

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

(interim, January 12, 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: El Salvador

Reviewers: Tomas Schlichter and Gisela Ulloa

coordinating a TAP Review Team of total 4 members

Date of review: October 2, 2012

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

Introduction

The TAP team completed the review of the El Salvador RPP, submitted to the FCPF for formal consideration of FCPF Participant Committee at PC13 in Brazzaville, and provided TAP comments to the R-PP development team in mid-September 2012. The team involved in the preparation of the R-PP had obviously invested a great deal of time and energy to produce a revised version based on the TAP review from May 2012 and from mid-September 2012. This revised version of the R-PP submitted at PC13 has improved substantially from the previous versions.

The El Salvador review process applies 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 findings for the El Salvador TAP review process to date are summarized in the table below:

Standard	Draft R-PP April 23, 2012	Revised R-PP May 31st, 2012	Revised R-PP August 25th, 2012	Revised R-PP September 28 th 2012
1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements	Partially Met	Partially Met	Largely Met	Met
1b. Information Sharing and Stakeholder Dialogue	Partially Met	Partially Met	Largely Met	Met
1c. Consultation and Participation Process	Partially Met	Partially Met	Partially Met	Largely Met
2a. Land Use, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Partially Met	Met	Met	Met
2b. REDD+ Strategy Options	Partially Met	Partially Met	Largely Met	Largely Met
2c. Implementation Framework	Partially Met	Partially Met	Largely Met	Largely Met
2d. Social & Environmental Impacts during Preparation and Implementation	Partially Met	Largely Met	Met	Met
3. Reference Level	Partially Met	Largely Met	Met	Met
4a. Monitoring - Emissions and Removals	Not Met	Met	Met	Met
4b. Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts and Governance	Partially Met	Partially Met	Largely Met	Met
5. Schedule and Budget	Partially Met	Largely Met	Met	Met
6. Program Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	Met	Met	Met	Met

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:

In this revised version the document mentions the launch of a new Environmental Policy for El Salvador. Also, during May 2012 a National Plan for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (PREP) was developed. Activities of REDD+ will be carried out in the context of this plan, following the approach of Mitigation based on Adaptation. The PREP in turn depends on the Climate Change Committee, which includes various institutions as MARN, Ministry of Works and Infrastructure, Ministry of Housing and Urbanism. An invitation to integrate this Committee has been sent as well to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. REDD+ will depend operationally from the Sistema de Medio Ambiente (SINAMA) whose secretary lies in the MARN.

Activities will be developed considering a “strategic level” directed by the Committee for Climate Change and SINAMA and an intersectoral “consultative level”. This level will carry out a wide consultation program that will include the main actors including indigenous communities.

In the previous TAP review, the weakness that showed of the SINAMA was mentioned and some doubts were stated about its capacity to make the whole process operational. The last version of the document made clear the way in which SINAMA is improving its performance on most of the municipalities of the country and the present version presents relevant actions to strengthen this institution in the next years

Recommendations: none

Conclusion: 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:

The R-PP presents evidence that the government has carried out an exercise to identify key stakeholders for REDD-plus, and began the exchange of information at national level through an awareness campaign to key stakeholders. Main objective of the campaign is to establish an early dialogue on REDD-plus concept and R-PP development, this process should provide the basis for further consultation.

From the document, there is evidence that early information sharing and dialogue action may not necessarily have been focused in the National REDD+ Strategy but in the broader policy framework under which this strategy has been developed. Nevertheless, the REDD+ strategy (PREP-REDD) requires a clear information sharing and early dialogue with key stakeholders at this stage.

The results of this early dialogue needs to be described in the document specifically in relation to concerns manifested, agreements reached (if any), how the sector will participate in the RPP process, methodology of the consultation process performed and to be performed.

The RPP has included additional information and concerns manifested in two additional meetings with the IPs sector in relation to broader climate change aspects and the REDD+ strategy, nevertheless the discussion in relation to how the IPs will participate in the RPP process, requires more discussion the process is in the right direction.

It would be convenient to further strengthen the process by including documentation of the structure, content and outcome of the meetings, as an annex to the R-PP.

Conclusion: 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 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:

The strategy to advance the process of consultation and participation would be done in two ways: i) the ESAEs and ii) workshops, focus groups and meetings. This section provides detailed information that demonstrates that the process of consultation and participation practically started (since July 2012) and includes a tentative schedule for performing various consultations

Despite the detail described for the four phases of consultation and participation, R-PP does not explain how the two routes of the survey will help to: i) encourage and / or improve the ownership of the National Strategy for REDD + (PREP-REDD +), especially outside the government sector and the priority areas for implementation of PREP ii) how to incorporate the concerns and recommendations of the stakeholders consulted, and iii) a query plan more detailed and articulated with two routes identified.

