theme 2: Climate change impacts on and vulnerability of ecosystem services and livelihoods under REDD initiatives assessed. The project was selected in the first call and started in November 2011, about six months behind work plan. The project is however on track following the log frame. Although it is very early to conclude any project impacts, the project contributes to advancing understanding of community vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in Tanzania by considering the contexts of peoples' interactions with forests for the use of NTFPs. One important unexpected result is the need for training on mushroom cultivation, which was done but not originally planned. This is new result. PhD students can continue until the end of the program 2014.

Project: Developing Fire Reduction Strategy for Miombo Woodlands as a Potential tool for Carbon Storage and Sequestration by Madoffe et al. This project contributes to theme 1. So far the project has mobilized equipment for field work data collection and conducted an inception workshop. Preliminary survey and site selection has been done.

Project: Comparative Study of Incentive Mechanisms under REDD and Non-REDD Situations in Kilwa and Lindi Districts, Tanzania by Kulindwa et al. This project addresses theme 3 on policy and legal frameworks analysis. The project team has already designed data collection methods and tools for baseline information collection. The tools have been piloted and household surveys were conducted. Late start of NGO REDD pilot projects in Kilwa is said to have impacted data collection in this project and affected some of the outputs.

Project: Establishment of Harmonized Modalities and Mechanisms for Community Compensation under Carbon Markets: The Case Study of REDD Pilot Projects in Tanzania implemented by Shemdoo and others. The project contributes to theme 3 on climate change impacts on and vulnerability of ecosystem services and livelihoods under REDD initiatives assessed. Key informants interviews with the project management and field staff are completed. Focus Group discussions in the respective villages where the REDD pilot projects are carried out in the respective districts are completed, as are gender based in-depth interviews with the community representatives there. Analysis of the information/data has been collected and one journal paper has been published. The PI received USD 200 for the publication as an incentive. The research team has conducted interviews with REDD pilot project management and field staff.

Project: Economic Valuation of Incremental Biomass under PFM and its Potential as a Management Incentive under REDD Initiatives in Tanzania conducted by Lusambo et al. The project contributes to CCIAM themes 1 and 2. Tools for data collection have been developed. Collection and analysis of secondary data on PFM information (costs, benefits, attitudes and perceptions) has been done. Detailed socioeconomic survey is in progress in Mufindi and Mbozi districts. Sampling for forest inventory has been undertaken. Collection and analysis of secondary data on PFM information (costs, benefits, attitudes and perceptions) has been done. The project has started data collection for the quantification of biomass increments.

Project: REDD Architecture in Tanzania: Assessment of REDD Institutional Arrangements on Livelihoods and Sustainable Development by Mwakalobo et al. This project addresses theme 3. Baselines data have been collected in 5 villages piloting REDD and analysis is underway. Initial findings indicate that mechanisms for REDD payments were not coordinated from the beginning; for

example, all REDD mechanisms for payments for carbon were not experimented, making the project unable to assess the mechanisms. NGOs have not tested all mechanisms, and they do not know who and how to pay; others have delayed. REDD pilot projects have avoided protected areas, and the plausible reasons provided are linked to carbon ownership uncertainties.

Project: Governance, Incentives and Monitoring in REDD by Kessy et al. This project is addressing theme 3. Data collection for planned activities during this review has been done, and the team has documented the percentage of the community involved as forest user groups. Survey and documentation of actual and perceived incentives has been done accordingly. Livelihood options and income generation for different forest user groups have been documented in the selected forests. Furthermore the project has studied different roles and responsibilities sharing in REDD management committees.

Project: Governance Challenges in REDD Implementation in Tanzania: Experiences from Participatory Forest Management in Manyara and Dodoma Regions by Maganga et al. Data collected from this project contributes to theme 3 of the CCIAM programme. Review of various policy documents on forest management for REDD are reported to be reviewed and the synthesis contained in draft journal papers. The project has documented market values for forest products in the project area. More work is being done on conducting an assessment of governance decisions that influence benefit sharing and the associated challenges.

Project: The role of Local Government in Implementing REDD by Kingori and others. This project is addressing theme 3. This project reported only on questionnaire surveys and that data analysis is still going on. Interviews with Forest and Land Officers have been done in two Local Governments.

Project: The role of indigenous knowledge in environmental conservation and in climate change adaptation and mitigation in Tanzania implemented by Kijazi and others. This project contributes to themes 1 and 2. So far sites for installation of meteorological instruments have been identified. Reconnaissance visits and identification of indigenous knowledge custodians have been done; identified stakeholders have been sensitized on climate change impacts. Some of the equipment, however, still awaits procurement procedures and may delay data collection.

Project: Implications of REDD initiatives on Smallholders' Livelihoods through Access to Land in Manyara and Singida Regions: Mapping and Assessment of Challenges and Opportunities by Majule et al. This project is addressing theme 3. Partially the project has mapped the potential REDD areas in the study area. Modelling of future land use scenarios will follow after land use change analysis. The project conducted a detailed study the impact of REDD initiatives on existing land uses, and projected land uses has been completed in five villages.

Project: Analysis of the Impacts of Urban Land Use and Climate Change on Coastal Forest Ecosystem and Management (IULUCC-CFM) by Lupala et al. This project is contributing to theme 2 of the CCIAM program. Land cover and use change of the study forests from 1985-2010 has been completed and electronic maps are available. Analysis of land cover/use changes of surrounding study areas from 1970-2010 is on-going. Socioeconomic mapping and analysis of three communities surrounding Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserve has been completed. Community's perception on climate change and variability has already been conducted in three communities. Indigenous/traditional knowledge indicators of climate change and variability in three communities have been identified and compared with long term (1980-2010) changes and variability of rainfall and temperature records from Dar es Salaam and Kisarawe weather stations. Analysis of community's livelihood strategies under climate change and variability is on-going.

Project: Impact of climate change on mangrove ecosystems and associated fishery resources along the Tanzanian coast by Mnembuka and others. This project is addressing themes 1 and 2. Data on perception, vulnerability and coping strategies to climate change impacts has been collected from mangrove and fishery dependent households and analysis is on-going. Data for volume and biomass allometric models in mangroves have been recorded and is being processed. The study has found that farmers are coping with food insecurity as a result of declining food stocks, and they have also developed adaptation strategies related to farming operations and livelihoods. However, adaptation varies depending on various farm and household factors; income, number of plots, extension services and farm size were showing strong positive influence on adaptation to climate change.

