

**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Mechanism
Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) External Review Template**
(interim, September 10, 2009, from Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 3)

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 (Tanzania)

TAP Lead Reviewer (Harrison Ochieng Kojwang) and TAP Team of 6 six reviewers

Date of review (October 1, 2010):

Standards to be Met by R-PP Components

General Comments

The document has provided interesting information on Tanzania's forest resources and the size of the main text actually encourages one to read through it. In addition to a good background to the Forest Resources of Tanzania, which demonstrates the value of forests on wood production, carbon sequestration, biodiversity and water, it also gives a good account of existing carbon related projects in its annexes. Furthermore it draws a useful link between its existing National Forest Programme to the proposed REDD Programme.

Strengths of the Document:

- Recognition of the environmental values of forests and payment for ecosystems services, including a strong reference to the Eastern Arc Montane Forest Ecosystems
- Provides a useful description of REDD relevant programme such as past vegetation mapping projects, forest and biodiversity inventories, a recently initiated national forest resource assessment programme (NAFORMA) and others.
- Demonstrates collaboration between the Government and academic and research institutions in the REDD Programme Development (Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) and Sokoine University of Agriculture) and the Department of Forestry and Bee-Keeping.
- Has clearly improved subcomponent 2 b on strategy options which could address the drivers of D&D, as well as Component 3 on developing a reference scenario as the basis for a future carbon accounting system. In addition it has now made strong reference to IPCC guidelines in both component 3 and 4. However, more detailed comments to further improve components 3 and 4 have been given by an MRV expert from among the TAP members.
- Strongly advocates the use of REDD demonstration projects and several relevant in-depth studies that will inform the REDD Programme.

Areas for Improvement

- The issue of representation of NGOs, CSOs and the private sector in the higher level decision making bodies, such as the NCCTC needs improvement in the RPP, as are plans for developing benefit sharing mechanisms. Both should be seriously addressed in the RPP. To further demonstrate the involvement of NGOs in practical REDD projects a listing of the projects described in Annex 2b-2 (NGO led REDD related projects) in the main text is recommended. . On table 2c-1, it is also recommended that key institutions involved be named specifically rather than being referred to in general.
- While the Reference Scenario and MRV components (Components 3 and 4) have improved, the RPP should state existing national capacity to successfully adopt the NCAS Approach and associated capacity building plans, since some MRV experts believe it is comprehensive but cumbersome.
- In developing a reference scenario, component 3 is essentially a process that attempts to model how the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (markets, policies, infra-structure) could change over time to produce a set or array of different emission scenarios. In the current state of the RPP, it is not clear if the NCAS-T approach will use the different drivers to derive reference scenarios. This should be made quite

explicit.

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;

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

Observations

The document has proposed several coordination bodies such as:

- National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC)
- National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC) with intentions to broaden its membership as necessary
- A REDD Task Force with membership drawn from Environment, Forestry, Zanzibar and Local Government
- A REDD Secretariat to be based at the Institute of Resource Assessment
- The Office of the Vice Presidents office has statutorily mandated to coordinate all climate change issues including REDD(p.7). This is a high level political office and therefore a success in the Readiness phase.

Recommendations

The inclusion of forest dependent people, NGOs and the private sector in the NTCCTC needs to be more explicitly stated since representation is an important issue both in the preparation and implementation processes for REDD . To further demonstrate the involvement of NGOs in practical REDD projects a listing of the projects described in Annex 2b-2 (NGO led REDD related projects) in provided in the main text.

The sub-section largely meets the standard

Standard 1b: Stakeholder Consultation and Participation

Ownership, transparency, and dissemination of the R-PP by the government and relevant stakeholders: Inclusiveness of effective and informed consultation and participation by

relevant stakeholders, assessed in the following ways:

- i. the consultation and participation process for R-PP development thus far³, the extent of ownership within government and REDD coordinating body, as well as in the broader national stakeholder community; and

the Consultation and Participation Plan included in the R-PP (which looks forward in time); and the inclusion of elements in the R-PP that adequately document the expressed concerns and recommendations of relevant stakeholders and propose a process for their consideration, and/or expressions of their support for the R-PP.

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

Observations

- The initial set of consultations which covered the entire country, are commendable, but it is not clear as to whether the document distinguishes between awareness raising and consultation and participation. Awareness raising does not in itself, constitute consultation. It is the first stage necessary to create a platform that is conducive for consultation and participation.

Recommendations:

- As part of the readiness plan there should be a national workshop that will have key stakeholders (particularly those that are currently under-represented in high level committees) to discuss and possibly agree on issues that were generated in zonal meetings.

With firm plans to implement the recommendation, the

The sub-section meets the standard but it is emphasized that firm plans be put in place to hold the national workshop to discuss and consolidate issues generated from the zonal meetings.

