

**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: Colombia

Reviewers: James Tolisano and Tomas Schlichter
coordinating a TAP Review Team of total 6 members
Date of review: October 3, 2011

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

Introduction

The TAP team completed a review of the informal draft of the Colombia R-PP on May 17, 2011, and then revised it on June 3, 2011 to reflect changes in the revised draft R-PP. The following report represents the TAP's October 3rd, 2011, review of Colombia's formal R-PP submitted in August, and revised September 30, 2011.

The Colombia formal R-PP responds extremely well to the observations, concerns and recommendations raised in both the first and second TAP reviews. The preparers of the R-PP have

Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 5 R-PP Review Template

obviously invested a great deal of time and energy to produce a REDD+ strategy that can serve as strong plan that provides good guidance to help manage challenges, obstacles and opportunities that may arise during implementation. The current document is clear, with extensive summaries included in tabular and graphic formats to allow readers quick and easy access to important information. The description of existing conditions is sufficiently thorough, and the outline of strategy to prepare and deliver an effective REDD+ program responds well to the terms of the FCPF template.

TAP review apply a classification scheme as follows:

- **Standard Met** (no further work needed to describe the actions proposed under this standard)
- **Standard Largely Met** (proposed work is acceptable, but can be enhanced with additional information)
- **Standard Partially Met** (some additional information is required before the proposed strategy fulfills the terms of the standard)
- **Standard Not Met** (information is incomplete and does not fulfill the terms of the standard)

The cumulative findings from the 3 TAP reviews are summarized in the table below:

Standard	Informal R-PP May 17, 2011	Revised Informal R-PP June 3, 2011	Formal R-PP October 3, 2011
1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements	Partially Met	Largely Met	Met
1b. Information Sharing and Stakeholder Dialogue	Partially Met	Met	Met
1c. Consultation and Participation Process	Partially Met	Met	Met
2a. Land Use, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Not Met	Partially Met	Largely Met
2b. REDD+ Strategy Options	Not Met	Met	Met
2c. Implementation Framework	Not Met	Largely Met	Largely Met
2d. Social & Environmental Impacts during Preparation and Implementation	Partially Met	Largely Met	Met
3. Reference Level	Partially Met	Partially Met	Largely Met
4a. Monitoring - Emissions and Removals	Not Met	Not Met	Largely Met
4b. Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts and Governance	Partially Met	Partially Met	Met
5. Schedule and Budget	Partially Met	Partially Met	Met
6. Program Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	Partially Met	Partially Met	Met

Specific comments pertaining to each standard are included in the body of the TAP review, along with concise summaries of the principal comments, observations, and requests made in the previous TAP review documents. The comments, observations and recommendations from the previous TAP reviews are included to show the considerable progress that has been made by the R-PP preparers, and the strength of the current version of the R-PP.

Overview and Summary - October 3, 2011

Colombia has nearly 70 million hectares of forest, which represents approximately four percent of all the tropical forests in the world. Colombia is also a global center of biodiversity distributed across 21 vegetation zones, five major watersheds, vast wetlands, and numerous rivers and lakes, and is recognized by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) as one of the ten most important countries in the world for biological diversity. Human communities have utilized the forests of Colombia and benefitted from the various ecosystem services they provide for tens of thousands of years, and most of the forested regions are only sparsely populated, suggesting that Colombia is in a good position to enact measures that can continue to sustain their rich forest heritage. However, expanding agriculture, population growth, and rising demand for forest resources and services from an increasingly urbanized population threatens the integrity, resilience, and expanse of Colombia's remaining forests.