6.3 Principal Investigator Survey Questions and Results

1. Did you or one of your research team members attend the following CCIAM events:
 - a. REDD Awareness and Grant Release Workshop in December 2010?
 - b. 1st CCIAM Scientific Conference in February 2012?
 - c. If so, how many attended?
2. Is your research project linked to an NGO REDD pilot project? Yes/no If so, which one(s)?
3. Did you provide NGO project teams and/or local communities with information about your research:
 - a. Prior to start of research? Yes/no
 - b. During? Yes/no
 - c. If so, what type of information and in what language?
4. To what extent is your research contributing in a practical way to the implementation of the NGO pilot project: (very, somewhat, not very, not at all) Why? How is it contributing?
5. To what extent do you participate in NGO project meetings/activities: (frequently, occasionally, not often, never) How participating?
6. Is there anything that NGO pilot projects could do to coordinate better with your research project?
7. What actions will you take or are you taking to ensure your research informs the national REDD policy making process? (policy brief, manual, workshop, presentation, other – define)
 - a. When?
 - b. Is this specified in your log frame plan? Yes/no
8. Do you have additional findings since your last progress report? If so, what are they?

Survey of CCIAM Principal Investigators of Ongoing Research Projects

Questions:	Respondent 1	Respondent 2	Respondent 3	Respondent 4	Respondent 5	Respondent 6	Respondent 7
1. Did you or one of your research team members attend the following CCIAM events: a. REDD Awareness and Grant Release Workshop in December 2010? b. 1st CCIAM Scientific Conference in February 2012? c. If so, how many attended? c. If so, how many attended?	YES. REDD awareness and grant release workshop, 1st CCIAM scientific workshop. Participated and presented papers. Three members participated. .	Both events were attended by Dr Katani and Dr Zahabu	YES FOR BOTH QUESTIONS, for a) The PI attended and for b) it was attended by Dr. Katani	one member of our team representd the team to both events "a" and "b".	Yes two researchers, The team leader and one researcher attended the two meetings	Attended with others, 3 attended, Scientific wshop 3 attended,	Yes, 3 attended, scientific workshop 2 attended
2. Is your research project linked to an NGO REDD pilot project? Yes/no If so, which one(s)?	No	Yes, the project is linked to all REDD pilot projects intending to estimate tree biomass	YES: TFCG for Kilosa site and MPINGO for Kilwa	2. Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiatives (MCDI) in Kilwa District and Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) in Lindi District.	Yes we work with seven different NGOs in seven pilot areas. The NGOs are TAEDO, MCDI, AWF, TFCG, WCS and CARE	no, cdm project in mufindi not redd	Kondoa AWF, Rungwe, AWS
3. Did you provide NGO project teams and/or local communities with information about your research: a. Prior to start of research? Yes/no b. During? Yes/no c. If so, what type of information and in what language?	a) No; b) Yes; c) Project document in English Language at the District Executive Directos officessin project sites	That we generating biomass models. English	In all the project sites (Handeni, Kilosa and Kilwa) all the communities were informed about the project prior and during the research. TFCG and MPINGO were informed during operationalization of the project. Iformation provided was in both Kiswahili and English for NGOs and Swahili for the local communities. The information included: status of fire, ecological social and economic effects/impact of fire, the position of fire in REDD programme, importance of fire reduction strategy	3. YES to both "a" and "b". To NGO project teams we provided them with our initial CCIAM research concept note and later the proposal. Recently we have shared research progress verbally in Kiswahili and English languages to both NGO project teams and local communities. In July 2012 we will be visiting all the 12 villages to share our research findings in Kiswahili language through village meetings and short reports for the villagers.	We had to consult the village management and we had a series of focus group discussions in all the 14 villages where the data were collected	kilosa tfcg on carbon, piloting carbon payments under	Rungwe we provided baseline data on socio economics and early findings, helped them to expand their project area, Kondoa we shall provide baseline and get their baseline data, Provided in English
4. To what extent is your research contributing in a practical way to the implementation of the NGO pilot project: (very, somewhat, not very, not at all) a. Why? How is it contributing?	NA	Our research project is not only catering for NGO pilot projects, the biomass models are also going to be used during the analysis of NAFORMA data which is a governmnt project covering the entire country	VERY MUCH: The two NGOs (MPINGO and TFCG) are broadly working on REDD, similarly our project. In Kilosa TFCG is aiming at developing a fire reduction strategy among other interventions while MPINGO is striving to reduce fire incidences in Kilwa district.	at the moment our contribution has been focused on how NGO pilot projects could communicate better to local communities and we hope to make valuable contribution on how to achieve effective incentive options for avoided and forest degradation. Therefore currently we would rate the extent as "somewhat" but will improve to "very" beginning July when we will be sharing research findings and providing them with recommendations.	some what as it is generating the knowledge on what communities want the projects to be done	somewhat with tfcg kilosa	Rungwe, we contribute on our field experience based on community opinion on projects approaches, we also explain what is REDD and how it is different from other previous projects, especially issues related to land use planning
5. To what extent do you participate in NGO project meetings/activities: (frequently, occasionally, not often, never) a. How participating?	Not participating	Occasionally, TFCG, Jane Goodall	NEVER, however we have agreed with TFCG to have a joint meeting to discuss synergies and harmonize our activities. We're planning the same for MPINGO	During June -December 2011 we participated actively in various activities including village meetings and NGO project meetings with villagers in the villages since some of our team members spent a significant amount of time in the field from June to December 2011. For instance we witnessed the meetings for making decisions on benefit sharing and actual delivery of carbon payments in two villages in Lindi District. In brief we have attended numerous	Not often		never at this tafge

