

**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Mechanism
Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) External Review Template**
(interim, December 13, 2012, from Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 6)

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 URUGUAY

Reviewer: Tomás Schlichter, Eduardo Morales and 7 anonymous reviewers

Date of review: June 12, 2014

Standards to be Met by R-PP Components

(From Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 6:)

Overview and Tap general comments:

Uruguay presented its second formal R-PP proposal on June 9. A great deal of effort has been invested in the document resulting in a meaningful improvement of some of the components. As a result,

components 1a,1b,1c, 2b, 2c, 2d, 3, 4b, 5 and 6 met the standards while two of them are largely met and still need some improvement.

Strengths:

- A very important change in this new version is that the Ministry for Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MAGyP), will lead the process instead of the Ministry for Housing, Land Use Planning and Environment (MVOTyMA), while this institution will maintain its character of Focal Point. This change seems to be very appropriate since the MAGyP formulates and implements policy for the rural sector, including forestry, and deals with the main drivers of deforestation.
- Early consultation has begun by means of meetings with the main association of land owners, the forest sector and some NGOs.
- Land use patterns are well presented and the evolution of natural forest cover is explained in detail and based on reliable estimates
- REDD+ strategic options are presented in detail, describing the main lines, with activities aligned, and the institutions involved are defined. The document mentions the need to carry out cost/benefit analysis and present the main items that should be considered.
- Development of the Reference Level includes ideas about how NFI and Green House Gas accounting will complement each other
- Property rights in the country are very well defined

Key Issues:

- The Working Group as well as its Preparatory Committee is not yet fully operational

Recommendations:

- Develop a plan to quantify the impacts of the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
- Reconsider the budget of component 4 by providing information about funds needed for each of the sub-activities.

The table below shows the status of the standards

Component	TAP Review PC 16 December 2013	TAP Review PC17 June 2014
1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements	Largely Met	Met
1b. Information Sharing and Stakeholder Dialogue	Partially Met	Met
1c. Consultation and Participation Process	Largely Met	Met
2a. Land Use, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Largely Met	Largely Met
2b. REDD+ Strategy Options	Met	Met
2c. Implementation Framework	Largely Met	Met
2d. Social & Environmental Impacts during Preparation and Implementation	Met	Met
3. Reference Level	Met	Met
4a. Monitoring – Emissions and Removals	Largely Met	Largely Met
4b. Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts and Governance	Partially Met	Met
5. Schedule and Budget	Met	Met
6. Program Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	Met	Met

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, and mechanisms for addressing grievances regarding consultation and participation in the REDD+ process, and for conflict resolution and redress of grievances.

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

The document identifies the main actors that will participate in the REDD+ working group (Mesa REDD+).

A very important change in the present proposal is that the Ministry of Livestock Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP) is going to lead the process, instead of the Ministry for Housing, Land Use Planning and Environment (MVOTMA), which will remain as the Focal Point. This change seems to be adequate since the MGAP, deals with most of the drivers of deforestation and degradation of forests, as well as with policies related to natural forests and forest plantations. The departments within the MAGyP that will conduct the activities are the Direction of Forestry (DGF) and the Agricultural Unit for Climate Change (UACC). There are many institutions and stakeholders proposed to integrate the "REDD+ Preparatory Committee". The participants include almost all the Ministries of the government which may have relations with REDD+, including financing institutions, municipalities, agricultural producers, the private sector, including farmers and those linked with forest plantations. Also NGOs and research organizations should be involved.

A table is presented in which each organization/group that will participate in the working group is listed along with their assigned roles. The table now shows the departments of the MAGyP that will conduct the process. Also, in the text of the R-PP it is stated that the National Directorate for Environment (DINAMA) of the MVOTMA will be representing this institution.

The R-PP proposal presents a detailed description of the Indigenous Peoples in Uruguay, including their organizations and geographic localization. It also mentions the situation of afro - descendants making clear that they live mainly in the capital city, Montevideo. Despite the fact that it seems that Indigenous Peoples do not live near the territories in which REDD+ activities will take place, they will be informed and consulted in all aspects related to this process.

NGOs composition and roles are described in detail in the present version of the document as well as the existence of women's organizations and their relationships with aspects of climate change. Although it is mentioned that some NGOs have a different vision of forestry in Uruguay, this difference is not well reflected in the document.

Also the R-PP mentions that two sub- working groups will be created, to deal with environmental and social issues, and those related to conflicts and grievances.

In component 1b, progress has taken place with regards to formal contacts with organizations such as the Wood Chamber and the Society of Foresters, rural associations, and an NGO that deals with training in the rural sector. These organizations responded favorably and are willing to participate in the process. It seems that Uruguay is moving adequately in this direction, and the lead organizations should accelerate the timetable to ensure participation of the stakeholders.