The Colombia R-PP represents an important step towards enhanced conservation of the country's globally significant forests, and a great deal of work has clearly been invested in the preparation of the proposed strategy. The relative strengths of the current R-PP draft, and opportunities to reinforce it, can be summarized as follows:

Strengths

- The R-PP proposes a complex, but appropriate institutional arrangement that will engage more than a dozen existing and proposed new government agencies in a multi-tiered consortium designed to guide all activities pertaining to the mitigation, adaptation and management of climate change consequences. The consortium is based on 3 national strategies that are compatible with Colombia's development needs.
- Early consultations have been very productive and their results are clearly described in the R-PP. A comprehensive consultation plan has been outlined, and includes a detailed identification of the key actors relevant to the REDD+ process.
- The R-PP provides a good overview of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and outlines several broad actions that will be carried out to improve the data to improve the understanding of these drivers and reduce or mitigate the deforestation process. Budget allocations include funding to improve the data base and assign responsibility for the completion of this work.
- The R-PP includes extensive summaries of available information in tabular and mapped forms to provide a concise overview of existing conditions.
- A clear, broad REDD+ strategy is described, with information on the most important deforestation drivers.
- An extensive set of tables is included to outline the proposed budget and provide costs summaries.
- Important initial steps have been outlined for the development of a national reference scenario, and the implementation of a comprehensive MRV system.

Areas That Could Still Be Improved

- The R-PP reveals the significant cultural and ecological diversity found in Colombia. It may be helpful to consider including training and capacity building measures for some of the regional and local stakeholder groups in order to engage them in MRV data collection and

analysis, and adaptive management of the strategy.

The following TAP Review provides greater detail on each of these strengths and opportunities, and offers recommendations that can help the Government of Colombia (GoC) meet the terms and standards of the FCPF Readiness Mechanism.

Standards to be Met by R-PP Components

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

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:

Assessment and Recommendations from original draft and revised TAP Reviews

Original draft TAP Review - May 17, 2011	Revised TAP Review - June 3, 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show how NGOs, indigenous communities, academic institutions, municipalities, and the private sector are represented in the new institutional framework. • Add regional REDD+ working groups (e.g., Andean, Pacific, Amazon, Orinoco, Caribbean) to take into account the significant variation in social conditions, deforestation drivers, and stakeholder co-benefits. • Outline the responsibilities of existing institutions; and show how overlap, redundancy, or conflict will be mitigated or avoided. • Summarize proposed capacity building measures, and describe how these will complement or minimize the need for contracted external expertise. 	<p>While some of the recommendations from the 1st TAP review have been resolved, the following continue to be relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline the responsibilities of existing institutions; and show how overlap, redundancy, or conflict will be mitigated or avoided. • Summarize proposed capacity building measures, and describe how these will complement or minimize the need for contracted external expertise.

Formal R-PP TAP Review October 3, 2011

Assessment and Recommendations: Significant improvements have been made in this formal R-PP. The national readiness management arrangement is clearly described and the institutions that will participate are delineated in useful diagrams with summary text. The proposed Climate Change Executive Committee (COMECC) should help mitigate institutional overlap or conflicts. The COMECC also appears to include good representation from a sufficiently wide array of stakeholders. The Interdisciplinary REDD+ Work Groups (GIT REDD+) include the mechanisms to ensure appropriate institutional representation and assignment of roles and responsibilities from all key cultural sectors affecting the drivers of deforestation.

However, as mentioned in previous TAP reviews, it will be useful to provide further information to show how planning and management responsibilities will be shared with regional and local authorities. Specifically, the R-PP can explore how to include the Regional Autonomous Cooperation units (CARS) in the institutional arrangement. Institutional arrangements can also be enhanced with a description of specific capacity building measures to be incorporated.

Conclusion, TAP Review: Standard Met

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:

Assessment and Recommendations from original draft and revised TAP Reviews

Original Draft TAP Review - May 17, 2011	Revised TAP Review - June 3, 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show how agricultural organizations and private business interests are included as distinct entities in the consultative process. • Show how groups other than traditional NGO representatives are included in the consultation process, such as representatives from Afro-Colombian committees and councils at the grassroots level, without ignoring other bodies still in the process of consolidation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The R-PP includes more information on stakeholder identification and information sharing and supports the inclusion of a wide spectrum of stakeholder groups in the REDD+ dialogue, including workshops and events conducted with public institutions, organizations and networks in the agriculture, industrial, mining, energy and infrastructure sectors. • The revised R-PP also includes an extensive description of regional actors to be engaged in the REDD+ strategy, and provides a clear table outlining additional information sharing events planned for 2011, and a list of the actors involved and the anticipated outcomes.