Survey of CCIAM Principal Investigators of Ongoing Research Projects

				meetings in the villages, districts and in Dar es salaam since these were also part of our research methodology.			
6. Is there anything that NGO pilot projects could do to coordinate better with your research project?	NA		Joint meetings to discuss the interventions	Yes, we would appreciate if they could make brief annual or quarterly plans available to CCIAM researchers so that we could plan accordingly since sometimes we wish to attend some project events but the information comes in very short notice.			to invite us to their meeting
7. What actions will you take or are you taking to ensure your research informs the national REDD policy making process? (policy brief, manual, workshop, presentation, other – define) a. When? b. Is this specified in your logframe plan? Yes/no	Plans to have policy briefs at the end of the project. YES policy briefs are specified in the logframe	Workshops and publications, during the course of the project.	Workshop, policy briefs. At least at the end of the project - This is not specified in the Logframe	So far our contribution has been verbally with some officials at the National REDD secretariat and the respective NGOs implementing REDD+ pilot projects. We have also made two presentations in two conferences in Dar es salaam where representative stakeholders attended. In the future we will produce policy briefs after completion of data analysis. This is planned for beginning July 2012 and it is part of communication plan in our logframe. qm. 8 NO	our project intends to develop a matrix of benefit sharing mechanism that will entail the best combination which could be applicable and inform the REDD policy making process. This will be produced near the end of the project as specified in the logframe	local materials, workshops, fliers, brochures, policy briefs, and logframe	Learning the REDD structure at large and conclude at the end of the project 2013. Publications, policy briefs we have realised that pilot REDD projects have avoided protected forests due to limited benefits. The project is developing a policy brief for the protected areas, brochures (End of 2012 and 2013)
8. Are there any different impacts on men/women that have arisen during implementation of your research project? If yes, describe.	Currently too early to observe but Gender sensitive in-depth interviews and focus groups discussions with forest dependent households in selected villages have been conducted. Data analysis is ongoing.	No	Most fires are caused by men during different socio-economic activities, however the same are very active in the project implementation e.g establishment of the plots, clearing firelines etc		Yes as there were different perceptions on the REDD implementation expectations between men and women in all villages where data were collected	methodology is gender sensitive, respondents under socio economic survey involve both gender, responses segregated by gender differ in responses men and women differ on the importance of forests thus impacts are different among gender	Awareness is higher on men than women may be due to their advantage of attending meetings than women, Women know more of the effects of climate change than how to solve them. Culture is also a problem hindering women to give their opinions. Gender related needs influence land use planning also.
9. Has your research been prevented or affected because of conflicts of any nature? If yes, describe.	NO	Yes. In Tabora we had to pay for sample trees that were felled. In Amani we pay research fees, otherwise no entry to the forest	NO	YES, during village sampling we could not involve one village in Lindi rural district called Mputwa since they confused our research project with REDD+ projects. Mputwa was selected as a control village since they do not have a REDD+ Project. They refused to participate in our project thinking that we wanted to introduce a REDD+ project in their village. Mputwa neighbors a REDD+ village called Kiwawa and they claimed that they do not want to experience the forest restrictions introduced in their neighboring village and therefore we should leave. We attempted to explain to them about our research project through three village assemblies in three different days but they refused and we had to find a replacement village. This delayed fieldwork for about 4 days.	Not	not really preventing but initially we had resistance on respondents due to previous, not responses until you pay	Not at the village level. Only at the district level there were some conflicts with NGOs especially on emphasising REDD as a solution to environmental problems. Opportunity costs in high productive areas especially where return from land is higher than what can be obtained from the forest (Mbeya). It can be OK in dry areas where land prod is low

Survey of CCIAM Principal Investigators of Ongoing Research Projects

<p>10. Is your research project contributing towards strengthening the rights of local people, including their ownership and access to land and natural resources? If yes, describe.</p>	<p>Partly yes, mainly through sensitizing communities to manage and use sustainably resources in their village forest reserves and individual woodlots. Emphasis has only been on access to NTFPs</p>	<p>Not directly, Our models will be used to calculate carbon in their woodlots</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>YES, one of our area of focus is on local forest governance capacities where we are assessing the level of land and forest management capacity at the local level and providing recommendations to them on how they could improve. Our focus group discussions involved identifying problems faced and a discussion on what need to be done. In severak villages we have explained about the village land act no 4 of 1999 and the participatory forest management program that devolves land and natural resources rights and powers to local communities. We have stressed that the village assembly is the ultimate and legitimate decision maker at the village level and we have stressed on the importance of villagers attending such important meetings. In July 2012 we will be visiting all 12 villages to share our findings and provide further recommendations on how local people can secure their rights and powers over their land and natural resources.</p>	<p>In our project we have one objective that addresses the influence of land tenure systems in REDD payments</p>	<p>ownership and user rights were looked at and what kind of rights do they have over the forests? User rights between cbfm and jfm have impact on the managemnts</p>	<p>YES, by looking at the incentives</p>
<p>11. Have any new positive or negative environmental, health or safety issues arisen during your project? If yes, describe.</p>	<p>Yes. Partly contributing to the improvement of health status of communities around New Dabaga Ulongambi FR by being able to empower two groups in mushroom cultivation as part of long term adaptation strategies to cope with the changing climate and associated variabilities</p>	<p>Yes. We use destructive sampling in our measurements</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>NOT</p>	<p>na</p>	<p>nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>
<p>12. Is any technology used in your project? a. If yes, describe. b. If yes, is it appropriate to the economic, educational and cultural conditions?</p>	<p>YES. Mushroom cultivation will be introduced. It is appropriate economically as it is affordable, easily understood and educational need of the people, culturally people eat mushrooms so it fits.</p>	<p>The development of biomass equations is an innovation to find out which tree variables and relations describe better tree biomass.</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>we research collects information using least intrusive methods and we do not have any experiments run in the field, therefore we do not anticipate introducing any new technologies.</p>	<p>na</p>	<p>nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>
<p>13. Have there been any unexpected results? If yes, describe.</p>	<p>YES. Mushroom cultivation was not expected before while planning.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>We are finalizing data analysis and hopefully will get some unexpected results.</p>	<p>na</p>	<p>not now, we are still analysing data may at end of project</p>	<p>Mechanisms for REDD payments seems were not coordinated from the beginning eg all REDD mechanisms for payments for carbon were not experimented, make the project unable to experiment. NGOs have not tested all mechanisms, NGOs do not know who and how to pay, others have delayed, NGOs have avoided protected areas, terms of carbon ownership uncertainties</p>
<p>14. Have there been any unanticipated risks? If yes, what measures are being used to address them?</p>	<p>None apart from delays to start the project as well as common problem of realising funds for field activities under SUA side</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>Not any so far</p>	<p></p>	<p>nil, only delays related to fund disbursement</p>	<p>REDD mechanisms not piloted make high risks, communities not responding to questions for fear, Regarding financial data as auditing from the NGOs (NGOs were reluctant to provide financial</p>

