

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Mechanism Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) External Review Template

(interim, January 10, 2011, from Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 5)

Guidelines for Reviewers:

- 1) *FCPF REDD Country Participant R-PPs will be reviewed and assessed by the FCPF Participants Committee, the FCPF's governing body, taking TAP comments into account. External (Technical Advisory Panel or other) and Bank reviewers may provide recommendations on how a draft R-PP could be enhanced, using this template on a pilot basis until a process is approved by the PC.*
- 2) *One set of criteria should be used for review: specific standards each of the current 6 components of an R-PP should be met.*
- 3) *Your comments will be merged with other reviewer comments (without individual attribution) into a synthesis document that will be made public, in general, so bear this in mind when commenting.*
- 4) *Please provide thoughtful, fair assessment of the draft R-PP, in the form of actionable recommendations for the potential enhancement of the R-PP by the submitting country. A REDD Country Participant would be allowed three submissions of an R-PP to the PC for consideration.*

Objectives of a Readiness Preparation Proposal (condensed directly from Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 3)

The purpose of the R-PP is to build and elaborate on the previous Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) or a country's relevant comparable work, to assist a country in laying out and organizing the steps needed to achieve 'Readiness' to undertake activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), in the specific country context. The R-PP provides a framework for a country to set a clear roadmap, budget, and schedule to achieve REDD Readiness. The FCPF does not expect that the activities identified in the R-PP and its Terms of Reference (ToR) would actually occur at the R-PP stage, although countries may decide to begin pilot activities for which they have capacity and stakeholder support. Instead, the R-PP consists of a summary of the current policy and governance context, what study and other preparatory activities would occur under each major R-PP component, how they would be undertaken in the R-PP execution phase, and then a ToR or work plan for each component. The activities would generally be performed in the next, R-PP execution phase, not as part of the R-PP formulation process.

Review of R-PP of (*fill in country name*): Liberia

Reviewer (*fill in*):

Uganda (lead), European Commission and Norway

Date of review (*fill in*): 9-15th February 2011

Standards to be Met by R-PP Components

(*From Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 5:*)

Overview

The Liberian team should be lauded for its effort in drafting the R-PP. The R-PP is readable and allows for the ability to follow the dialogue that was involved in the R-PP process.

The following are the observations of general nature:

Table 1: Summary of attainment of standards

Standard	Summary of attainment of the standard
Standard 1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements:	Standard Partially met.
Standard 1b: Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups	Standard Partially met.
Standard 1c: Consultation and Participation Process	Standard partially met.
Standard 2.a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy, and Governance:	Standard not met.
Standard 2.b: REDD strategy Options:	Standard not met.
Standard 2.c: REDD implementation framework:	Standard not met
Standard 2.d: Assessment of social and environmental impacts:	Standard met.
Standard 3: Reference scenario:	Standard Partially met.
Standard 4a: Emissions and Removals	Standard Partially met.
Standard 4b: Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts, and Governance:	Standard not met.
Standard 5: Completeness of information and resource requirements:	Standard partially met
Standard 6: Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework :	Standard met.

Component 1. Organize and Consult**Standard 1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements:**

The cross-cutting nature of the design and workings of the national readiness management arrangements on REDD, in terms of including relevant stakeholders and key government agencies beyond the forestry department, commitment of other sectors in planning and implementation of REDD readiness. Capacity building activities are included in the work plan for each component where significant external technical expertise has been used in the R-PP development process.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

