

**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: Chile

TAP Team: Gisela Ulloa and Tomás Schlichter, co-leading total six reviewers

Summary of findings and recommendations

The TAP finalized the review of the second version (January 10, 2013 version) of the Chile R-PP on February 3, 2013. The Chilean team followed the recommendations produced by this review and presented a new version of the RPP in February that is subject to a follow up review.

This version of the R-PP evidently reflects the great deal of effort, invested by the Chilean team in the development and improvement of the document

The Chilean RPP focuses to diminish the rates and intensity of degradation of its native forests. This

approach presents a lot of challenges including a proper definition of degradation as well as the identification of the variables and processes that need to be measured in its forests therefore its application will provide many lessons that can be shared with other countries with similar conditions.

The main elements that received special attention in the present review are those related to conflict and grievance resolution (1a), strategic options to diminish or avoid forest degradation (2b) and the inclusion of social aspects on the monitoring system (4b). All of this elements have improved and the recommendations were followed and included in this version therefore the Chilean RPP has met the Standard for all components.

The Chile TAP 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 initial Chile TAP review are summarized in the table below:

Standard	Informal TAP Review, October 2012	Informal TAP Review, February 2013	Informal TAP Review, March 2013
1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements	Standard Met	Standard Met	Standard Met
1b: Information Sharing and Stakeholder Dialogue	Standard Met	Standard Met	Standard Met
1c: Consultation and Participation Process	Standard Met	Standard Met	Standard Met
2a: Land Use, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Standard Met	Standard Met	Standard Met
2b: REDD+ Strategy Options	Standard Largely Met	Standard Largely Met	Standard Met
2c: Implementation Framework	Standard Met	Standard Met	Standard Met
2d: Social & Environmental Impacts during Preparation and Implementation	Standard Met	Standard Met	Standard Met
3: Reference Level	Standard Met	Standard Met	Standard Met
4a: Monitoring – Emissions and Removals	Standard Met	Standard Met	Standard Met
4b: Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts and Governance	Standard Largely Met	Standard Largely Met	Standard Met
5: Budget	Standard Met	Standard Met	Standard Met
6: Program Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	Standard Met	Standard Met	Standard Met

Standards to be Met by R-PP Components

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

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-plus process, and for conflict resolution and redress of grievances.

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

The RPP provides thorough descriptions of the Chilean institutions responsible for the management and administration of the environment and their historical development. The RPP proposes to assign responsibilities for directing all aspects of REDD+ to the Corporación Nacional Forestal (CONAF) within the Ministry of Agriculture. To address the specific issues of REDD+, the CONAF will create the Bureau of Forest and Climate Change, comprised of representatives of various organizations, principally the Ministry of Agriculture, an agency of indigenous affairs and representatives of indigenous communities.

In the current version, it is better clarified the involvement of indigenous peoples in the Forest and Climate Change Bureau. The indigenous peoples will be represented on the bureau through the National Corporation for Indigenous Development a governmental organization. Despite this clarification the TAP thinks that it would be convenient to ensure **non-governmental** representation of the Indigenous peoples in the “Mesa de Bosques y Cambio Climático”. The CONADI may not be considered by the indigenous people’s representative of their interests, given its governmental character.

In the version sent on February 25, the R-PP adds details about the mechanism for conflict resolution following the TAP recommendations. This mechanism will be an important responsibility of the Mesa de Bosques y Cambio Climático, GBCC and CONAF and key to the success of the REDD+ process in Chile.

It could be useful include in the budget the grievance and conflict resolution mechanism or mention if this will be financed by other entity.

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 coordination of all activities corresponding to this component is going to be carried out by the Corporación Nacional Forestal (CONAF).

The document identifies a broad number of potential stakeholders and describes their main actions and interests. The R-PP further mentions that the fundamental rights and participation of communities’ dependent on the forest are recognized and the mechanisms to guarantee the respect of these rights will be generated.

The present version of the document describes with some detail the gender approach that is included as a main aspect of the “Grupo de Bosques y Cambio Climático”, created by the CONAF and its inclusion in the REDD+ strategy.

Also a description of additional activities as meetings and workshops carried out at a national and regional level between October and December of 2012 are described with some detail.

The R-PP provides information on the ownership of forests and native forests growing, indicating that 2% of the latter belong to indigenous peoples. As mentioned in the last TAP review, the document could be further strengthened by including a description of the ecological characteristics of these forests, and the management practices being applied to conserve them.

The budget has been improved and includes the main activities planned for the coming years.

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.

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

Objectives and methodologies for the consultation process, which has not yet begun, are properly presented. The R-PP calls for consultations with indigenous peoples in each of the selected regions, and meetings and workshops with "non-indigenous" rural communities.

The plan calls for consultations with indigenous peoples in each of the selected regions as well as meetings and workshops with rural communities "non-indigenous".

As mentioned in component 1b, details and clarification about the processes of conflicts resolution

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).

should be added, and inserted in the component 1a.

It describes with great detail a capacity building plan for each of the stakeholder groups, it also clarifies that the plan includes community consultation, differentiating indigenous communities. It also clarifies that the consultation plan will consider gender issues and to that end the CONAF will incorporate a specialist in the subject. A consultation plan with unions, business and government is included. This component now meets the standard.

Conclusion: Standard Met

Component 2. Prepare the REDD-plus 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-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:

This component describes in detail the changes that have occurred in the different forest types. It also provides a qualitative description of the main drivers of deforestation.