Despite the available information about the lack of presence of Indigenous Peoples in regions that could be affected by REDD+, Uruguay may consider including representatives of Indigenous Peoples in the Preparatory Committee.

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+, 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+ 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+ including the SESA.

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

The document shows important improvements following suggestions previously made by the TAP.

Some early consultations have begun, especially with the Sectorial Wood Chamber and National Rural Settlement Institute, which owns important areas of natural forests, mainly in protected areas. Also consultations had started with the Society of Forest Producers (SPF) and the NGO (CARDIJN) related to the Colonization Institute. Formal meetings have been held in March with both institutions which made important suggestions and welcomed the REDD+ initiative. Private sector, trade unions and NGOs participated in the two events carried out in March 2014. The SPF offered to facilitate the participation of the Rural Association in the Preparatory Committee. This will be very important because the members of the Rural Association own the lands that include most of the natural forests of the country.

In the last version of June 9, 2014 the document mentions that in recent weeks a meeting was held with the National Commission for Rural Development, an organization that has 19,000 members, and represents 40% of the rural properties of Uruguay covering 4 million ha. or the 25% of the country's surface. This contact must be considered an important improvement since the producers' members of the Commission own an important portion of the native forests of the country. The MAGyP met also with the general manager of the Rural Association of Uruguay that includes 50 regional or sectorial rural societies. In both cases the government informed about the REDD+ process, and obtained a commitment to participate in it.

Also, in the last weeks the MVOTMA made improvements toward new meetings to be held with the National Commission of the Charrúa Peoples, The Association of Rural Women and the network of environmental NGOs.

The document recognizes that many other stakeholders were not formally informed yet, and presents a working plan with a chronogram showing that other early dialogue and consultation will be carried out in the first months of 2014.

The document indicates a comprehensive list and description of each of the governmental and private interests groups to be involved in information sharing and early dialogue.

The document states that there may be vulnerable groups that depend to some extent on the native forests ecosystems, and that these groups should be considered in the preparation process. These groups are not organized at a national level and therefore their needs will be considered case by case in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts.

The document should reflect also if all the environmental NGOs, irrespective of their vision related to forest development in Uruguay, will be invited to participate in early dialogue and consultation process.

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.

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

The document presents a list of 10 objectives for the consultation process.

In the present version a detailed work -plan is presented in a tabular format. The plan presents several "cycles" of information and consultation, at the local and national levels, with different groups/institutions and a chronogram.

Some explanation about the mechanism of feedback, by which opinions of the stakeholders are to be included in the strategy, should be added in the document.

The document mentions many mechanisms by which it is planned to disseminate information, as articles in newspapers, and the internet. Some caution should be taken about the use of the web since it seems that a relatively limited proportion of the population has proper connection to internet at this moment.

In this new version of the document (June 2014), it is clarified that the MAGyP as well as the MVOTMA will lead all the activities related to the consultation process.

Uruguay has made very important improvements regarding the signature of the 169 agreement of the ILO. Meanwhile it should ensure the principles of Free Prior and Informed Consent in its dealings with the Charrua Peoples.

In the previous section (1.b) the document mentioned improvements towards establishing contacts with indigenous peoples. Also, in several parts of the proposal it is explained that the majority of the Charruas Peoples live in urban areas. In spite of this, it would be convenient to provide more information about the planned steps and aspects to be considered in the consultation with Indigenous Peoples of Uruguay.

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).

Standard Met**Component 2. Prepare the REDD+ Strategy****Standard 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, 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:

The R-PP presents relevant improvements proposing a sound plan to define forest degradation.

The document in its present version presents additional information about the evolution of the area of natural forests.

Changes in land use patterns in the country are very well described and illustrated in section 2a.2.

There has been an important increase in the agricultural and forested area. Area devoted to agriculture has tripled since 1994, and it is mostly devoted to soybeans and winter cereals. It is suggested that the increase in agricultural land has had no, or little impact on natural forest areas, but there aren't sources supporting this assertion.

The document mentions an annual increase of about of 0.4% from 1980 to 2006 in natural forest cover, which in 2006 occupied an area of 759,000h (not including palm ecosystems). A map shows increase in the cover of native forests until 2012. Other time series of forest cover in the present version (June 2014) are updated to 2006.

Despite the fact that the drivers are described in detail there is still no quantitative estimation of each of them on past deforestation. This information is surely very difficult to generate in a short time but it could be part of the future work-plan.