Survey of CCIAM Principal Investigators of Ongoing Research Projects

Questions:	Respondent 8	Respondent 9	Respondent 10	Respondent 11	Respondent 12	Respondent 13
1. Did you or one of your research team members attend the following CCIAM events: a. REDD Awareness and Grant Release Workshop in December 2010? b. 1st CCIAM Scientific Conference in February 2012? c. If so, how many attended? c. If so, how many attended?	Yes. (a) I attended the REDD Awareness and Grant Release Workshop. (b) Two colleagues attended the CCIAM Scientific Conference in February 2012	Yes, I attended both events, the REDD awareness and Grant Release Workshop, AND, the 1st CCIAM Scientific Conference in February 2012. I was the only one who attended both meetings.	a) We did attend the REDD Awareness and Grant Release workshops in December 2010, b) We also attended the 1st CCIAM Scientific Conference held at Ubungo Plaza in February 2012, c) Three members of the research team attended the events	Two of us attended workshop b. Prof Amos Majule and Dr Jummanne Abdala	a. No, b. YES, 1 Senior Researcher, 2 MSc. Students	four project members attended the first CCIAM scientific workshop
2. Is your research project linked to an NGO REDD pilot project? Yes/no If so, which one(s)?	Yes. Currently we have worked with AWF in their "Advancing REDD in Kolo Hills Forests" Project. Later on we plan to link up with TFCG and Mpingo in Lindi	No. Not directly	No	Yes in Manyara and No in Singida at Mgori. In Singida the area is potential for REDD and is linked to CBFM	YES, WCST REDD Pilot project in Pugu and Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserves (<i>Piloting REDD in the Pugu and Kazimzumbwi Forests/Hifadhi Mapafu ya Dar es Salaam (HIMADA)</i>)	No
3. Did you provide NGO project teams and/or local communities with information about your research: a. Prior to start of research? Yes/no b. During? Yes/no c. If so, what type of information and in what language?	We interacted with AWF during the reconnaissance trip. Also we interacted with TFCG during the REDD Awareness and Grant Release Workshop	No. Again not directly.	a) Prior to start of our research we did a reconnaissance visit to the study sites and we did engage local communities and provided information about the project. Local communities, wards and village leaders are actively involved in the research, b) We are still providing information to our different stakeholders about the progress of the research, c) We are providing information about the progress of the research and the research findings. The information are provided in both English and Swahili language	Yes in both project areas the communities were provided with information on REDD during the start of the project and also during normal research visits	b. YES c. introduction letters (in English and Kiswahili) and project brochure in english	no communication close linkage, only collaborate with govert of zanzibar, pangani ang bagamoyo
4. To what extent is your research contributing in a practical way to the implementation of the NGO pilot project: (very, somewhat, not very, not at all) a. Why? How is it contributing?	Very much. In Kolo Hills the our findings will highlight the challenges of benefit sharing related to implementation of JFM and REDD-plus, especially related to the differences between benefits in village land versus general and protected areas	Not very. At the moment, not directly	Our project is strongly contributing to REDD initiative and environmental conservation. After a number of sensitization programme, Wards and village leaders and local communities in Ismani Wards have agreed to set aside areas for conservation focusing on afforestation of indigenous trees.	somewhat as communities are now understaing the role of forest in mitigating climate change. What is still not clear to them is payment mechanisms	somewhat a. our research project is building the knowledge base in terms of impacts of urban land use and climate change on forest ecosystem services including carbon stock changes and dynamics which is applicable for implementation of the REDD pilot project	not very as we have not been able to establish collaboration with any NGO working in our study sites
5. To what extent do you participate in NGO project meetings/activities: (frequently, occasionally, not often, never) a. How participating?	Unfortunately, not much time for that!	So far never.	Occasionally	Not at all	not often	NA

Survey of CCIAM Principal Investigators of Ongoing Research Projects

6. Is there anything that NGO pilot projects could do to coordinate better with your research project?		Yes, To invite us to their meetings	NA	we will be inviting them to our meetings. In Manyara we want them to participate in our project activities and they will provided with information	plan for joint project meetings for cross fertilization of the project activities.	NA
7. What actions will you take or are you taking to ensure your research informs the national REDD policy making process? (policy brief, manual, workshop, presentation, other – define) a. When? b. Is this specified in your logframe plan? Yes/no	• Market values of forest products and forest carbon established and documented • Local market values of forest products established and documented • A comparative analysis of values established -all specified in our log-frame	We are publishing papers from the research and we expect to produce policy briefs from the findings. Two draft paper are ready, they will be submitted to journals by August 2012 and policy briefs by October. There will be workshops and presentations during year 3 of the project, which is in 2013	Policy briefs after completion of the project		Policy briefs	Policy briefs will be shared and are specified in the logframe
8. Are there any different impacts on men/women that have arisen during implementation of your research project? If yes, describe.	None so far	There are findings that have gender implications. However, more impacts will be felt during research findings dissemination		Not yet at the moment	NA	yes, manuscript presented on gender, women seems more affected, mangrove uses in relation to climate.
9. Has your research been prevented or affected because of conflicts of any nature? If yes, describe.	None so far	No. There are the usual difficulties of a delay in getting audience with the relevant persons for interview, but we coped well.	Nil	Not really	NA	no, in zanzibar, pemba have 70% of mangroves and why the project in unguja? Funding was a limitation and the community understood
10. Is your research project contributing towards strengthening the rights of local people, including their ownership and access to land and natural resources? If yes, describe.	Our findings will highlight the challenges of benefit sharing related to implementation of PFM and REDD-plus, especially related to the differences between benefits in village land versus general and protected areas	It will eventually contribute to this when the research findings are disseminated and policy briefs published.	Nil	Yes, they now know their land resources and a need to be protected in particular forest and wildlife	NA	not really, we only look at the resource status under changing climate, not ownership or access
11. Have any new positive or negative environmental, health or safety issues arisen during your project? If yes, describe.		No. Not by the nature of our study, mainly data collection through surveys and interviews.	Nil	No	NA	No