Component 2. Prepare the REDD Strategy

Standard 2.a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy, and Governance: A completed assessment is presented that identifies major land use trends, direct and indirect deforestation and degradation drivers in the most relevant sectors in the context of REDD, and major land tenure and natural resource rights and relevant governance issues. It documents past successes and failures in implementing policies or measures for addressing

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).

drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and identifies significant gaps, challenges, and opportunities to address REDD. The assessment 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:

Observations

- Section 2 (a) demonstrates a good understanding of carbon trading issues and the CDM. However it is surprising that there is no mention of why there is no single forest CDM project in Tanzania.
- The Legal Framework as described seems quite supportive of REDD and indeed sustainable forest management. .
- The policy section recognizes all forms of tenure / forest ownership systems, baseline measurements, verification of measurements, financial mechanisms, stakeholder engagements and governance issues.
- The NFP has been presented as the main strategy option for REDD in Annex 2(b).

Recommendations

While reference has now been made on the Government's Initiative, **Kilimo Kwanza** (Agriculture First) there is no plan on how the REDD strategy will interact or monitor its likely effects on carbon emissions.

It largely meets the standard

Standard 2.b: REDD strategy Options: Alignment of the proposed REDD strategy with the identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and with existing national and sectoral strategies: the R-PP includes a summary of the emerging REDD strategy to the extent known presently, and of proposed analytic work (and, optionally, ToR) for assessment of the various REDD strategy options. This summary states:

- i. how the country proposes to address deforestation and degradation drivers in the design of its REDD strategy;
- ii. early estimates of cost and benefits of the emerging REDD strategy, including benefits in terms of rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and other developmental benefits;
- iii. socioeconomic, political and institutional feasibility of the emerging REDD strategy;
- iv. major potential synergies or inconsistencies of country sector strategies in the forest, agriculture, transport, or other sectors with the envisioned REDD strategy; and
- v. 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 strategy over time.

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

Observations:

- It is pleasing to note that the REDD strategy will be based on an already developed REDD National Framework, the National Forest Programme Facility and the National Growth and Poverty reduction strategy (NGPRS)
- The strategy options are now clearly linked to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation which will also be examined under the recommended in-depth studies

Recommendations

The sub-section meets the standard

Standard 2.c: REDD implementation framework: Describes activities (and optionally provides ToR in an annex) to further elaborate institutional arrangements and issues relevant to REDD in the country setting that identifies key issues, explores potential arrangements to address them, and offers a work plan that seems likely to allow their full evaluation and adequate incorporation into the eventual Readiness Package.

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

Observations

- R-PP indicates the need to link REDD strategy to the current national growth and development strategies and this is a good step to ensure holistic approach and treat REDD as not only an environmental concern but also developmental.

- Most of the relevant information which were in the annex in the previous version of the R-PP are now included in the main text. The section recognizes and has listed a lot of issues that still need to be resolved prior to achieving a comprehensive REDD+ strategy. This is good.
- The RPP recommends a central REDD fund. This highly centralized financial architecture needs to be further articulated and clarified early, since it could inadvertently act as a negative incentive for private sector and community-led initiatives to move forward. In other words Tanzania runs a real risk of creating a significant bottle neck on REDD financing if all the REDD funds are channeled or administered nationally through a single fund.

Recommendations

- The RPP should be quite clear on how the NFP influences the drivers of D&D since the connection is still weak.
- The RPP should address the potential pitfalls of having a single and highly centralized REDD fund, and in the process give room for incentives to enhance the inflow of investments into REDD from a variety of sources but using a government regulated framework
- While table 2c is quite useful some of its sections could be moved to more appropriate components. For example, table 2c 1 (1.1 to 1.5) is also relevant to component 4 so could be moved to that component. Similarly section 3 of the table could be moved to 1 b, and 7 to 4, even though it is relevant to both 3 and 4. The rest can remain under component 2c.
- It is recommended that the RPP provides more specific information where the involvement of several institutions is concerned. Hence, instead of saying research institutions, universities, NGOs specify which ones. This will help show the level of representation within the REDD process.

This section now meets the standard.

Standard 2.d: Assessment of social and environmental impacts: The proposal includes a program of work for due diligence for strategic environmental and social impact assessment in compliance with the Bank'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.

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

Observations

In the second draft received by the TAP

- The RPP states that there is limited capacity for SESA and has called for a national consultancy on the same
- It has made reference to World Bank Safeguards which it will also use to guide its work
- Detailed ToR for SESA have been provided in Annex 2d

Recommendation

The sub-section meets the standard.

Component 3. Develop a Reference Scenario

Standard 3 Reference scenario: Present work plan for how the reference scenario for deforestation, and for forest degradation (if desired), will be developed, including early ideas on feasibility of which methods to use (e.g., scenario of forest cover change and emissions based on historical trends in emissions and/or based on projections into the future of historical trend data), major data requirements and capacity needs, and linkages to the monitoring system design.

