



# Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

## **Independent TAP Expert Review of Guatemala's Readiness-Package**

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# Purpose and modalities of TAP review

“Assess whether a due process and approach was followed while performing the self-assessment of REDD+ Readiness”:

- Part A: Review of the self-assessment process of Guatemala’s R-Package
- Part B: Review of the results of the multi-stakeholder R-Package self-assessment
- Part C: Assess what still needs to be done to complete the Readiness Process
- -> TAP Conclusion and Recommendation

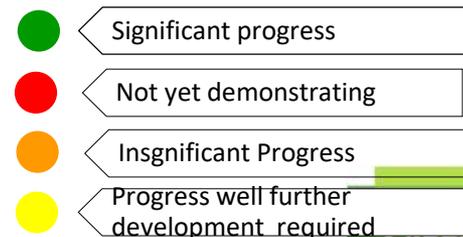
# Part A: Self-Assessment Process

- The Self-Assessment process was conducted using an independent facilitator and according to FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework. The R Package Report provides sufficient documentation on the current status of REDD+ Readiness as well as on work remaining;
- The process was conducted through a multi-stakeholder consultation workshop held in January 2018, with 50 representatives from indigenous peoples and local communities; Municipalities, Commonwealths and Development Councils Systems; NGOs and community forestry networks, Universities and research institutions; private companies and Government institutions;
- The selection of multi-stakeholder workshop participants through a self-selection process meant that some participants were not familiar with the REDD+ readiness process and work completed so far. This was probably one of the reasons why REDD+ Readiness scores were mostly lower than at the time of the Mid-Term Review.

# Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (1)

## Guatemala-Results of the Self-assessment process:

COMPONENTS	SUB-COMPONENTS	STATUS AT MTR 2016	STATUS AT R-PACKAGE
<b>1.Readiness Organization and Consultation</b>			
	1a. National REDD+ Management Arrangements	Green	Yellow
	1b. Consultation, Participation and Outreach	Green	Orange
<b>2.REDD+ Strategy Preparation</b>			
	2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change drivers, forest law, policy and governance	Yellow	Orange
	2b. REDD+ Strategy options <sup>23</sup>	Green	Green
	2c. Implementation framework	Green	Orange
	2d. Social and Environmental Impacts	Yellow	Yellow
<b>3.Reference emissions level/Reference Level (REL/RL)</b>		Green	Green
<b>4.Monitoring system for forests and safeguards</b>			
	4a. National Forest Monitoring System	Orange	Orange
	4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance and Safeguards	Orange	Yellow



## Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (2)

### Component 1. Readiness, Organization and Consultation (criteria 1-10)

- An impressive array of REDD+ coordination and implementation structures has been created at national and local level. Non-government stakeholders are well represented including in the political oversight mechanism;
- The mechanisms for multi-sector coordination will need to be strengthened to involve non-forestry sector actors more actively in addressing the causes of deforestation and forest degradation ;
- Quality of stakeholder participation has been good, but so far most consultation, information and participation activities have taken place at national level or through electronic means, which are not accessible to most REDD+ stakeholders. The Territorial Dialogue plans that have been implemented since November 2017 should help to remedy this.

# Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (3)

## Component 2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation (Criteria 11-25)

- The drivers of deforestation and degradation have been analyzed and quantified, but the analysis is based on a slightly outdated reference level (2001-2010);
- More detailed work on the insecurity of land and forest tenure will be needed to address this driver effectively in different regional contexts;
- The R Package report highlights stakeholder concerns with the issue of carbon rights but does not clarify whether any new laws or modifications of existing laws are required to address these rights;
- Considerable work remains to be done on the REDD+ strategy options, especially on those concerned with addressing incompatibilities - which were already identified - between non-forestry sector policy/legal instruments and the REDD+ strategy.

## Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (4)

### Component 3. Forest Reference Emissions Levels/Forest Reference levels (criteria 26-28)

- Guatemala has made significant progress in establishing a REL at national level, with a recognized high-quality methodology for spatially explicit tracking of land use conversion over time (IPCC Tier 3 approach);
- Moving forward towards an emissions reduction program, however, will require updating of the baseline period (which currently is 2001 to 2010, i.e. not aligned with the Methodological Framework of the FCPF Carbon Fund).

## Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (5)

### Component 4. Monitoring system for forests and safeguards (Criteria 29-34)

- The development of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) has advanced with the design of the SIREDD+ system. SIREDD+ will be a “light” system, compiling data provided by others rather than generating new data itself. Building MRV capacity at the sub-national level will be a major challenge going forward;
- Guatemala’s forest sector institutions have long been subject to laws and rules obliging them to generate and disseminate data on social and environmental as well as economic impacts of their interventions, which will be helpful for REDD+ implementation.
- The information system for multiple benefits, other impacts and safeguards of REDD+, will be part of the above-mentioned SIREDD+ system; A web-based platform will be ready for testing in March 2018.

## Part C: What still needs to be done

- The areas where additional work will be needed on REDD+ in Guatemala include: multi-sectoral coordination and the ownership of REDD+ policies with key decision makers outside the forestry sector, especially in agriculture and at local government level, needs to be enhanced; consultations with local communities need to be stepped up; the incompatibilities between a number of non-forestry policy/legal instruments and the REDD+ strategy addressed; and missing pieces such as the national Benefit Sharing Mechanism completed;
- In addition, it will need to be clarified whether any legal texts will be required to define carbon rights.

# TAP Conclusions and recommendations

- Overall the R-package report presents an accurate picture of REDD+ Readiness in Guatemala, with the missing information (e.g. REDD+ strategy options) easily accessible in other published documents that can be accessed through the hyperlinks in the R-package report;
- One key issue that will need to be resolved during the remainder of the Readiness phase is the outstanding legal and policy reforms needed for REDD+, some of which are outside the control of the forestry sector. In particular, the acute land tenure insecurity faced by the majority of rural dwellers (whether indigenous peoples or smallholder farmers), could become a major constraint for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy, if not addressed properly.

# TAP presentation on Guatemala R-package

THANK YOU!

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