1. Standard partially met.
 2. The proposals should elaborate on the roles and functions and composition of various working groups. There is need to indicate the coordination mechanisms among these groups.
 3. Evidence of commitment of other sectors in planning and implementation of REDD readiness is shown by the planned management arrangements including those that prepared the R-PP and those that will implement the R-PP.
 4. "The overall responsibility for coordination of REDD+ enabling activities and governance will rest with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) with oversight from the National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS) in the Office of the President of Liberia." "In September 2010, the President, through the members of Cabinet, endorsed the establishment of the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC)". The NCCSC includes "the President of Liberia, Ministers of Government, Directors of Governmental Agencies, National Energy & Climate Change Advisers to the President, private sector, civil society and international partners."
- These arrangements, which the R-PP elaborates at some length, seem logical in principle. The R-PP gives no indication of how effective these arrangements have been or seem likely to be in practice. In addition, the balance of decision making power between the President's Office, FDA and the EPA is currently unclear. The R-PP should therefore have more clearly spelled out the mandates of key decision-making authorities.
5. The proposed activities and budget (\$1.3 million) are not described in sufficient detail to assess.
 6. It is easy to sympathize with the R-PP authors in this situation, as no one has articulated what a REDD+ arrangement for Liberia might look like. This will also depend on what type of REDD+ support Liberia will be provided from other sources.
 7. It is stated p16 that *'Several other existing management structures working on forest management and forest governance will contribute to the successful management and implementation of REDD+ readiness. Although these structures work outside of the REDD arrangement frameworks, their activities support current and future REDD management. It will be critical to ensure that these structures communicate with each other and the RTWG (etc), via holding regular meetings and workshops.'* Which structures / initiatives are they? Listing the most important of them would be a first step in fostering communication and coordination with the RTWG.

Standard 1b: Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups:

The R-PP presents evidence of the government having undertaken an exercise to identify key stakeholders for REDD-plus, and commenced a credible national-scale information sharing and awareness raising campaign for key relevant stakeholders. The campaign's major objective is to establish an early dialogue on the REDD-plus concept and R-PP development process that sets the stage for the later consultation process during the implementation of the R-PP work plan. This effort needs to reach out, to the extent feasible at this stage, to networks and representatives of forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers and forest dependent communities, both at national and local level. The R-PP contains evidence that a reasonably broad range of key stakeholders has been identified, voices of vulnerable groups are beginning to be heard, and that a reasonable amount of time and effort has been invested to raise general awareness of the basic concepts and process of REDD-plus including the SESA.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

1. Standard partially met.
2. The evidence that Liberia undertook "an exercise to identify key stakeholders for REDD-plus" is presented (see pg 19); and the stakeholder dialogue process so far is considerable.

3. Could you then, identify and if possible, specify outstanding dialogue and information sharing gaps and how you plan to narrow them down; in particular the need to reach out to networks and representatives of forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers and forest dependent communities?
4. The R-PP mentions p19 that *'The Liberia Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) process has put in place a multi-stakeholder VPA platform that has conducted several stakeholder consultations with affected forest communities, timber associations/companies, civil society, and others, to inform the public and raise awareness on the threats and dangers illegal timber trade poses on their economic and social development.'* and that *'During the development of NAPA extensive consultations with forest communities were also conducted throughout the country.'* Interesting additional element of information would be to describe to what consultations processes in REDD+ have built on or differed from the ones used in the context of FLEGT and the NAPA and if so why.
5. Liberia is the first country in the world to set up an Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative specifically for timber. An analysis of early lessons from the EITI consultative process as well as information on how the REDD+ consultations will link to this process would be greatly beneficial for the PC.
- 6.

Standard 1c: Consultation and Participation Process

Ownership, transparency, and dissemination of the R-PP by the government and relevant stakeholders, and inclusiveness of effective and informed consultation and participation by relevant stakeholders, will be assessed by whether proposals and/ or documentation on the following are included in the R-PP (i) the consultation and participation process for R-PP development thus far³ (ii) the extent of ownership within government and national stakeholder community; (iii) the Consultation and Participation Plan for the R-PP implementation phase (iv) concerns expressed and recommendations of relevant stakeholders, and a process for their consideration, and/or expressions of their support for the R-PP; (v) and mechanisms for addressing grievances regarding consultation and participation in the REDD-plus process, and for conflict resolution and redress of grievances.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

1. The consultation and participation process for R-PP development thus far is indicated in 1b
2. The proposed consultations and Participation plan is quite elaborate and have the elements that will address elements ii-v;
3. The missing link could be an elaboration on the awareness and communication strategies that will support the consultations. This should be provided for under this section.
4. The R-PP appears to have met this standard, but does not clearly spell out controversies in amongst civil society organizations in relation to key issues, e.g. the forest concessions released by the FDA in 2009. More information on this in future versions would be welcome.