Formal R-PP TAP Review October 3, 2011

Assessment and Recommendations: As noted in the June 2011 TAP Review, the R-PP provides very good information on the process for stakeholder consultation and participation. The formal R-PP includes extensive new material describing the institutional process that will ensure that appropriate and accurate information is being provided to local and regional representatives of all key cultural sectors affecting the drivers of deforestation, with specific measures to show how the strategy will respond to and incorporate the impacts from the enormous number of colonists who continue to convert forested areas to agricultural production. It is likely that the number of

colonists in the interior is far greater than the one million cited in the R-PP, and they represent a very important deforestation factor. Consultation with this sector is therefore critical, and has clearly been made a priority in the R-PP.

Conclusion, TAP Review: Standard Met

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 far (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:

Assessment and Recommendations from original draft and revised draft TAP Reviews

Original Draft TAP Review - May 17, 2011	Revised TAP Review - June 3, 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how key state, municipal, and district entities are incorporated into the consultation process, and regional recognition of communities, especially in the Caribbean, Orinoco and Andes regions will be achieved. • Identify opportunities to take advantage of existing local and regional coordination schemes in order to structure a continuous consultation process and maintain open and transparent communication channels. • Show the process and mechanisms used to advance consultation, such as focus groups; forums and seminars; workshops; round table meetings; and similar activities. • Identify activities to build the capacity of stakeholder groups to participate in the REDD+ process, particularly those affecting indigenous and Afro-Colombian entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New material shows that the strategy incorporates key state, municipal and district entities and organizations, and takes full advantage of existing local and regional coordination schemes. A clear methodology will disseminate strategy information and the content of information sharing events. • A new analysis demonstrates how human rights, collective rights, climate change, and the REDD+ strategy, with particular attention to Afro-Colombian coastal communities, will be incorporated. New material also provides a thorough description of inter-sectorial agreements established with participating national agencies. A detailed plan is also included for implementation of additional national, regional and locally scaled workshops and consultations with key stakeholders, including a summary of proposed methods to be used and anticipated outcomes.

Formal R-PP TAP Review October 3, 2011

Assessment and Recommendations: The sub-component continues to provide a clear and well described summary of the institutional structure and polices that will guide the consultation and participation process. New material has been included in the revised version of the R-PP that provides a good description of the institutional process to be followed to ensure that the consultation process will include representation from indigenous, Afro-Colombian, and colonist

communities.

Conclusion, TAP Review: Standard Met

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; 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:

Assessment and Recommendations from original draft and revised TAP Reviews

Original Draft TAP Review - May 17, 2011	Revised TAP Review - June 3, 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a diagram or concise description to show how sub-national reference scenarios support and are linked to the strategy. • Show how data will reveal deforestation causes and rates by sector (agriculture, forestry, mining, hydrocarbon development, illicit crops etc.), including a description of methods. • Include a table to summarize known information about the drivers of deforestation. Show the principal drivers and the indirect or underlying factors contributing to each driver. • Make certain all maps, tables, and figures are legible and easily understood, with clear and comprehensive legends. • Revise the budget to show how funds will be allocated to administer additional research on deforestation and degradation drivers by sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New material includes maps to distinguish deforestation by sector, with maps included for agricultural lands; illicit crop production; mining concessions; forest reserves; protected areas and indigenous reserves. The broad perspective is further enhanced by a table summarizing the area of forest in Colombia under distinct ownership regimes, with delineations for protected areas, public forest reserves, indigenous reserves, Afro-Colombian community reserves, and civil society authorizations. Unfortunately, the scale of the maps are too large to provide a clear indication of sector-driven deforestation. It also lacks a description of proposed methods to produce and analyze these data. • Additional data and descriptions summarize deforestation rates within 5 distinct sub-regions from 1990-2000 and again from 2000-2005.