Survey of CCIAM Principal Investigators of Ongoing Research Projects

<p>12. Is any technology used in your project?</p> <p>a. If yes, describe.</p> <p>b. If yes, is it appropriate to the economic, educational and cultural conditions?</p>		<p>No. Not by the nature of our study</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>No technology used</p>	<p>a. YES, remote sensing and GIS applications in land cover mapping of the forest reserves, land use change assessment in the peri urban areas surrounding forest reserves b.</p> <p>YES</p>	<p>propagation of mangrooves (use of propagules and storage), diseases of mangroves, compatible does not involve money, and level of their education allows, culturally with mangroves</p>
<p>13. Have there been any unexpected results? If yes, describe.</p>		<p>not much that can be reported at this stage.</p>	<p>The response and the commitment of the local communities, particularly village leaders, and councilors in Ismani was to some extent beyond our expectation.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>not at this stage, may be end of june after completion of data analysis</p>
<p>14. Have there been any unanticipated risks? If yes, what measures are being used to address them?</p>		<p>no.</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>not at this stage of project implementation</p>

6.4 PhD and MSc Scholarship Student Survey Questions and Results

1. Do you have a commitment to return to work for a specific entity after you complete your studies? Yes/no
 - a. If yes, is it a governmental ministry/agency, university, NGO, or other – specify?
 - b. If yes, what is the name of the entity?
 - c. If no, where would you like to work? In Tanzania or elsewhere?
 - d. If yes, for how long are you supposed to work with your institution after completion of studies before you can change employer?
2. How will you apply what you've learned in your job immediately following your studies?
3. What do you see yourself doing in 5 years?

Survey of CCIAM PhD and MSc Scholarship Students

	Q 1. Do you have a commitment to return to work for a specific entity after you complete your studies?				Q 2. How will you apply what you've learned in your job immediately following your studies?	Q 3. What do you see yourself doing in 5 years?
	a. If yes, is it a governmental ministry/agency, university, NGO, or other – specify?	b. If yes, what is the name of the entity?	c. If no, where would you like to work? In Tanzania or elsewhere?	d. If yes, for how long are you supposed to work with your institution after completion of studies before you can change employer?		
Respondent 1	Yes, if chanced would emerge would like to work with university, or work with Ministry/Agency in Natural resources	Ministry/Agency in Natural resources and or university (Sokoine or Dodoma university)	N/A		Increased tasks and responsibilities, ie research, publication and consultancies or training	
Respondent 2	Yes, university	University of Dodoma	N/A	Five years	The knowledge obtained especially on REDD and Climate change will be applied straight in teaching as well in my research work.	Five years from now, i see my self working a senior researcher in issues related to carbon market and climate change.
Respondent 3	Yes although not employed and would like to work in my country (Tanzania) whether a governmental agency or private but so long as it is concerned with conservation and development.			Change of employer depends on memorandum of understandings between the parties.	Studies will help me add value to my job in the essence of improved skills and knowlegde at work	I see myself being influential in the context of conservation and development at national and international level
Respondent 4	Yes. It is a government organization.	It is Mtwara Zonal Irrigation and Technical Service Office of the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives	Although my answer is yes, I think I need to say something here. If a chance opens like an offer from CCIAM program to participate in a project for some time, I will ask permission from my employer to participate in a specified period, but if it turns to be more interesting than my current employment I might prolong the period or even quit. I would like to work wherever there is peace enough to work and if I'm not allowed to move out with my family, I would work where there is a known on and off periods.	My employment is permanent and the limit is retirement age. But this does not restrict my freedom to work where I can feel more comfortable than now.	Since my study area is in Geoinformation, there are lots of possibilities to apply the knowledge. They include use of satellites images in feasibility studies of possible irrigation sites - suitability analysis and carrying out analysis of various trends occurring in irrigation and agriculture as whole with the help of geospatial technologies.	In the coming five years, I see myself very active in geoinformation and associated technologies. I see myself in field and consultation works as a part of solution oriented geoinformation technologies in solving problems affecting societies like climate change. I see my enjoyment in my additional responsibilities out of my office with other professionals for the good of mankind.
Respondent 5	Yes, governmental university	University of Dodoma		5 years	I will be delivering knowledge to students(Capacity building) on climate responsive environmental Management	I see my self as a person with a lot of knowledge on environmental issues as I intend to further my education in this field, also as a person who have contributed in capacity building in issues of climate change and variability
Respondent 6	Yes, governmental ministry	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism		As a permanent and pensionable staff I'm supposed to work for MNRT up to my retirement. I do not expect to change employment	Forest resources assessment, natural forest growth modelling for estimating changes over time; and biomass (carbon) estimation	To become a good growth modellers particularly of rain forests in Tanzania
Respondent 7	Yes, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	Forest and Beekeeping Division		Not planned to change employer for now.	Depending on the duties assigned to me by my employer/immediate boss.	Forest resource assessment

Survey of CCIAM Principal Investigators of Ongoing Research Projects

Respondent 8	Yes, I am committed to return to work at my organization - which is the government Department	Division of Environment, Vice President's Office	N/A	I will continue working with organization, no specific timeframe set to change the employer for now!	Immediately after completing my studies	I consider myself to be very professional within my career, I see myself as a highly qualified staff with professional competence and skill, who can deliver but also deserve acknowledgeable and recognizable service to/from both public and all other non-state actors as way to contribute to sustainable development of the country.
Respondent 9	Yes, it is a governmental ministry	Ministry of Natural resource and tourism in Wildlife department/division	N/A	Permanently	I will use what I have learned to intergrate various issues of climate change with natural resources (especially wildlife) conservation for sustainable development. I will conduct more researches on the problems of climate change on wildlife conservation. My first priority will be on "what impact does climate change have on the human-wildlife conflicts" followed by climate change and the effects of intentional fire burning as a tool in wildlife conservation.	Have an ability to conduct researches on various fields. To be able with other stakeholders to solve various wildlife conservation problems. I will also be able to give proper advice to the director of wildlife division/department on the matters concerning climate change and natural resource conservation.
Respondent 10	Yes, university	The State University of Zanzibar (SUZA)	N/A	After 5 years of fulltime work.	Conducting Lectures, Researches and Consultancies	Ability to solve problems and advise on different matters to policy makers and societies through research reports and public lectures etc based on area of specializations
Respondent 11	Yes, is a governmental institution	Is a local government (Lushoto District Council)		For the rest of my life	Disseminate the knowledge of climate change impacts adaptation and mitigation strategies to my fellow staff, Councilors, extension staff and farmers. I hope to write a proposal which can be implemented in my district of work.	As agricultural officer of the district I see that, I will be trying my level best to promote adaptation of agriculture to climate change as well as implementing some of the mitigation measures through conservation farming. The Usambaras has potential for that
Respondent 12	No, currently am not employed anywhere.	Therefore I would like to work in any place as long as I will obtain good job based on my career.	N/A	N/A	I will use the knowledge I learned from my masters on different issues concerning the environment and natural resources management in the country.	In five years to come will be pursuing my PhD studies as I planned.
Respondent 13	No	N/A	In Tanzania	N/A	Attach myself to a consultancy firm on Environmental Assessment, and gain experience in order to establish my own EIA firm.	Self employed, with a big consultancy firm on EIA.
Respondent 14	Yes, university	Ardhi University (ARU)	N/A	More than five years	By applying the learned knowledge in training (undergraduate and post-graduate students at ARU), research and consultancies at ARU	Working with ARU with higher competency and diligently
Respondent 15	No	N/A	Work in Tanzania	N/A	I have no idea. But I am just prepared to work in the field of my expertise.	Working in projects, doing resource assessment (I am an Msc. Forest Resource Assessment and Management student)