³ Did the R-PP development, in particular the development of the ToR for the strategic environmental and social assessment and the Consultation and Participation Plan, include civil society, including forest dwellers and Indigenous Peoples representation? In this context the representative(s) will be determined in one of the following ways: (i) self-determined representative(s) meeting the following requirements: (a) selected through a participatory, consultative process; (b) having national coverage or networks; (c) previous experience working with the Government and UN system; (d) demonstrated experience serving as a representative, receiving input from, consulting with, and providing feedback to, a wide scope of civil society including Indigenous Peoples organizations; or (ii) Individual(s) recognized as legitimate representative(s) of a national network of civil society and/or Indigenous Peoples organizations (e.g., the GEF Small Grants National Steering Committee or National Forest Program Steering Committee).

5. We welcome the inclusion of the VPA platform as part of the groups targeted by the consultation and participation process: this will promote coherence between actions undertaken in the context of the FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) and in the context of REDD+.

Component 2. Prepare the REDD-plus Strategy

Standard 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Law, Policy, and Governance:

A completed assessment is presented that: identifies major land use trends; assesses direct and indirect deforestation and degradation drivers in the most relevant sectors in the context of REDD-plus; recognizes major land tenure and natural resource rights and relevant governance issues; documents past successes and failures in implementing policies or measures for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; identifies significant gaps, challenges, and opportunities to address REDD; and sets the stage for development of the country's REDD strategy to directly address key land use change drivers.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

1. Standard not met.
2. This section of the R-PP describes well the Assessment of Land Use, Forest Law, Policy, and Governance.
3. With respect to the governance, could the description shade more light as to how various stakeholders are engaged in forest governance?
4. Also, could the description on the land tenure and tenure /rights to natural resources be strengthened to articulate on rights and tenure issues that relate to REDD+?
5. The R-PP states several places that much of the policies, financial structures, as well as institutions needed to initiate a REDD+ programme nationally are already present. This seems like an optimistic statement. Some major shortcomings in the existing law and policy frameworks should still have been pointed out, including the lack of a clear and credible land use policy. The R-PP should provide room for further analysis of options for GoL as an expansion of existing policy choices. At present, agricultural expansion, development corridors, forest management and REDD all seem to be proceeding separately from one another.
6. Some significant forest policy issues and disputes are also hinted at without being fully explained, including how much forest land will be allocated between commercial, conservation and community uses. Another key issue in Liberia - not clearly discussed here - is how much forest remains and of what value. These issues are critical prerequisites to the development of a REDD strategy and should be fully investigated and resolved by a process that includes an objective and credible international review mechanism. A Government of Norway mission in 2009 was informed by FDA that such a review would be carried out.
7. The awarding and management of recent logging concessions has been a controversial issue in Liberia. This R-PP does not adequately explain the current situation or the Government's future plans to resolve these issues.
8. The text argues that deforestation rates have been "low" but then lists a wide range of generic drivers of deforestation without giving any indications of their scale or relative significance. There is also no differentiation between drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
9. Some important policy options are highlighted, including this: "Whilst commercial logging may be done on a sustainable basis under Forest Management Concessions, the current under-utilization of forest concessions offers an opportunity to review and cap Liberia's commitment to commercial forestry to a lower level, and switch forest use to carbon sequestration, conservation and non-destructive utilization. This could be achieved through reduced allocation of new production concessions and/or by allowing switching within existing concessions". There is no assessment of whether Liberia has the capacity to manage such a complex and demanding set of forest

management arrangements (although the issue is raised in section 2b). Expanding FDA's capacities to carry out these responsibilities will for instance not be easy. There is virtually no trained or experienced forestry staff available to hire in Liberia and the current FDA staff need extensive training in order to be ready for such tasks. This and the other options identified on page 50 will need to be elaborated, justified and made explicit in the next phase of work.