Formal R-PP TAP Review October 3, 2011

Assessment and Recommendations: The R-PP is further enhanced with new information on how the drivers of deforestation affect land use change, with a good delineation of 7 drivers and associated demographic, economic, cultural, institutional, and policy factors. Useful data indicating the extent of vegetation cover and land use change by sector is now included. More detailed assessments of how these drivers manifest at sub-national scales is anticipated during implementation of the strategy. The document can be further strengthened by describing measures that will be applied to respond to the drivers. For example, fire has been cited as an important driver of deforestation, and the R-PP should note that many fires are produced as an unplanned consequence of the clearing grasslands for improved pasture and cattle production. The R-PP can be enhanced by identifying specific field measures (prescribed burns, improved

detection and prevention) and capacity building activities specific to reduced threats from fire. The R-PP can also include more information on customary and private property land rights and how this may affect implementation and governance issues.

Conclusion, TAP Review: Standard Largely Met

Standard 2.b: REDD-plus strategy Options:

The R-PP should include: an alignment of the proposed REDD strategy with the identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and with existing national and sectoral strategies, and 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 should state: how the country proposes to address deforestation and degradation drivers in the design of its REDD strategy; a plan of how to estimate cost and benefits of the emerging REDD strategy, including benefits in terms of rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and other developmental aspects; socioeconomic, political and institutional feasibility of the emerging REDD 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 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 strategy over time.

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

Assessment and Recommendations from original draft and revised TAP Reviews

Original Draft TAP Review - May 17, 2011	Revised TAP Review - June 3, 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show specific strategy objectives; the activities to be carried out under each strategy objective; results to be achieved; and potential implementation constraints. • Include information on existing international agreements on deforestation and degradation to which Colombia is now a party. • Identify maps to show geographic distribution of deforestation patterns by source. • Include a distinct budget for this component. • Include specific measures to enhance forest conservation. • Indicate regional measures to be carried out, taking into consideration the different land use dynamics in each region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed list of 7 objectives now indicates results to be achieved and potential implementation obstacles. A detailed table describes measures to be implemented over the short, medium and long-term to respond to the drivers of deforestation by specific sector. There is mention of actions other than simply reducing deforestation that can be included in the REDD+ strategy, although it will be helpful to expand the range of options beyond what is now included in this revised R-PP.

Formal R-PP TAP Review October 3, 2011

Assessment and Recommendations: Components 2b and 2c are still integrated in the Colombia R-PP. The 3rd TAP review evaluated both standards with the material provided.

A great deal of new and well articulated information has been added under sub-component 2b to

describe measures to assess and control D&D by sector (agricultural frontier, logging, infrastructure development, mining, uncontrolled fire, and particularly as a consequence of illicit crop production), with a wealth of new material on the historical and recent impacts from colonization, and explanations of how land tenure issues are being incorporated and resolved within the strategy. This material further strengthens a section of the document that is already very well developed and ensures that portions of the Colombia R-PP can serve as a model for others in preparation. The document can be further enhanced by discussion of how biodiversity conservation measures, and particularly the development of ecosystem service markets can contribute to reduced D&D and broader commitment to the REDD+ strategy.

Conclusion, TAP Review: Standard Met

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:

Assessment and Recommendations from original draft and revised TAP Reviews

Original Draft TAP Review - May 17, 2011	Revised TAP Review - June 3, 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe mechanisms to institutionalize the proposed strategies and recommendations within existing ministries and sectors. • Show a work plan describing actions proposed to fulfill this standard, methods to implement these actions, management and administrative responsibilities, and monitoring, evaluation and reporting protocol. • Include a detailed budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses to the TAP review of May 17, 2011 have been satisfactorily included. However, the document can still be improved by including a work plan describing management and administrative responsibilities.

3rd TAP Assessment October 3, 2011

Assessment and Recommendations: The assessment provided for sub-component 2b carries into the review of criteria for sub-component 2c. The revised R-PP includes some information on institutional mandates that can support the REDD+ strategy. However, the document can be further improved by adding a work plan to show how proposed actions and mechanisms will be institutionalized within the participating ministries and stakeholder groups. The work plan can also describe management and administrative responsibilities; how REDD revenues will be managed; and monitoring, evaluation and reporting protocol. It will also be important for the R-PP to clarify how carbon rights will be assigned and secured.