(The FCPF recognizes 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-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

Observations:

- A description of its proposed national level carbon stock assessment has been provided (Annex 5a)
- The use of NAFORMA has been cited as the main mechanisms for collecting carbon data and the NCAS-T for carbon accounting and the development of a reference scenario.
- Information on data that has been collected over the years has been provided, particularly on carbon stocks.
- The RPP has given a useful background on valuing the Arc Programme and has proposed to use its approach to estimate both above and below-ground biomass, which is also relevant to component 4
- Strong reference has now been made to IPCC guidelines, and its expected that this will influence the NAFORMA Programme

Recommendations

To improve this component it is suggested that it is rewritten in such a way that the following are clear

- a) An assessment of the usefulness of existing data and the desired standard for whatever standard of reporting Tanzania chooses (Tier I to III)
- b) A clear statement of existing and desired capacity required to estimate the reference levels and also participate in future monitoring. This should include a capacity building plan and possibly an institutional coordination / collaborative structure
- c) A description of the key steps necessary to calculate reference levels or

reference scenarios (*It is advisable to look at one or two RPPs which have been approved e.g. Democratic Republic of Congo R-PP and Kenya R-PP and are available on the FCPF website*). In this regard, the use of terms such as activity data and emission factors and their combination to estimate total historical emissions are advisable. An outline that could be used is provided below:

- Clearly state the objectives of this section which could be to quantify historical emissions and/or removals from D & D, and the development of future projections of emissions / removals over different time periods.
- State the desired outcomes of the Reference Scenario Process e.g. - national estimate of historical emissions over say the last 10 years, capacity building, production of a benchmark land cover map for base year, estimates of historical area change by REDD+ activity type, estimates of historical carbon stock change by REDD+ activity type)
- Define and describe the carbon pools that will be used in estimating reference levels and also be monitored
- State the Forest Definitions as applicable to Tanzania
- Show how Tanzania will quantify activity data and the development of emission removal factors
- Show how Tanzania will combine activity and data and emission factors to develop total historical emissions
- Discussion of the key drivers of D & D, describing their likely trends and using them to estimate future emission scenarios on D & D
- Prepare a table to summarize this component in a format, that clearly shows the key activities, sub-activities, the expected results and responsible institutions. This is strongly recommended since in that table the process and the end results are easy to discern.

The component partially meets the standard and should be revised in line with the above recommendations.

Component 4. Design a Monitoring System

Standard 4: Design a monitoring system: The R-PP provides a proposal for the initial design of an integrated monitoring system of measurement, reporting and verification of changes in deforestation and/or forest degradation. The system design should include early ideas on including capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities) to monitor other benefits and impacts, for example rural livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity, key governance factors directly pertinent to REDD implementation in the country, and to assess the impacts of the REDD 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 implementation. The proposal should present early ideas on how the system could evolve into a mature REDD monitoring system with this full set of capabilities.

(The FCPF recognizes 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:

Observations

- The section has been improved and generally demonstrates an understanding of the technical issues of forest assessments / monitoring.
- Tanzania will use the national forest inventory, the UN-REDD Programme and the National Carbon Accounting System for Tanzania (NCAS-T).to help set up an MRV Programme
- The component is not explicit on which carbon pools, other than above ground biomass, it will include. No methodology for estimating below ground biomass has been provided

Recommendations

- The RPP should clearly state the existing capacity and any gaps with regard to applying NCAS-T, which has been adopted from Australia. Associated with this should be a comprehensive capacity building plan.
- It should also provide more specific proposals on how it will estimate below ground carbon
- The RPP should clearly state how it intends to monitor the key drivers of D & D (which are also used in estimating future emissions in component 3) and co-benefits such as biodiversity, water etc

- A clear coordination plan (between and among institutions) for what is intended and the role of the various institutions taking part in the MRV proposed system should be provided. How the various stakeholders will be engaged is crucial to achieving the objectives of an MRV system. The movement of the tables on pages 115 to 117 of the Annex to the main text would also help.
- Prepare a table similar to the one recommended in component 3. It would illustrate an MRV Plan, showing key activities, timing, key results and responsible institutions.

The component partially meets the standard.

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, as well as from other international sources (e.g., UN-REDD or 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 readiness activities identified in the R-PP, or gaps in funding are clearly noted.

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

A great deal of work plan and budget detail is presented. However, we recommend spending some time to reconcile various pieces before implementing the R-PP work.

- *Please provide clarity about your budget request to FCPF: summary amount requested from FCPF seems to be 231 K for component 2c, but it is not explicitly stated.*
- *Table 5a source of funds by donors (page 70) is incomplete and budget for 1a and 2d, and grand total of all donors for each component are missing.*
- *In table 5a (page 67), budget for 1b is missing, and 1c should be 2a.*
- *The budget table in pp 17 appears to be for component 1a, but it is listed in the component 1b.*
- *Budget table 2b-2 and 2c-2 do not equal to budget table in 5a.*
- *UN-REDD detailed work plan in annex 2c is very detailed, but not clear how it cross walks with 5a table budget and individual work plan and budget.*

The component largely meets the standard

Component 6. Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Standard 6: 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:

The principles of M and E are recognized in the document, as are the use of process and product indicators. While the details in the budget are appreciated, it would help to justify a budget of 3.4 million US\$ for this component, recognizing the contribution of US 1.9 million from NORAD.

The component largely meets the standard.