Standard 2.b: REDD-plus strategy Options:

The R-PP should include: an alignment of the proposed REDD-plus strategy with the identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and with existing national and sectoral strategies, and a summary of the emerging REDD-plus strategy to the extent known presently, and of proposed analytic work (and, optionally, ToR) for assessment of the various REDD-plus strategy options. This summary should state: how the country proposes to address deforestation and degradation drivers in the design of its REDD-plus strategy; a plan of how to estimate cost and benefits of the emerging REDD-plus strategy, including benefits in terms of rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and other developmental aspects; socioeconomic, political and institutional feasibility of the emerging REDD-plus strategy; consideration of environmental and social issues; major potential synergies or inconsistencies of country sector strategies in the forest, agriculture, transport, or other sectors with the envisioned REDD-plus strategy; and a plan of how to assess the risk of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits. The assessments included in the R-PP eventually should result in an elaboration of a fuller, more complete and adequately vetted REDD-plus strategy over time.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

1. Standard not met.
2. The proposed REDD-plus strategies are well aligned with the identified drivers (in 2.a) and a plan of how to address the identified drivers is given. There is, in the proposed options, a strong intention to increase the role of conservation and its associated co-benefits;
3. Consideration of synergies or inconsistencies of country sector strategies in the forest, agriculture, transport, or other sectors could be enriched if there was room to clarify further linkages associated with policy and institutions, economic factors, population/demographic factors; including options to address information gaps and, or taking advantage of all emerging opportunities identified especially community forestry; this could help in the elaboration of the options available for assessing and mitigating the effects of leakage;
4. The estimates for costs and benefits under forestry sector should include assessment of costs for all options, including creation of protected areas.
5. The following requirements for this section do not appear to be addressed, however: how the country proposes to address deforestation and degradation drivers in the design of its REDD-plus strategy; a plan of how to estimate cost and benefits of the emerging REDD-plus strategy, including benefits in terms of rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and other developmental aspects; socioeconomic, political and institutional feasibility of the emerging REDD-plus strategy; consideration of environmental and social issues; major potential synergies or inconsistencies of country sector strategies in the forest, agriculture, transport, or other sectors with the envisioned REDD-plus strategy; and a plan of how to assess the risk of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits.
6. Even without knowing exactly how Liberia might be rewarded for improved performance in the forest sector, it will be essential to articulate exactly **how** the country might achieve REDD+ gains that reduce carbon emissions e.g.: it is stated on p45 (Chapter 2a) that a Chain of Custody has been built, tested and operated by SGS and is expected to provide an important contribution to the Voluntary Partnership Agreement that Liberia is currently negotiating with the EU. Surprisingly, this important piece of policy is not mentioned in 2b (REDD+ Strategy options), nor in 2c (REDD+ implementation framework) although it should de facto contribute to reducing forest degradation through improved law enforcement. In

practice this means returning to and effectively addressing many of the challenges and constraints that have faced the forest sector over recent decades. While virtually all of these issues have been elaborated in a succession of donor-financed reports, the capacity to address them remains limited. REDD+ may offer a unique opportunity to mobilize the political commitment and will power needed to address these problems, but probably only if it is taken up at the highest political levels.

7. Information on the role of LEITI (Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative for timber) in improving forest governance and reducing the pressure on forests should be included in this section. Early thoughts on the potential role of LEITI in designing REDD+ benefit sharing schemes (section 2c) would also be useful.
7. REDD+'s role in Liberian development needs to be considered in relation to broader issues in agriculture, food security and climate change adaptation, going beyond its potential to provide bonus payments for keeping forests intact. Many of the most important *drivers* of deforestation and forest degradation originate outside the forestry sector, as will the actions needed to achieve REDD+. At a minimum, to stand any chance of addressing these issues adequately, the finalization of the National REDD+ Strategy needs to be elevated to higher political levels within a broader range of sectors, including agriculture, water, energy, planning and finance. This document does not articulate whether or how this will happen

Standard 2.c: REDD-plus implementation framework:

Describes activities (and optionally provides ToR in an annex) and a work plan to further elaborate institutional arrangements and issues relevant to REDD-plus in the country setting. Identifies key issues involved in REDD-plus implementation, and explores potential arrangements to address them; offers a work plan that seems likely to allow their full evaluation and adequate incorporation into the eventual Readiness Package. Key issues are likely to include: assessing land ownership and carbon rights for potential REDD-plus strategy activities and lands; addressing key governance concerns related to REDD-plus; and institutional arrangements needed to engage in and track REDD-plus activities and transactions.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

1. Standard not met.
2. The proposals to develop enabling laws for REDD+ implementation are commendable. However, there is need to confirm that this can actually be achieved in the 3 years of R-PP implementation.
3. It would be appropriate to harmonize (Section 2 of 2c: pg 63), "thus, much of the financial structure and procedures, as well as institutional structure, needed to initiate a REDD+ program already exist in Liberia." with information under section 1 of 2c: pg 62 especially, "however, because Liberian laws now on the books do not contemplate the uses of forest land envisioned under REDD+, there is a risk that a REDD+ program ...could be vulnerable to a court challenge"
4. Planned institutional arrangements needed to engage in tracking REDD-plus activities and transactions are presented and seem to be robust. Could you explain if these elaborations are what is planned under Section 12 (of this component) or they are already agreed upon?
5. Could you help clarify what and (mainly) how Liberia is exploring potential institutional arrangements to address the myriad issues identified under 1-10 of this component. The description under section 12 seems to stop at the "rationale" for the actions and does not continue to propose the how. This is then not clearly reflected in the budget component (Table 2c.)
6. This section includes some discussions that, while apparently not required by the R-PP template guide, nonetheless seem essential to include somewhere in such a document. These include: (a) the possible need for new legislation and (b) the management of future REDD revenues.
7. Land tenure and carbon rights are discussed here, although the required standard of "a work plan that seems likely to allow their full evaluation and adequate incorporation into the eventual Readiness

Package” is an ambitious goal for any country, and in particular so for Liberia in its current fragile, post-conflict state.

8. Many of the issues introduced in Liberia’s R-PP Section 2b are immensely challenging. These will require political decisions and commitments, and cannot be resolved at a technical level. Both the studies that have been done so far as well as those which are proposed should be regarded as introductory work that primarily serves to start an informed debate under Government leadership.
9. The R-PP includes a brief section on addressing drivers of deforestation. Much will obviously depend on the Forest Development Authority (FDA), regarded by most observers as currently lacking the capacity to manage Liberia’s publicly-owned forests, let alone to oversee and implement a complex REDD+ arrangement. There are no discussions here of what role will be played by the Ministry of Agriculture, even though conversion to agriculture is a major threat to Liberia’s forests.
10. The R-PP also relies heavily on - and puts emphasis - on the strategy for developing a low carbon economy in Liberia, developed by Conservation International in 2009. This strategy rests on some very strong assumptions that have not been subject to serious scrutiny. These include achieving a major transition in the agricultural sector, including rapidly transforming prevailing subsistence practices into commercial plantations, rice production, etc, which might seem optimistic at best. The strategy also makes assumptions regarding the sustainability of timber extraction, which may also be optimistic in terms of the current standing stock as well as the length of harvest rotation periods. The strategy seems to be based on a theoretical modeling exercise more than a genuinely implementable strategy. It is also unclear what role this proposal plays in the political process, e.g., whether it is going to be picked up as a tangible option by leaders.
11. The recommended work program steps are all worthy. To succeed, they must be accompanied by high-level political engagement and genuine involvement of the ministries or departments leading sectors such as agriculture, finance and energy.

Standard 2.d: Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD-plus Implementation:

The proposal includes a program of work for due diligence for strategic environmental and social impact assessment in compliance with the World Bank’s or UN-REDD Programme’s safeguard policies, including methods to evaluate how to address those impacts via studies, consultations, and specific mitigation measures aimed at preventing or minimizing adverse effects. For countries receiving funding via the World Bank, a simple work plan is presented for how the SESA process will be followed, and for preparation of the ESMF.