Conclusion, TAP Review: Standard Largely Met

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:

Assessment and Recommendations from original draft and revised TAP Reviews

Original Draft TAP Review - May 17, 2011	Revised TAP Review - June 3, 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show a more detailed work plan for completing the SESA process. • Describe the process to carry out the SESA • Describe how the proposed REDD+ strategy will be linked and harmonized with existing policies and regulations. • Describe how the monitoring of potential multiple benefits (Standard 4.b) will be linked with the preparation of the SESA • Revise the existing budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revised R-PP adds considerable detail on the approach to the SESA, including methods for assessing ways to respond to impacts through studies, consultations, and mitigation measures to prevent or minimize adverse effects. However, there is still a lack of a clear work plan and specific indicators for the SESA.

Tap Review October 3, 2011

Assessment and Recommendations: The new version of the R-PP adds information on the basic factors to be incorporated in the social and environmental assessment process. Lists of environmental, social, economic, and cultural criteria adequately respond to concerns raised in previous TAP reviews. A comprehensive strategic plan for the SESA is included in a lengthy table and can serve to guide the development of a more specific work plan. The revised budget is appropriate to facilitate the development of the SESA.

Conclusion, TAP Review: 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:

Assessment and Recommendations from original draft and revised TAP Reviews

Original Draft TAP Review - May 17, 2011	Revised TAP Review - June 3, 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a definition of forest and forest degradation • Show a work plan for establishing the national reference level, including activities and results to be achieved. • Describe methods to establish the national reference level (historical baseline, deforestation projections, etc.). • Describe the methods used to calculate carbon stocks. • Show the results from calculations of forest conversion, with reference to existing national scale data previously compiled and analyzed. 	<p>The recommendations from the May 17, 2011 TAP remain in effect, along with one additional recommendation -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe capacity building measures to be carried out, including training events, equipment and identification of the institutions/communities to benefit.

TAP Review October 3, 2011

Assessment and Recommendations: Three major changes are included in the revised R-PP: (a) a new chart to define the reference scenario; (b) further explanation of criteria added under Political Guidelines 3.1 about stages II and III; and (c) an expanded set of proposed activities added to 3.2.3.

The new list of criteria is very helpful, and begins to provide some important details on definitions, timing, and drivers. However, this section can be further improved. For example, the R-PP still needs to show how a phased approach will accomplish the goal of developing a reference level.

The new set of proposed activities added to section 3.2.3 improves the description of specific steps to show the types of data to be collected. This can now be put in the context of a work plan or outcome chain to show what will be done in the phased approach.

It will be helpful to add more detail on drivers - a good example of such a discussion has been

provided on page 61 of the R-PP submitted by Mozambique and in Figure 6 of the Kenya R-PP. We also recommend a logical and clearly presented work plan or outcome chain with time line, deliverables, and responsible parties. A good example can be found on page 56 of Kenya's October 2010 R-PP. This work plan can be done for both reference level and MRV.

These R-PPs are available on the FCPF website:
<http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/257>

Conclusion, TAP Review: Standard Largely Met

Component 4. Design a Monitoring System

Standard 4a: Emissions and Removals:

The R-PP provides a proposal and work plan 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 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:

Assessment and Recommendations from original draft and revised TAP Reviews

Original Draft TAP Review - May 17, 2011	Revised TAP Review - June 3, 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show a more detailed work plan for completing the MRV process. Identify the lead institution responsible for implementation and management of MRV and describe the roles and responsibilities of participating groups. • Describe how monitoring work will be linked technically and institutionally, and how estimates of forest degradation will be included into MRV. • Show how MRV results will be disseminated among stakeholder groups, and used to guide REDD+ strategy planning and decision-making. • Provide an overview of current policy developments that will affect the monitoring of deforestation and degradation rates and trends. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recommendations offered in the May 17, 2011 TAP review remain relevant, and should continue to guide further developments of the R-PP.

- Describe activities to delineate reporting and verification systems, and show how this will improve transparency .