Survey of CCIAM Principal Investigators of Ongoing Research Projects

Respondent 16	Yes, the Government Institution	Tanzania National Parks	N/A	Atleast three years.	Working in the National Park, is one of the are that is frigile to Climate Cahnge Impacts. I will use tha education obatined to see how we can manage wildlife resources in the frigile climate with un prdictable rains. But I would like my contribution not to be National parks only but wouldlike to be extended in the whole of African continent. I will engage my self in conducting reserches and publish results to be communicated worldwide. After working with my current employer I wouldlike to work with any international organization dealing with reserch. There after I will have to go for PhD studies out of Tanzania to get experiences from other ares.	I will work with my current employer for first three years befor I can work to anther employer. I will engage mayself in reserch related to climate change impacts, Mitigation and Adaptation strategies.
Respondent 17	Yes, university	Ardhi University (ARU)	N/A		Teaching and Research	Qualified Scientist/Researcher
Respondent 18	Yes, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	I am eager to continue working with my current employer; the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism Tanzania after completing my PhD studies. However, I would like to change my current working position which is a tutor at a technical forestry college and shift my career to research and managerial work in forest resources governance.	N/A	My employment is under permanent terms and therefore I don't have a limited duration under my current employer unless later deem necessary to change.	From my PhD research work, I am looking forward to contribute solution to impediments for effective control measures to deforestation and forest deforestation in Tanzania, through Participatory Forest Management (PFM) Approaches, in line with enhancement to exploit global conservation economic incentives through REDD+ among other strategies for Climate Change Impacts Adaptation and Mitigation.	In 5 years time, I am striving to structure myself to a more conservancy actor to achieve my ambition of having ample contribution to national efforts to curb unsustainable resources governance towards sustainability natural resources and development.
Respondent 19	Yes, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism			I am supposed to work with my institution for three years before I decide to change employer.	I will make sure that policies available are followed to ensure sustainability of our environment. This is because most of the time I have seen neglegency on following them which at the end of the day they create effects as what is happening now globally-Ciimate change	I can work on the same Ministry more than 5 years if they will continue in need of me.
Respondent 20	Yes, governmental institution	University of Dodoma	N/A	work for 5years before I change the employer.	By teaching and sharing my knowledge with my students and my colleagues.	I will engage in research concerning environment protection especially for developing countries like Tanzania

Survey of CCIAM Principal Investigators of Ongoing Research Projects

Respondent 21	Yes, Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI) as a research assistant	TAFORI	N/A	Permanent	<p>I will continue working on the contributions of Non-Timber Forest Products to Tanzanian communities</p> <p>in terms of health (medicinal plants), food security and income generation as a motivation to forest conservation. Specifically I will continue investigating the following: i. Local perceptions on climate variability and change impacts to NTFPs availability and livelihood of forest dependent communities living around forest reserves, ii. The vulnerability of NTFPs and forest dependent communities to perceived climate variability and change, iii. Supply, access and use of NTFPs by household as a strategy to cope and adapt to the effect of changing climate and variability around forest reserves.</p>	Continue with research on the utilization forest resources for sustainable development.
Respondent 22	Yes, governmental agency	Tanzania Meteorological agency	N/A	Five years	<p>I will make use of it, in agrometeorology section, by planning the land uses in accordance with its potential to agriculture and climate change adaptation.</p>	I will be an experienced consultant and in that time period I am planning to proceed with PhD.
Respondent 23	Yes, TFS-governmental agency	Tanzania Forest Service	N/A	Depending on the nature of my work, but I expect to remain with the Agency	<p>I will collaborate with my Boss/official worker /community I'm working with so as to show them the best/simple ways of assessing their resource and how they are supposed to manage their natural resources sustainably for the present and for the future generation.</p> <p>Also I will give them some highlights of challenges facing natural resource management and what things need to be handled carefully and with better wise and finally i) to assist community on monitoring, verification and reporting when they engaged in REDD or CDM activities ii) to assist community when they want to join REDD or CDM iii) assist the community how to quantify their biomass and carbon stock for their forest iv) to assist community to conduct environment impact assessment when they want to establish any projects</p>	<p>I hope to assist my country via my study through community I'm working with i) to give better management of natural resources for present and future generation ii) to assist community on monitoring, verification and reporting when they engage in REDD or CDM activities iii) to assist community when they want to join REDD or CDM iv) assist the community how to quantify their biomass and carbon stock for their forest v) to assist community to conduct environment impact assessment when they want to establish any projects.</p>

Survey of CCIAM Principal Investigators of Ongoing Research Projects

Respondent 24	No	N/A	In Tanzania	N/A	Through field practicals, training and workshops, to me these are ideal areas where I may use to impart my skills to the community.	Self employment
Respondent 25	Yes, governmental agency	Tanzania Forest Service	N/A	There is no such limit	Extension and research especially on climate change aspects	I find myself working in a top position
Respondent 26	Yes, governmental institution	Ardhi University (ARU)	N/A	For at least five years	I see myself leaning various theories pertaining natural resources assessment and management and theories on climate change and variability and getting research expertise pertaining the same.	I see myself leaning various theories pertaining natural resources assessment and management and theories on climate change and variability and getting research expertise pertaining the same.
Respondent 27	Yes, governmental agency	Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI)	N/A	For at least five years		
Respondent 28	Yes, governmental agency	Tanzania Forest Service	N/A	3 - 5 years	1. give recommendations on policy review(especially about climate change and REDD+) 2. Use my research and analytical skills to fulfill my duties as a forest officer in scientific and efficient way.	Working in one of Tanzania based international organization (Dealing with environmental/natural resources conservation)
Respondent 29	Yes, governmental agency	Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA)	N/A	For five years	After completing my PhD I will be ready for research work, and therefore I expect to utilize my expertise (of climate change and impact analysis) to strengthen the research department in my organisation	Gaining more knowledge about climate change and its impact in several sectors such as agriculture, water, food security etc.

