

FCPF – External Technical Advisory Panel

TAP Overview Report:

Belize, Madagascar, Paraguay, Sudan and Uruguay

Participating TAP team for PC 17: Steve Cobb, Harrison Kojwang, Eduardo Morales, Tomás Schlichter

17th FCPF Participants' Committee Meeting

Lima, Peru

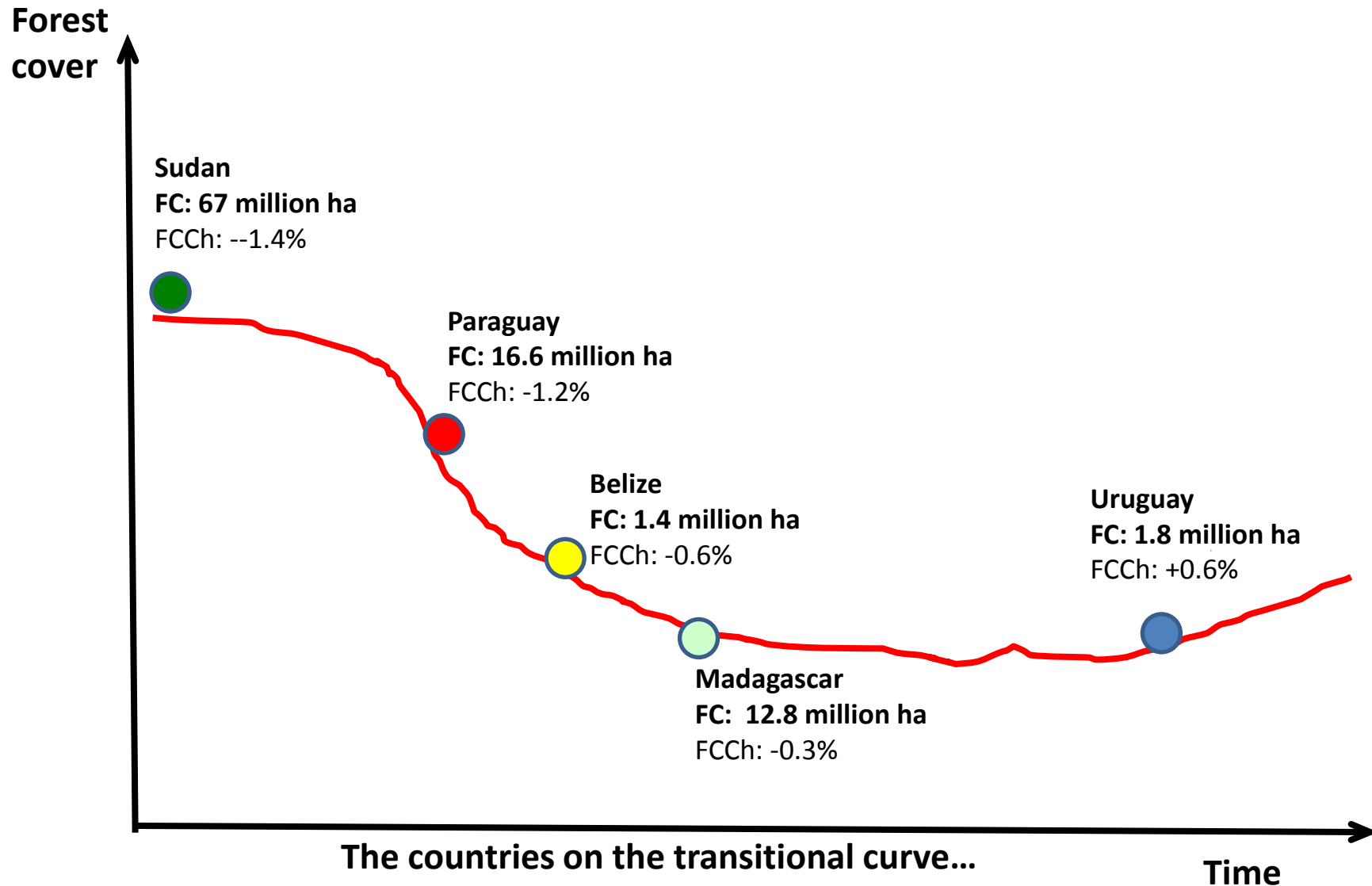
July 2nd – 4th, 2014



Overview

- Reviewed FIVE Countries –
 - Africa: Madagascar and Sudan
 - Asia and the Pacific: None
 - Latin America: Belize, Paraguay and Uruguay
 - Country populations – 0.3 million in Belize to 33.4 million in Sudan
 - Rural populations – ranging from 5% in Uruguay to 30% in Sudan and 71% in Belize
- Forest areas and annual deforestation rates
 - Ranges from 10% of national land area in Uruguay to 30% in Sudan.
 - Deforestation varies from actual increase in forest cover (+0.3% p.a.) in Uruguay to more than -1.4% in Sudan and -2% in Paraguay.