Formal R-PP TAP Review October 3, 2011

Assessment and Recommendations: Three major changes have been made to the R-PP: (a) a new chart has been added providing an overview of the proposed monitoring system; (b) a new figure 4.2 (formerly figure 3.1 from component 3) that provides a detailed description of the proposed deforestation monitoring system based on remote spatial data; and (c) a much more detailed proposal for national forest carbon monitoring. The new Figure 4.1 is a useful summary to show your thinking. However, the specific issues raised in previous TAP reviews remain relevant, particularly the need to show how MRV results will be disseminated among stakeholder groups, and used to guide REDD+ strategy planning and decision-making, and increase transparency. The new figure 4.2 helps to give a context for the discussion of the proposed MRV activities. It provides a good summary of the elements that need to be brought together to establish a reference level and MRV. However, it cannot serve as a work plan or outcome chain, and this should still be included in the R-PP.

The R-PP now includes a more detailed and fully adequate proposal for monitoring that identifies specific technology and activities. Several very specific sources of data from satellite systems are mentioned, but as noted in the earlier review there is no acknowledgement of whether such sensors would be available in the future. Specific activities are identified that make sense in this context - but some further explanation will be needed to show who is responsible and what is the time frame for implementation. The removal of the previous discussion of Tier 3 and permanent plots is appropriate. It is further recommended that the activities to strengthening the sourcing of data are included in the context of a work plan or outcome chain (see e.g., the figure on p. 67 of Kenya's October 2010 R-PP). It is further recommended that the budget be adjusted to account for the new activities included in this revised proposal.

Conclusion, TAP Review: Standard Largely Met

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

The R-PP provides a proposal for the initial design and a work plan, 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:

Assessment and Recommendations from original draft and revised TAP Reviews

Original Draft TAP Review - May 17, 2011	Revised TAP Review - June 3, 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show a more complete range of benefits from improved livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem dynamics; and enhanced governance of natural and cultural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new material has been included in the revised R-PP to specifically respond to the Assessment and recommendations offered in the May 17, 2011 TAP review. As a result, the recommendations offered in the

- Suggest indicators to track social, economic and environmental impacts, and potential benefits.

May 17, 2011 TAP review remain relevant, and should continue to guide further developments of the R-PP.

Formal R-PP TAP Review October 3, 2011

Assessment and Recommendations: This section now includes a more thorough descriptions of the identify types of social and environmental indicators that will be considered, and shows how they will be monitored as part of the implementation of the strategy.

Conclusion, TAP Review: Standard Met

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:

Assessment and Recommendations from original draft and revised TAP Reviews

Original Draft TAP Review - May 17, 2011	Revised TAP Review - June 3, 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show a more complete description of the range of costs associated with each component by expanding the list of line item parameters included in the existing tables. • Include a description of how the individual budgets will be linked and coordinated in order to ensure the delivery of fluid and transparent REDD+ activities. • Include a total aggregate budget for all components. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recommendations offered in the May 17, 2011 TAP review remain relevant, and should continue to guide further developments of the R-PP.

TAP Review October 3, 2011

Assessment and Recommendations: Although this section of the document remains largely unchanged, it is apparent that the R-PP as written does meet the terms of the standard. However, it can be enhanced with a more descriptive aggregate budget.

Conclusion, TAP Review: Standard Met

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*

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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:

Assessment and Recommendations from original draft and revised TAP Reviews

Original Draft TAP Review - May 17, 2011	Revised TAP Review - June 3, 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show the proposed institutional framework for independent monitoring and feedback. • Provide performance indicators and baselines that can form the foundation of the proposed M&E system. • Show how the scheduling and budget process will contribute to improved project transparency, and how stakeholder groups will be engaged in the monitoring and evaluation of project implementation. 	<p>The recommendations offered in the May 17, 2011 TAP review remain relevant, and should continue to guide further developments of the R-PP.</p>

Formal R-PP TAP Review October 3, 2011

Assessment and Recommendations: The R-PP presents a very good overview of proposed program monitoring and evaluation. The document includes a detailed table showing a logical framework complete with rigorous performance indicators and measures for verification. Information is provided on the role to be played by the GIT REDD+ and overall coordination by MADS, and it is clear that these roles and responsibilities will be further defined as the new institutional arrangements are put in place.

Conclusion, TAP Review: **Standard Met**