

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 *(fill in country name)*: Tanzania

Reviewer (fill in): Leandro Carlos Fernandez, Peter Saile, Merja Mäkelä (lead)

Date of review (fill in): 13th June 2010

Standards to be Met by R-PP Components

(from Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 3:)

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:

Organisation:

The Proposal is a zero-draft and not complete. Therefore it is difficult to be fair in evaluating its merits. It does not comprehensively and clearly indicate what has been done and is being done currently in Tanzania to build the readiness with the UN-REDD and Norwegian assistance and what the gaps in terms of activities are (all the necessary funding at this point is coming from UN-REDD and Norway).

Component 1 a is a valid first attempt to describe arrangements and the involvement of high level of government (VPO-Office) is positive. There is, however, no discussion about the role of other sector ministries, regions, districts, Non-State Actors (NSA). It is unclear how NCCSC, REDD Task Force and Technical Committee are related to each other and how to span the political and technical levels implied.

The organogramme in figure 1.1. is not correct, e.g. VPO is missing and the links from the Forest and Beekeeping Division to the Districts (which are under the Prime Minister's Office- Regional Authorities and Local Government) are not direct - they only provide technical assistance to districts but there is no hierarchical connection. Decentralisation (Devolution by Decentralisation) is an important policy in Tanzania and the implementation of forestry mostly takes place in the 136 districts of the country. Their role in the organisation of REDD should be broadly elaborated as well as the urgent need for their capacity building. There should be serious reflection on how the communication will be organised and how the districts will be engaged in the organisation.

In the section *Increasing capacities of institutions to manage and coordinate REDD activities*, the implementation is mixed with readiness management. The whole section is better placed in the component 2c.

Some of the ongoing readiness activities, such as studies or related information, should not be mentioned in this component.

Recommendations: Carefully consider steep learning curve at PC Meetings regarding quality standards for R-PP's.

Assessment: Standard not met

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

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

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:

Consultations have covered the whole country although mostly among government people. Summary of remarks and findings of the consultation process for R-PP elaboration should be clearly included in the central part of the text- it is not clear what are the inputs from stakeholders to the R-PP and the consultation plan. No future consultation plan is presented to increase the number of NSA in the consultations, although these plans apparently exist. The results of the consultations / SWOT analysis are very badly presented and there is almost no analysis of the consultation discussions. No discussion about the participation of other sector ministries, regions, districts, Non-State Actors (NSA).

Assessment: Standard not met

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 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:

There are some first descriptive elements though not quantified, almost no analytic elements. Studies are on-going on the drivers of deforestation and degradation but not even the study plans are discussed in the proposal. The WB CAS indicates more elements than those presented, which shows that the authors have not undertaken a basic review of available material.

There is a new forest policy almost at final stages and it would be good to analyse how it (as well as the current forest act) support the implementation of REDD+. The National Forest Programme covers 2001-10 and it should be revised, is it going to happen? The proposal should dig deeper on the governance issues and what should be done to improve the situation (broadly discussed f.ex. in the Traffic-report in 2007 - situation in many areas has not changed). The same applies to the threats. If this is not done, the strategy will

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).

remain superficial and focus on symptoms and not causes / drivers of deforestation.

There are different forest types, ecosystems and land-use practices in Tanzania, not all the country faces the same situation. The analysis should be brought more to local level.

Why is law not enforced and why are revenues from forestry not collected? Why is PFM not happening faster? Why has the government not agreed about a benefit sharing mechanism for JFM - this has been discussed for many years now. This is crucial for REDD+ which will involve benefit sharing and will not be successful unless the government agrees to share with the implementers.

Land tenure description is not easily understood by people not familiar to Tanzania.

Also the problems of MNRT as the main government body in forestry administration should be discussed- and the development from FBD to Tanzania Forest Service.

Costs seem very low.

Recommendations: Analyze existing information and experiences on the issues of land use, forest policy and governance. Provide examples of previous experiences with forest dialogue, attempts to improve forest governance, among other issues.

Be more specific on drivers of deforestation / degradation. Describe, and if not possible, circumscribe relative dimensions of deforestation / degradation. Try to prioritize.

Describe interaction between other policies relevant to deforestation / degradation which exist outside the forest sphere.

Much more thought should be given to costing.

Assessment: Standard not met

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:

It seems that a draft national REDD strategy has already been compiled - but if the analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation is not complete, it will not address the

right issues -anyhow, no alignment of strategy options with the preliminary identification of drivers is presented. There is no discussion of options, but a generic description of steps leading towards the definition of strategic options.

The government ownership of pilot Projects is not clear. The draft strategy should be summarized here as well as the process plan for its improvement and finalization.

Assessment: Standard not met for all the sub-issues.

Recommendations: No recommendations available at this height of document development.

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:

The chapter discusses issues that should be in the previous chapter about strategy options. There is no implementation framework presented. Again readiness structures and framework implementation are mixed. The REDD task force can not be in charge of the implementation framework (*"REDD Task Force and its secretariat will coordinate all initial implementation activities"*). Budget is low considering that apparently the work will in good part start from the scratch.

Assessment: Standard not met

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:

The program of work is not complete. The activities for SESA require much detailed work plans.

Assessment: Standard not met.

Recommendations: No recommendations on this kind of zero draft text.

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:

Incomplete plan and budget.

Assessment: Standard not met.

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:

Incomplete information about the current development of monitoring system, the methodology of the National Forest Inventory (NAFORMA) and all the related activities. There is no description of the data and capacity requirements, the role and potential use of independent monitoring not discussed. The budget is also incomplete, f.ex. for NAFORMA which is much more expensive than the 330 000 USD of the table. Villager participation in the measurements and the use of independent verification centre are interesting ideas developed in Tanzania, need to be elaborated further.

Assessment: Standard not 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, 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:

The schedule and budget are not presented.

Assessment: Standard not met

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 monitoring and evaluation framework done only partially.

Assessment: Standard not met