Invasive species are mentioned as part of the degradation causes of natural forests. Despite the fact that invasion could be responsible to some extent of the increase in natural forest's surface, the authors ensure that this is not the case for Uruguay. Most of the increase in natural forest cover seems to be based on regeneration and growth of pioneer native species.

The document provides qualitative information about the relative importance and geographical localization of each of the forest types.

The document (June 2014) states that one of the main activities affecting natural forests is livestock, resulting in partial deforestation and degradation of these ecosystems. It restricts regeneration and compacts the soil, leading probably to a reduction of forest growth rates.

Use of wood for domestic purposes is another important factor in forest degradation, since harvesting is highly selective, leading to an impoverishment of natural forests.

Land tenure trends and property rights are well described, showing that most of the rural area is

owned by the private sector, and that the land registry is very well developed. Main governance problems and procedures to deal with them are not presented.

The document suggests that past efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation have been successful in increasing the natural forest cover. Further efforts, it is said, could result in a further increase of the cover.

In many parts of the document it is stated that much of the information available about forests is fragmented. The document in this version of June 2014, mentions that through the participation of the Academia and the Agricultural Research Institute, efforts will be made to bring together this dispersed information and bring it together in a comprehensive way.

The budget includes a consultancy to identify drivers of forest degradation for the country.

Also, time series are brought up to date in this new version clarifying about decrease in infractions related to illegal wood extraction. Diminishing infractions through time is provided, supporting the idea of improvement in law enforcement, which in turn explains the increase in cover of native forest over the last years.

The document submitted in June 9, 2014 includes a comprehensive explanation about palm forests ecosystems, their process of deforestation and degradation, as well as the importance of these species in relation to the production of non-wood products.

Also recent research and its results concerning the ecology and invasion mechanisms of introduced woody species are well presented.

Recommendations:

-In spite of the very valuable information added in this version of the R-PP (June 9, 2014), there is yet no plan to quantify the impact of the main drivers of deforestation. The inclusion of such a plan could improve the quality of the document

Standard Largely Met

Standard 2.b: REDD+ 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:

The most important drivers of deforestation are related to grazing, invasive species, and crop expansion. The proposed options are aligned with these drivers.

Table 2b4 shows in a comprehensive way, lines of action and a series of activities for each of them that may result in controlling the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Some of the activities are related to research, and the National Institute for Agricultural Research is proposed to carry out some of this investigation. It should be pointed out that, until now, this organization carries out research related only to forest plantations, within the forest sector. The proposed budget for research and development of technologies has been increased.

In the text, following the table 2b4, each of the activities is described, mentioning also the relevant legislation and the needs for institutional strengthening.

Also, a matrix showing the feasibility (positive or negative) of each of the lines of action and activities is presented.

The document presents a proposal to carry out a cost-benefit analysis, and a scheme for this analysis is properly presented in a table.

Following suggestions of the last TAP Review, the June 2014 version mentions the need to carry out extension/ education activities related to improved grazing practices, with less impact on natural forest degradation.

Standard Met

Standard 2.c: REDD+ 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+ in the country setting. Identifies key issues involved in REDD+ 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+ strategy activities and lands; addressing key governance concerns related to REDD+; and institutional arrangements needed to engage in and track REDD+ activities and transactions.

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

The document presents REDD+ relevant legislation and the need for some improvements.

It shows also the characteristics of Uruguay explaining that most of the property is private, and all that the land produces belongs to the landowner, including carbon stocks.

The document mentions that tracking of REDD+ activities and carbon transactions will be carried out and published periodically by the REDD+ Working Group.

Some information is needed to better understand stakeholders' participation.

The document includes now all the legislation the country has developed over the years to deal with environmental transparency issues, including public access to information, public hearings and other processes that are functioning in a satisfactory way.

Standard Met

Standard 2.d: Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD+ Implementation:

The proposal includes a program of work for due diligence in the form of an assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts as part of the SESA process. It also provides a description of safeguard issues that are relevant to the country's readiness preparation efforts. For FCPF countries, a simple work plan is presented for conducting the SESA process, cross referencing other components of the R-PP as appropriate, and for preparing the ESMF.

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

A well-documented historical review and an identification of environmental impacts is presented. The pertinent framework of social and environmental legislation is discussed including an explanation of which are not applicable in Uruguay.

A simple and seemingly complete identification of the elements of a social and environmental evaluation are presented. This list is coupled with the very simple framework of environmental and social monitoring.

A Gantt table containing activities, participants and products is presented. This is the basic working program well suited for its purpose. Although it is not deeply discussed, it helps in describing what they attempt to do.

Standard Met**Component 3. Develop a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level****Standard 3: a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest 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+ strategy activities), and 4 (monitoring 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 R-PP proposal of November 2013 presented well the main elements for the development of a Reference Level.

