

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): Kenya

Reviewer (fill in): Julius Wambugu Kamau

Date of review (fill in): 10th 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:

The R-PP clearly describes the existing climate change mechanism as provided for in the National Climate Change Response Strategy which hosts REDD, Land Use and Land use Change Division. The composition of the proposed National REDD Steering Committee(RSC) includes various key stakeholders, however it does not include representation from the private sector and Ministry of Agriculture which are key in the implementation process.

The R-PP proposes the main financing mechanism as that through GoK to Ministry of Forestry & Wildlife to NRCO. The REDD, Land Use and Land use change division is under the ministry of Environment and Mineral resources; It is therefore valuable for the R-PP to make some reference to the operational and financial disbursement modalities between the ministry of environment and that of forestry & Wildlife.

The role and function of TWG need to be clarified, on one side TWG the R-PP indicate that TWG will play an advisory role for the REDD steering committee and on the other hand responsible for oversight of the R-PP implementation and managing M&E activities; advisory role, oversight and management role seems conflicting..

Standard 1b: Stakeholder Consultation and Participation

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

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

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

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

The R-PP adequately portrays stake holder's consultation and participation and present

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).

harmony between the outcomes of regional and national validation process with the tools and methods to be used for consulting during R-PP implementation. Reference has been made on National Alliance of Community Forest Association (NACOFA) providing two-way information flow at the (RSC), however RSC is not mentioned as a member of the RSC in 1a. It would also be important for the R-PP to state the legitimacy of NACOFA and her relationship with the local forest community associations, her capacity and past experience.

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:

The R-PP has documented the past failures, given a detailed analysis of measures for addressing drivers for deforestation and degradation, identified gaps , challenges and opportunities especially in reference to the enactment of the draft Forest Policy, new Forests act 2005 and establishment of Kenya Forest Service but weak in documenting past success in implementing policies and measures to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

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:

The R-PP has clearly defined the REDD strategy options aligning them with the identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. In regards to priority area 3, Improving governance in the forest sector, key strategies have been identified by the proposal though no reference has been made to the ministry of forestry & wildlife which gives policy direction and other institutions like provincial administration which are key in addressing governance issues in the forestry sector especially on illegal trade and law enforcement. There is no clear link between the proposed REDD strategies and biodiversity conservation.

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 proposal have sufficiently articulated the economic, institutional and legal frameworks for REDD implementation including a clear definition of implementation priorities.

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 R-PP acknowledges the importance of SESA, its critical role and links it to consultation and participation plan. It sufficiently outlines the SESA methodology accompanied by a coherent work plan. Some activities have no budget provisions (no estimated cost) and it is important to indicate how these activities will be implemented.

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:

The R-PP adequately gives a description of the reference scenario development process and draw linkages with the Monitoring system design.

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:

The R-PP has adequately addressed and proposed methods to monitor impacts of two candidates REDD strategies of reducing pressure to clear forests for agriculture and promoting sustainable utilization of forests. However one of the key underpinning strategy of improving governance in the forest sector has not been sufficiently tackled. It would be important for the R-PP to stipulate how this strategy will be monitored. In addition it would also be important to link other benefits of and impacts on biodiversity, rural livelihoods and key governance factors to the relevant key REDD strategies rather than designing a separate monitoring system.

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 R-pp has presented a detailed work plan, with timeline and a summary of the budget. It is not clear in spelling out the technical support that may be required. The R-PP has listed various potential donors but no indication of how much each donor would be or is expected to contribute towards the implementation of the work plan.

<p>Component 6. Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:</p> <p>The R-PP by itself does not describe the indicators but rather give provision for such activity to be carried out to develop output indicators. It presents a process component demonstrating a Management information system framework aimed at ensuring transparent management of resources. This provision deems adequate if properly implemented as stipulated in the work plan.</p>