6.5 NGO REDD+ Pilot Project Survey Questions and Results

1. Did you or one of your project team members attend the following CCIAM events:
 - a. REDD Awareness and Grant Release Workshop in December 2010?
 - b. 1st CCIAM Scientific Conference in February 2012?
 - c. If so, how many attended?

2. Are you aware of CCIAM research teams/students conducting research linked to your project?
 - a. Research projects? Yes/no If so, what it is?
 - b. PhD and/or Masters student(s)? Yes/no If so, who?

3. Did your project team and/or local communities receive information about relevant research being conducted:
 - a. Prior to start of research? Yes/no
 - b. During? Yes/no
 - c. If so, what type of information and in what language?

4. To what extent is the research contributing in a practical way to the implementation of your project: (very, somewhat, not very, not at all)
 - a. Research project?
 - b. Student research/support?
 - c. How contributing?

5. To what extent do CCIAM researchers/students participate in your project's meetings/activities: (frequently, occasionally, not often, never)
 - a. Research project?
 - b. Students?
 - c. How participating?

6. Is there anything that CCIAM teams/students could do to coordinate better with your project?

Survey of NGOs Implementing REDD+ Pilot Projects

Questions:	Respondent 1	Respondent 2	Respondent 3	Respondent 4	Respondent 5	Respondent 6
1. Did you or one of your project team members attend the following CCIAM events: a. REDD Awareness and Grant Release Workshop in December 2010? b. 1st CCIAM Scientific Conference in February 2012? c. If so, how many attended?	I do not remember having been involved in any activity as of yet. It is also not known by project staff.	One person from JGI REDD project attended the REDD awareness and grant release workshop between 16th to 17th 2010. The 1st CCIAM Scientific Conference in February 2012 I was invited but due various reasons no body attended the workshop.	YES, one staff attended the REDD awareness and two participants attended the 1st CCIAM Scientific Conference that was held in February 2012	a) One of our project team member attended the REDD awareness and grant release workshop conducted on 16th to 17th December 2010 b) No information on CCIAM scientific conference held on February 2012 therefore not participated	Yes, the Executive Director for TFCG attended the REDD Awareness and Grant Release Workshop in December 2010 and the Project Manager for The TFCG MJUMITA REDD Project attended the 1st CCIAM Scientific Conference in February 2012 and shared a presentation on the progress of the project Making REDD Work for Communities and Forest Conservation in Tanzania.	No; as the Project started sometime in 2011 We do not recall to have received invitation for such an activity Not applicable; as no one was aware and therefore no one attended
2. Are you aware of CCIAM research teams/students conducting research linked to your project? a. Research projects? Yes/no If so, what is it? b. PhD and/or Masters student(s)? Yes/no If so, who?	We did receive the documents at the beginning of the project and were informed of the research teams. Not sure as to what is happening on the ground because there is no communication with us.	Mr. Elly Mshana who was MSC student conducted research on benefit sharing mechanism 2011. The results were presented in the 1st CCIAM scientific conference in February 2012 which no body attended from the project. But I was told by the people who attended the workshop. No PHD student from CCIAM.	a. YES ,there is a research teams/projects: on Fire reduction strategy as potential tool for carbon storage and sequestration in Miombo, The Power Of Memory: Effect of Historical Exclusionary Conservation Approaches On Contemporary Participatory Forest Management In Tanzania not aware of any PHD/masters student	We are aware of the research team hosted by Ardhi University composed of Dr. shemdoe, Mr. Kibassa, etc. But We are not aware of research team/student linked to our project -the research project is 'Establishment of harmonized modalities and mechanisms for community compensation under carbon markets – the case study of REDD pilot projects in Tanzania'.	Research teams and projects-YES, They include; Prof. S. Madoffe -Developing Fire reduction strategy for Miombo woodlands as a Potential tool for Carbon storage and Sequestration in Kilosa and other areas Dr. L.P. Lusambo - Economic Valuation of Incremental Biomass under PFM and its Potential to serve as Management Incentives under REDD in Kilosa Dr. R. Shemdoe -Establishment of Harmonized Modalities and Mechanisms for Community Compensation and Carbon Markets: The Case Study of REDD Pilot Projects in Tanzania Dr. Kulindwa - Comparative study of incentive options for forest-based emissions reduction, biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement; case of Kilwa and Rufiji districts Prof. JF Kessy -Governance, incentives and monitoring in REDD GIM-REDD in Kilosa	No; we are not aware of any research either on-going or done previously that is linked to our project
3. Did your project team and/or local communities receive information about relevant research being conducted: a. Prior to start of research? Yes/no b. During? Yes/no c. If so, what type of information and in what language?	Yes, information was shared at the beginning, but no follow up. Project documents ... And apparently in English. Language is not a problem though with our organisation.	The project received the information prior to start research and number of discussions with Dr. Shemdoe Riziki from Ardhi University were made. The plan on how to conduct the research, travel and logistics. The student were able to talk to the communities and admister questionnaires through swahili.	YES, the communication was only one project as the other project (Fire reduction...) no communication was received by MCDI. The language used was both English/Swahili	The project team received introduction letter and questionnaires to be used in data collection during the research which was prepared in English language. No information received prior start of the research. We were interested with research findings but to date no feedback received. Local communities were interviewed, no information were left with them	Not officially, but during the data collection stage, information about when and for how long the research teams will need the community involvement is done through letters, some teams do go straight to the field and collect information. Communities are met during the data collection stage. After that we have not witnessed any feedback process which we are anticipating for maybe in the near future.	Not applicable; as there is/are no researcher(s) that has visited our project so far.
4. To what extent is the research contributing in a practical way to the implementation of your project: (very, somewhat, not very, not at all) a. Research project? b. Student research/support? c. How contributing?	I have not seen a significant contribution so far.	It is not known yet because no one attended scientific conference in February 2012. We have not received a published paper from the CCIAM,	Somewhat	The research project is not at all contributing to the implementation of our project . We are not aware of the research proposal and its objectives and we have not received feedback from reseacher.	NOT VERY MUCH YET. The researches are expected to contribute practical inovations to the implementation of the projects. At the moment all the researches are still in progress and the projects are ahead in the interventions. Its high time some improvements are made to ensure that these research findings graduate from theory into practice and hence directly be able to influence policy change process. The GIM project for instance intends to investigate the role of actual and percieved governance process and incentive structures and monitoring of implementation of REDD through PFM and how the implementation can become more equitable. Practical findings could be applied and scaled up in other areas implementing REDD.	Not applicable as detailed in 3 above