Reviewer’s assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

1. Standard met.

Component 3. Develop a Reference Level**Standard 3: Reference Level:**

Present work plan for how the reference level for deforestation, forest degradation (if desired), conservation, sustainable management of forest, and enhancement of carbon stocks will be developed. Include early ideas on a process for determining which approach and methods to use (e.g., forest cover change and GHG emissions based on historical trends, and/or projections into the future of historical trend data; combination of inventory and/or remote sensing, and/or GIS or modeling), major data requirements, and current capacity and capacity requirements. Assess linkages to components 2a (assessment of deforestation drivers), 2b (REDD-plus strategy activities), and 4 (MRV system design).

(FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a stepwise approach may be useful. This component states what early activities are proposed.)

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

1. Standard Partially met.
2. A thorough assessment is given of data needs, available data on historical land use changes and carbon stocks as well as key challenges and options for developing a reference level for the country.
3. Building staff capacity is identified as a major challenge for this work and for the development of a national MRV-system. A wide spectrum of external actors is providing Liberia with technical support within this field, but close focus must be kept on internalizing key capacities in Liberian authorities.

Component 4. Design a Monitoring System**Standard 4a: Emissions and Removals:**

The R-PP provides a proposal and workplan for the initial design, on a stepwise basis, of an integrated monitoring system of measurement, reporting and verification of changes in deforestation and/or forest degradation, and forest enhancement activities. The system design should include early ideas on enhancing country capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities) to monitor emissions reductions and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, and to assess the impacts of the REDD-plus strategy in the forest sector.

The R-PP should describe major data requirements, capacity requirements, how transparency of the monitoring system and data will be addressed, early ideas on which methods to use, and how the system would engage participatory approaches to monitoring by forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers. It should also address independent monitoring and review, involving civil society and other stakeholders, and how findings would be fed back to improve REDD-plus implementation. The proposal should present early ideas on how the system could evolve into a mature REDD-plus monitoring system with the full set of capabilities.

(FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a staged approach may be useful. The R-PP states what early activities are proposed.)

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-Plan meets this standard, and recommendations:

1. Standard Partially met.
2. While little detail is given on the design of the actual MRV system, the section provides clear and good early ideas and principles for this work. The selection of Forest definition and the choice to work towards IPCC tier 2 reporting level on emission factors indicate a sound and practical approach.
3. A description of Liberia's chain-of-custody system could usefully be included. It is suggested that FDA will have MRV institutional responsibility. It should be considered whether an independent body should rather have this responsibility.

Standard 4b: Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts, and Governance:

The R-PP provides a proposal for the initial design and a workplan, including early ideas on capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities), for an integrated monitoring system that includes addressing other multiple benefits, impacts, and governance. Such benefits may include, e.g., rural livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity, key governance factors directly pertinent to REDD-plus implementation in the country.

(The FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a staged approach may be useful. The R-PP states what early activities are proposed.)

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-Plan meets this standard, and recommendations:

1. Standard not met.
2. This section appears incomplete, including only the objectives and a budget.

Component 5. Schedule and Budget

Standard 5: Completeness of information and resource requirements

The R-PP proposes a full suite of activities to achieve REDD readiness, and identifies capacity building and financial resources needed to accomplish these activities. A budget and schedule for funding and technical support requested from the FCPF and/or UN-REDD, as well as from other international sources (e.g., bilateral assistance), are summarized by year and by potential donor. The information presented reflects the priorities in the R-PP, and is sufficient to meet the costs associated with REDD-plus readiness activities identified in the R-PP. Any gaps in funding, or sources of funding, are clearly noted.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

1. Standard partially met.
2. The budget estimates do not show costs for capacity building and legislation process. There is need to confirm whether these costs are embedded in respective sections.
3. The budget includes little detail and is therefore hard to comment on.

Component 6. Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Standard 6: The R-PP adequately describes the indicators that will be used to monitor program performance of the Readiness process and R-PP activities, and to identify in a timely manner any shortfalls in performance timing or quality. The R-PP demonstrates that the framework will assist in transparent management of financial and other resources, to meet the activity schedule.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

1. Standard met.