Five R-PPs: different stages in the deforestation cycle



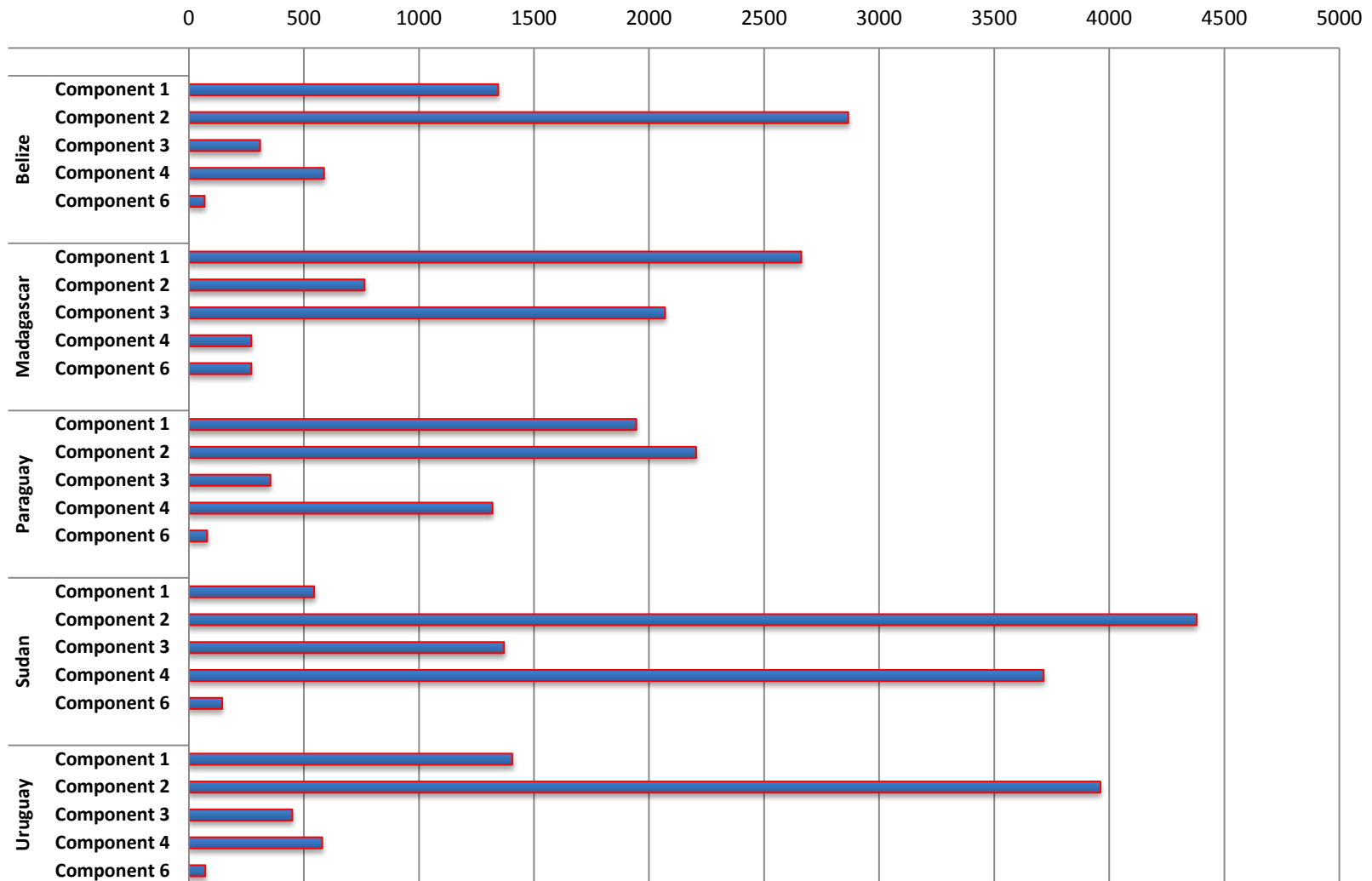
Overview of standards met

Standards rating by country	Belize	Madagascar	Paraguay	Sudan	Uruguay
1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met
1b: Information Sharing and Stakeholder Dialogue	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met
1c: Consultation and Participation Process	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met
2a: Land Use, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Met	Met	Met	Met	Largely Met
2b: REDD+ Strategy Options	Met	Largely Met	Met	Met	Met
2c: Implementation Framework	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met
2d: Social & Environmental Impacts during Preparation and Implementation	Met	Met	Largely Met	Met	Met
3: Reference Level	Largely Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Met
4a: Monitoring – Emissions and Removals	Largely Met	Met	Met	Met	Largely Met
4b: Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts and Governance	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met
5: Budget	Met	Largely Met	Met	Met	Met
6: Program Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met