Likewise clearly indicate how the indigenous sector participated in the design of the consultation process to be performed or how will participate and describe the information needs and capacity prior to consultation with stakeholders so that the process of consultation and discussion on the

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).

Strategy REDD + (adaptation based mitigation) is effective.

The R-PP document now includes the Oficina de Resolución de Conflictos y Toma de Acuerdos (ORCTA) (conflict resolution and agreements office) under MARN.

For the IPS participation, it is proposed the establishment of the "National Bureau of Indigenous Communities" to ensure their full participation in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the National REDD + Strategy, funds for this purpose are included in the budget. Also "to ensure their empowerment (communities and representatives) will continue with the Capacity Building Program on Climate Change Thematic and Forests and REDD + programs and support actions and organizational structures."

Recommendations:

- Describe the discussion process with IP leaders in relation to the "Mesa Nacional de Comunidades Indígenas" proposed and their views on the Programa de Fortalecimiento de Capacidades sobre la Temática de Cambio Climático y Bosques, y Programas REDD+ and in relation to the support proposed to actions and organization structures.
- Describe the planned meetings to discuss the consultation methodology for the REDD+ strategy process with the IPs sector.

Conclusions: Standard Largely 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-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:

In this section main causes of deforestation are explained in a comprehensive way. Main deforestation drivers are the expansion of the agricultural frontier, urbanization, substitution of coffee plantations under shade, and conversion of mangroves.

With respect to forest degradation, processes involved are forest fires, extraction of firewood and illegal logging

For most of the drivers, quantitative information is provided. In spite of this, it is difficult to build a clear idea about how much did each of the drivers contribute to deforestation through the history of the country. The authors mention that most of the information needed to provide this historical information is dispersed. The document mentions a plan to centralize all the needed information in order to analyze direct and indirect causes of deforestation and forest degradation. The cost of the plan is reflected in the budget

The document includes a description of effects of forest policies and its impacts on deforestation and degradation of forests. Also main aspects of recent and future legislation is included. The new forest policy is near to be launched and will consider environmental services provided by forests as well as compensation measures to compensate them. The Environmental Law emphasizes in the vulnerability of ecosystems at El Salvador and the need to mitigate it through the maintenance or increase of forest area and agroforestry systems

A map describing land use patterns and a table showing quantitative information respect to this aspect is also presented.

Some very interesting information regarding climate variability and its effects and relations to actions to be carried out through REDD+ is also included.

In the last review the TAP recommended to include some information reflecting the impact on deforestation and degradation of other policies, not only those related to the forest sector. The current R-PP presents early ideas on how to carry out a comprehensive analysis of these policies involving different institutions in this task

It would be convenient to improve the budget of this component that should reflect all the activities proposed in the body of the text (pp 66 y 67)

Conclusion: Standard Met

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 sectorial 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:

For this component, the document emphasizes in activities related with adaptation to climate change. Mitigation appears to result as a co-benefit of adaptation measures. Main activities are related to reforestation, enhancing natural regeneration, forest conservation, (including coffee shade plantations), restoration and rehabilitation of riparian forests, expansion of the area with agroforestry systems, and soil conservation.

These activities will be part of the National Program for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (PREP). The general objective of this program is related to the restoration of ecosystems and its functions. It presents 6 main action lines: expansion of agroforestry,

promote conservation and restoration of forests, promotion of “green infrastructure” to improve hydric regulation and soil retention, research and education, institutional strengthening, and restoration of coastal ecosystems

In this context 7 strategic options are proposed, including 1) the increase of agroforestry and resilient production systems, 2) forest conservation and restoration, enhancing ecological connectivity along with the improvement of governance, 3) incentives and compensation measures to facilitate changes in land use, 4) improvement of organization patterns and governance, 4) design of new instruments for the recognition of rights over natural resources and collective managed resources meant of natural resources, 5) activation of legal mechanisms included in the Environmental Law among them, those related with zoning and regulation of agricultural practices, 6) harmonization of sectorial laws, policies and programs in special those related with land use, and environmental as well as forest management and 7) development of a legal framework to promote activities that may allow to increase environmental services, among them carbon sequestration. It seems that it would be convenient to review option 2 presenting separately ecological aspects from those related with organization and governance

The present version presents a table including the strategic options relating them to REDD+ activities and their possible impact on the decrease of deforestation rates and degradation as well as in the increase of carbon stocks.

As it was suggested in the last TAP Review (June 1012), the document includes a table (table 18) relating deforestation drivers with the strategic options including their viability (high, medium or low) and the institutions involved in carrying out these options. In this new version table is included (table 19) by which the authors make clear which will be the leading institution for each of the strategy options.

This section lacks of a description of indigenous peoples and local community in the development and application of the strategic options.

It would be very useful to provide more details about measures to improve governance, involved institutions and their roles in land use management, harmonization of these institutions to ensure success of the proposed options. Also some early ideas of the legal framework, policies and programs to enhance ecosystem services would be welcomed.