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<p>5. To what extent do CCIAM researchers/students participate in your project's meetings/activities: (frequently, occasionally, not often, never) a. Research project? b. Students? c. How participating?</p>	<p>I have not experienced them participating in our event like meetings. This was not tabled at the beginning of the project neither during implementation.</p>	<p>CCIAM normally participate in many meetings organised by National REDD Task Force. But apart from a student who came to conduct reaserch on benefit sharing no one.</p>	<p>never</p>	<p>Never</p>	<p>The TFCG and MJUMITA Projects have a Project Advisory Committee (PAC) that meets every 6 months to understand and advice accordingly on the project progress lessons and challenges including mitigating the risks. The PAC is composed of members from project collaborators, partners, government institutions(local and central governments) and Research institutions. CCIAM programme has been having a representative in all the last 3 PAC meetings. No students has participated in this specific meeting however, meetings in the field have been accommodating some CCIAM research students whenever they arise. In Lindi for instance, during one of the village trail payment discussions, some CCIAM team members in the project led by Dr. Kulindwa - Comparative study of incentive options for forest-based emissions reduction, biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement; case of Kilwa and Rufiji districts did participate in the meeting to witness the process</p>	<p>Not applicable as detailed in 3 above</p>
<p>6. Is there anything that CCIAM teams/students could do to coordinate better with your project?</p>	<p>1) The most critical in coordination is effective communication; once established you can both plan and agree of priorities that require support from each other. CCIAM need to explore priority research areas so that they are engaged in, leverage resources as well as building knowledge of locals on REDD issues emanating from pilots. 2) Needs to be transparent on what they are doing with respect to pilot projects. Perhaps inviting us in meetings for information sharing on their progress might be critical. 3) Clarify roles (if any) or niche for pilots so that we could cooperate. Sofar this is not clear.</p>	<p>sharing of information and experience on various issues, sharing the reasearch finding so that they can be used for extention services</p>	<p>Yes, more sharing of workplans, data, research results</p>	<p>Should meet us to discuss our challenge, share with us their research agenda to be able to addres practical issue which will enhance implementation of our project.</p>	<p>YES I believe so. In a situation where future research projects are developed, CCIAM could look into issues of linking clearly on how the drivers of deforestation are addressed and in the process reduce the disconnect between REDD and agricultural and investment policies and practices. More effort is needed to build linkages between REDD and the agriculture sector; Researchers and scientists need to start looking on the best and appropriate means of ensuring that smallholder farmers increase productivity through appropriate and affordable agricultural techniques, while reducing deforestation. We highly hope that these studies (findings) are triangulated and shared with the participating project (s) and feedback given to the communities involved in the study areas. This will help in constructively shaping the implementation of this and other pilot projects in the country and at the same time reduce the gap between theory and practice.</p>	<p>Not applicable as detailed in 3 above</p>

6.6 Illustrative List of Documentation Reviewed

1. Programme Document for Norwegian Government Support to a joint proposal by four Institutions to Address the challenges of Climate Change in Preparation for the REDD Initiative in Tanzania in Collaboration with Norwegian Universities and Research Institutions (The CCIAM Programme July 2009 – June 2014)
2. Agreement between the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania regarding support to the programme on Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation in Tanzania, 2009 -2014 (CCIAM)
3. CCIAM Proposal July 2009
4. Minutes of First CCIAM Programme Joint Steering Committee Meeting
5. Minutes of Second CCIAM Programme Joint Steering Committee Meeting
6. Minutes of Third CCIAM Programme Joint Steering Committee Meeting
7. Minutes of Fourth CCIAM Programme Joint Steering Committee Meeting
8. Minutes of Fifth CCIAM Programme Joint Steering Committee Meeting
9. Minutes of Sixth CCIAM Programme Joint Steering Committee Meeting
10. Financial statements for the period 1 July 2010 -30 June 2011; and work plans and budgets for the year 2010/2011
11. Revised 2nd Annual Progress Report for 1 July 2010 – 30th June 2011
12. First Annual Meeting of the Programme on CCIAM between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway – held on 24th February 2011 in the Council Chamber –Sokoine University of Agriculture
13. Second Annual Meeting of the Programme on CCIAM between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway – held on 30th November 2011 in the Council Chamber –Ardhi University
14. Research Progress Report by Dr Mnembuka
15. Research Progress Report by Lupala J
16. Research Progress Report by Majule
17. Research Progress Report by Dr Kijazi
18. Research Progress Report by King'ori J
19. Research Progress Report by Prof Maganga, F
20. Research Progress Report by Kessy, JF
21. Research Progress Report by Mwakalobo
22. Research Progress Report by Dr Lusambo
23. Research Progress Report by Prof Maganga, F
24. Research Progress Report by Dr Shemdoe, RS
25. Research Progress Report by Prof Kulindwa, K
26. Research Progress Report by Maofe, S
27. Research Progress Report by Dr Augustino, S
28. Research Progress Report by Prof Malimbwi, E
29. Research Progress Report by Prof Munishi, PKT
30. CCIAM Newsletter, Volume 1 of July 2011
31. Review & Scrutiny of Financial Management and Reporting System for CCIAM Programme by SUA – by Baker Tilly DPG & Co

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