In figures 1 and 2, maps of land use patterns are presented for years 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Land use change has been intensive in the past two decades in Uruguay. Much of this process is based on

the expansion of the agricultural frontier, and on new technologies that allowed the production of soybean and cereals in areas originally assigned to livestock-raising or that were covered by natural forests.

The maps could be improved, changing the colors of the legend, with more color contrast between different land uses.

A well-documented historical presentation of the validity of the first three National Communications is included. Green-house gas inventories are developed based on default values, therefore they can complement the information needed to develop the reference level, but should not constitute the essence of this baseline. The document adds that the National Forest Inventory will complement the Greenhouse gas inventories, providing realistic data of forest biomass and growth for each type and situation (level of degradation) of the forests.

It is clear that in terms of REDD+ the country lacks technical data with regards to natural forest area, per hectare, volumes, and indicators of the species contained in those forests. The document presents, through preliminary model calculations, an estimate of trends of carbon capture over the next years, assuming different scenarios: realistic, optimistic, and worst-case scenarios. The simulations are based on estimated data, but it is expected that the National Forest Inventory will strengthen the models with more accurate information.

The recognition of these deficiencies in capacities is a good starting point, as the need for capacity building in this regard is explicitly recognized and presented in a work plan.

A work plan to develop the reference level including eight main activities, with its respective chronogram, is included in the R-PP proposal.

In component 2a, a plan was included to develop a definition of forest degradation to allow its quantification.

Maps included in figure 1 are still difficult to read and interpret given the size of the legend, and the difficulty of distinguishing between the different categories. This could be improved.

Standard Met

Component 4. Design Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards

Standard 4a: National Forest Monitoring System:

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+ 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 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:

Uruguay is developing a detailed National Forest Inventory (NFI), which surely will constitute one of the main bases of the MRV. The document mentions that periodic sampling will allow the actualization of the NFI.

Greenhouse gas reporting is mentioned again, following guidelines of the IPCC, and it is mentioned that both the NFI and greenhouse gases accounting will be improved in order to obtain information needed for the development of the reference level and MRV. In both cases it is proposed to include other pools as dead wood and litter to improve the estimation of carbon emissions and capture.

The objectives of the NFI are well explained and most of them are aligned with the needs of information of an MRV mechanism.

Also the difficulties to ensure continuity of the measurements involved in an MRV system are mentioned and there is a proposal to include costs related to this process in the national budget, in order to overcome these limitations. Additional information on participation and transparency in the MRV implementation would be positive for the Component.

A work – plan to improve both the NFI and the green-house gas accounting, classified in main activities and “sub- activities”, is included with its respective chronogram.

The document in its present version (June 2014), mentions the MAGyP, after the first meetings of the Preparatory Committee and the creation of The National REDD+ Group will decide about institutions/departments involved in each of the activities of components 4a and 4b.

Also a paragraph mentions the consideration of feedbacks between the monitoring process and other components.

The budget is presented in a very aggregated way with broad main activities making it difficult to understand how the funds will be used.

Recommendations:

- Include in the work- plan early ideas about the leading institutions and other involved participants.
- Reconsider the budget by quantifying the funds needed for each of the sub-activities

Standard Largely Met**Standard 4b: Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards :**

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+ 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:

Five aspects related to this Component are mentioned in the document: economic, environmental (including biodiversity), educational, health, recreation, and participation.

In the version of November 9, 2013 safeguards were also addressed with some detail, and a work-plan to develop indicators, the methodology to measure them, and the data validation and publication of results is included.

A set of indicators corresponding to economic, environmental, health and recreation, social and educational dimensions were included. For some of them the correspondence with the "Montreal Process of Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Management of Forests", is presented. This is considered by the reviewers as a sound approach for the monitoring of multiple benefits, impacts and governance.

Roles of each institution involved in the working plan should be included.

It would be convenient to include some link with other components such as 1c and 2b.

It would also be helpful to provide more details about the plan and include specific institutional responsibilities.

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+ 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:

A table showing a summary of the budget and a series of tables displaying the budget for each component is properly presented. The contribution of the government will be in-kind, meaning in existing infrastructure and salaries of the personnel involved.

The budget has been improved, by increasing the funds allocated to monitoring, research and technology development.

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:

In this new version of the document, a table aligning criteria and indicators for each component is presented in a comprehensive way.

The table could be improved by adding means of verification for each of the indicators. This would facilitate the monitoring of the program.

In the present version (June 2014) table 26 includes a column specifying the means of verification.

The budget assigned to the component seems reasonable.

Standard Met