The document mentions however the need to improve harmonization with the Ministry of Agriculture which is promoting a Plan (Alimentos para la Familia) which would result in further deforestation in order to increase the production of food. Other programs that could have similar results such as Alimentos para El Salvador (ALBA) are not mentioned.

Some important activities such as research education and communication that are present in the body of the text are not included in the budget. While it is possible that these activities will be funded by international cooperation, this should be mentioned in the text.

Recommendations:

- Consider the participation of key actors in the development and application of the options, and take into account possible consequences on local communities and indigenous peoples that depend largely on forest resources

Conclusion: Standard Largely 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:

- This section is enriched relative to the previous version. The section referred to the international context, as well as major elements of the national context and exemplification of the problems envisaged clarify the understanding of the implementation framework of the National Strategy for REDD +. Besides the description of the three stages that make up the critical path, a more detailed work plan that includes the activities involved in each stage, especially those concerned with the problems envisaged and its relationship to the institutional arrangements needed to overcome would be very useful and can facilitate their monitoring.
- The key issues are likely to include: the assessment of land and carbon rights for potential REDD strategy activities and land-plus, address key issues related to REDD-plus governance and institutional arrangements needed to track REDD-plus activities and transactions

Recommendations:

- Specify more clearly what the activities involved in each stage are, detailing who will participate, what are the institutional arrangements that need to be implemented and concrete results expected at the end of each stage. It is recommended to detail the activities outlined in the budget in a table by stage include potential responsible institutions and timeframe if possible.
- Relate the implementation of each of the stages within the selected pilot sites.

Conclusions: 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:

The SESAs applied to mining, energy policy and agro fuel production and the current process of

Social and Environmental Assessment Strategic FOMILENIO II are part of a process that is strengthening and institutionalizing the capabilities of this instrument in the governance, which would contribute to a better design and implementation of SESA for REDD + in El Salvador.

Table 19 clearly outlines the stages of the SESA. Moreover, it is also understood the intention of applying a set of safeguards during the design process of the National REDD + Strategy. However, the safeguards system seems to have no real connection to the logic and content of the SESA planned as it is understood rather as separate efforts.

In conjunction with the 7 possible safeguards to consider, mentioned on p. 104, it is worth considering the relevance of some of the safeguards contained in the Guidance and safeguards applicable to policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries in development, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, listed in Appendix 1 of the Cancun Agreements (1.CP/16), particularly the paragraph 2.

Conclusion: 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:

The document acknowledges inconsistencies in temporal series of maps and information that show a trend of deforestation over the last 35 years. The inconsistencies are based mainly in the different methodologies applied to develop each of the maps. A new map of land use and cover is being carried out during 2010 is now being finished by the University of El Salvador

The R-PP describes relevant steps for the development of the Reference Level. Also the composition of the committee that will be responsible for the activities are included as well as the need to develop capacities.

The reference level will be based in maps and a forest inventory and in the present version more details are provided about analysis of remote sensing images and field control activities. The document presents a table including each of the activities conducting to the development of a reference level and the institutions that are going to lead these activities.

Some more details about capacity building would be welcomed

The R-PP submitted in August 2012 took great care to address the comment of the TAP. A new section 3.3.2 was added to clarify the links between components 2-3 and 4. Furthermore the new

section 3.4 provides methodological details on how the data available for 2010 could be integrated in the baseline

Recommendations:

- Provide more detail about capacity building needs

Conclusion: Standard Met

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:

The document presents properly the activities needed for the development of a MRV system as well as its main characteristics. A table is included in which each of the activities are mentioned as well as the institutions that are going to lead these activities. The table includes the precision levels of maps/ measurements and its objectives.

A detailed plan for the capacity building is also presented including the participation of regional institutions with a wide and recognized experience (CATIE)

Recommendations

- No further recommendations

Conclusion: Standard Met

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:

This component presents a detailed proposal for the monitoring of biodiversity and its components at different scales. It includes indicators and the methodology to carry out this task.

It includes also a section describing with some detail the monitoring of soil and water conservation

The R-PP includes also relevant aspects for the monitoring of socioeconomic benefits, including the strategy to build the system and some ideas about variables that should be monitored

In the last version the R-PP includes a paragraph describing main variables and processes to be included in the monitoring of governance

Some paragraph describing the links between this component and the consultation process would also be welcomed.

The budget seems rather low given the ambition of the new proposal

Conclusion: 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:

The document present detailed tables for each of the component, and includes the contribution of the government of El Salvador.

Recommendations:

- No further recommendations

Conclusion: 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 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 R-PP presents in a solid way the criteria/indicator, expected products and verification way for each of the components.

Recommendations:

- No further recommendations

Conclusion: Standard Met