Budget allocations by components

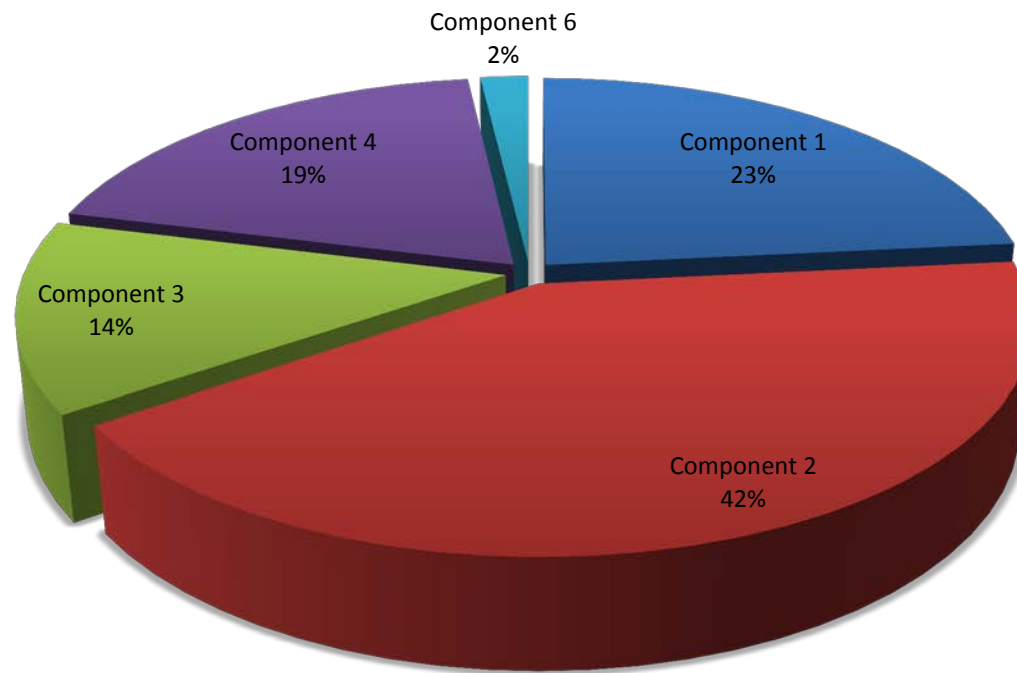
BUDGET PER COMPONENT BY COUNTRY

1,000 US\$

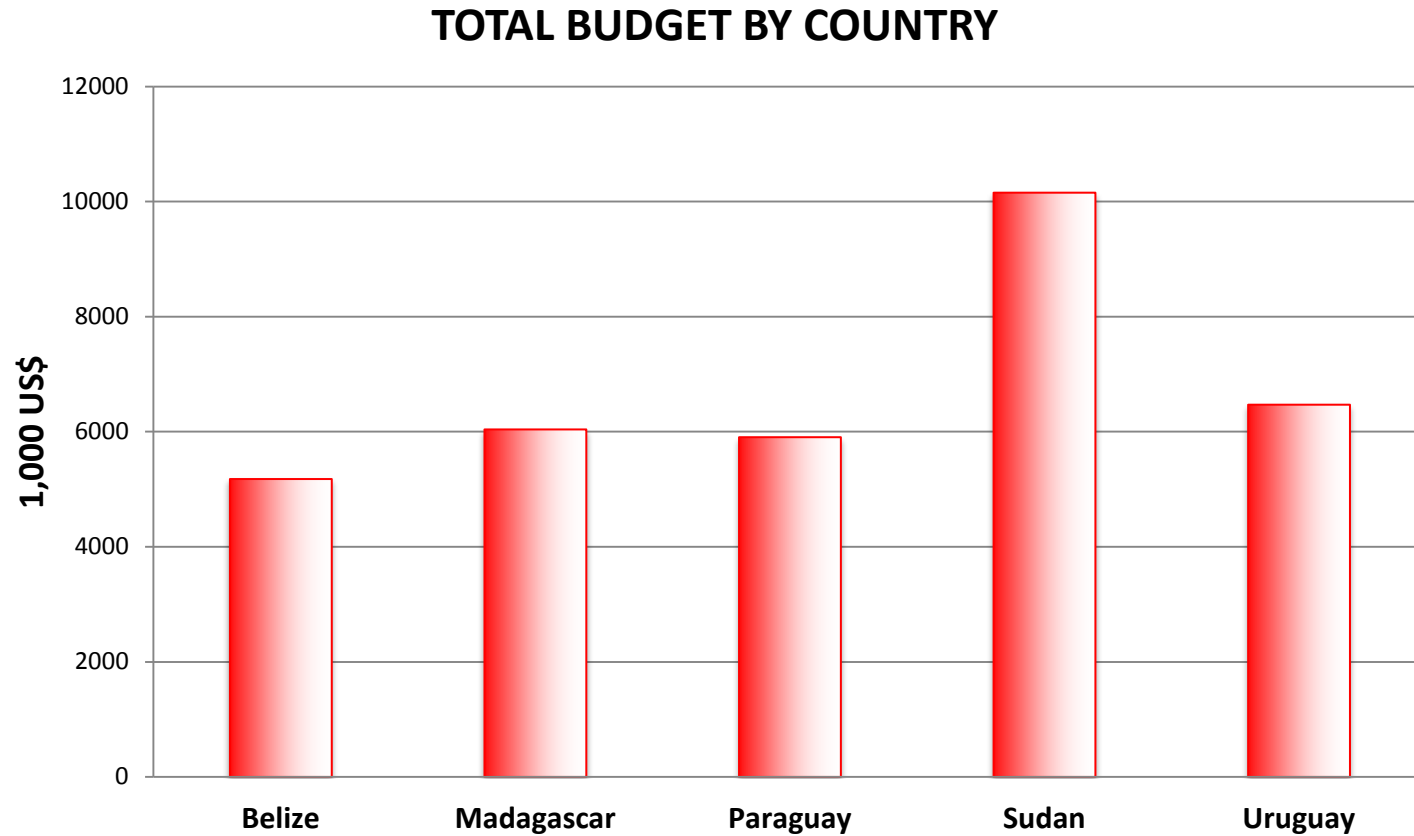


Aggregated budgets

AGGREGATED BUDGET BY COMPONENTS



Aggregated country budgets





General Strengths

- Reviewers have noted that approaches to consultation processes have been improving over time and among the countries just reviewed .
- High level government support for national REDD+ programmes, usually represented by inter-ministerial coordination committees is now the norm.
- Institutional arrangements are generally well described and are linked to their eventual mitigation strategy options.
- Much attention has been given to the drivers of deforestation, even in those countries with little or no deforestation such as Uruguay
- In some countries, strategy options are appropriate and well described. In Sudan in particular, strong economic analyses are included .
- The need for capacity building in the technical areas of REL and MRV are recognized and highlighted by all countries.
- Budgets, work-planning and M&E proposals are generally quite detailed, informative and well thought out



Key challenges (1)

☐ Component 1:

- ☐ Large countries, such as Sudan, with Federal Systems of Governance will need more effort overcome the challenges to manage REDD+ at national level
- ☐ While countries have proposed high level oversight mechanisms, such as committees chaired by the Head of Government, the extent to which these would be effective remains largely unknown

☐ Component 2:

- ☐ Countries are generally better at describing the causes of deforestation (e.g. Madagascar & Paraguay) than developing good strategies for combating them.
- ☐ While it is recognized that strong cross-sectoral mechanisms are absolutely essential to address the key drivers of forest cover change, they remain weakly developed in the strategy options (Madagascar, Sudan, Uruguay). The little or weak participation of institutions related with the drivers of deforestation, such as agriculture, mining & infrastructure is a case in point in most R-PPs
- ☐ The potential risks of proposed strategy options are generally not taken into explicit account in their design



Key challenges (2)

☐ Component 3:

- ☐ Most countries have limited experience in estimating emissions and future changes in forest cover.
- ☐ In general, most countries have to develop their proposals (RL/REs) from first principles, since there is limited literature and 'pilot cases' that they could learn from

☐ Component 4:

- ☐ In general, technology for monitoring of forest degradation is still underdeveloped and as such countries need support to improve their approaches

☐ Component 5:

- ☐ The level of activity-based budgeting and the disclosure of potential sources of funding besides the FCPF and UN-REDD could generally be improved



Overall conclusions

- This is, once again a very well prepared set of R-PP submissions, and everyone is to be congratulated for their efforts.
- Most of the R-PPs have undergone significant improvements in a short time; even though Madagascar's process has been relatively lengthy, but ultimately positive
- The TAP has observed that in general, countries will still need technical support to develop their reference levels.
- The PC should note that every TAP review team has multiple reviewers including 2-3 from the country, one of whom represents IP interests.
- It is worth reminding the PC and all observers that the implementation phase provides future opportunity for all aspects of consultation to be improved, expanded and refined. Engaging IP communities more intensely during implementation is therefore strongly recommended.