Under the subtitle 2.a.2 there is a good description of lesson learnt and how perverse incentives and gaps in decrees and laws are actually being corrected with new legislation and improvement of the current one.

The law 20.283 is highlighted as good practice with the conformation of an advisory council that gives attention to indigenous communities in the incorporation of them to be assessed by the council on issues related to the law.

The main drivers seem to be identified, however additional depth should be given to the analysis of the causes, manifestation and trends. It would be useful to provide quantitative information of deforestation drivers at least in the regions selected for the REDD+ process. A new figure representing the distribution of native forests in Chile is included, but still it is very difficult to understand the legend of the map.

A reasonable plan is proposed to identify with greater precision the deforestation drivers, even though Chile does not have a definition of forest degradation, mentions the degradation is done by wood extraction as a first driver and in lesser extent to livestock grazing and inadequate forest management.

An interesting discussion was inserted in the January version of the R-PP considering the variables that should be considered, other than carbon sequestration, to analyze and quantify forest degradation in the different regions of the country

The document also mentions the need to link degradation patterns with socioeconomic variables in order to understand better the process and to facilitate its prediction.

The description of the many forest types, and the area in forest cover by species and region, places Aysen as an important region holding a large proportion of Chile's native forest. The document explains the environmental implications and the deforestation potential expected in the construction of the Aysen Hydroelectric Project. This indicates the legal mandate to reforest with the same species an equivalent area to the one that will be lost in its construction.

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 sectoral 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:

Options for the REDD+ strategy are described in a 5 point strategy consisting of a cost-effectiveness analysis, a review of the impact of current legislation; the increased number of forest extension, development of marketing model of carbon by typology projects and dissemination of results. All of this a level of generality that makes it difficult to assess the validity of the proposals.

It is also mentioned that the CONAF will ensure that farmers and indigenous communities will have access to the benefits “derived from technical actions over the forest resource”. In the actual version clarifies this point indicating that technical activities are related to silvicultural practices, and that CONAF will be responsible through the extension system to help forest owners to improve their forest management standards.

In the last review the TAP recommended Chile to align properly drivers of deforestation/degradation with strategic options, considering all the tree drivers mentioned in the document.

On February 25 Chile submitted a new version, including this TAP recommendation, adding a table in which the type of actions that are being considered for each of the three drivers are clearly presented

The proposal includes all three drivers of degradation in one of the main activities to be developed related to the REDD+ strategy options: “the evaluation and prioritization of the strategy options through a cost effectiveness analysis of the option of firewood, livestock grazing, and wood extraction”.

The principal causes of degradation are associated with the need of income for the small forestry owner that harvest its plantation forests too much earlier in the cycle or thins its native forest extracting the best trees against what best practices dictates. Also the forests are used as a refuge for cattle and as feeding stock, diminishing the possibilities of the forest to regenerate. 2 studies are budgeted for the analysis of these problems. It would be convenient to explain if the study will cover the all relevant regions or only specific regions selected for REDD+.

The RPP proposed an important increase in the number of extensionists in accordance to the needs foreseen.

Information on projects typology is provided. The typology will depend strongly on forest type and programmed activities as improved forest management to increase carbon sequestration, prevention of forest degradation, land restoration and others. Many universities are actually working on the development of the different typologies, and it is also expected that initiatives as NAMA Forestal de Chile (with Swiss cooperation) will help to identify and remove possible financial barriers.

The Corporación Nacional Forestal (CONAF) through its extension service will be in charge of facilitating the formulation of projects to individual or grouped peasants and indigenous people.

Recommendations:

Conclusion: Standard 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:

The early institutional arrangements include the creation in 2009 of the Comité Interministerial de Cambio Climático. This brings to the same table the Ministries of environment, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Transport, Telecommunication, Energy, Economy, Housing, Mining and Public Works. CONAF actively participates in the technical aspects of this committee on behalf of Agriculture.

The main element of this component is the proposition of creating a national unity for administration and registration of carbon credits that will centralize all information and determine the payment mechanisms for carbon projects. In the January 2013 version of the R-PP, the budget includes funds to be allocated in relation to this new unit.

Land tenure problems are mentioned. For example sequences of undivided land and other problems that prevent the occupants / owners access to the benefits of the legislation. In (January 2013) version this point is developed further, including new activities and agreement of CONAF and other institutions, as INDAP, and Municipalities. However, there is still some lack of clarity about concrete measures to solve this problem that will in the implementation phase.. The budget mentions the study "Temporary or permanent legal alternatives to property rights" and the document reflects the various existing variants by problems in land titling can arise.

Conclusion: Standard 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 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 recommendation

The component adequately describes a plan with objectives, activities and products, with a strong interaction with the component (1b)

The R-PP makes reference to existing standards on SESA and EIAs in the country, and a description of national legislation that supports the safeguards.

In the (January 2013) version the R-PP also mentions the objectives of the Gender Approach, that will be inherent part of all CONAF activities, including RED+.

The Standard describes a work program for environmental and social impact assessment in compliance with World Bank safeguards policies but needs to further address specific mitigation measures aimed at preventing or minimizing adverse effects on people and their environment.

Conclusion: 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-plus 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 basically proposes two stages to establish the baseline. The first is based on the MAPS project estimating emissions for the entire country, but differentiated for those originating in the forestry sector.

The second stage will take place at the subnational level in all regions affected by REDD+ projects. To that end develop a typology of carbon capture projects are proposed, which apparently must include the reference level for that forest type. In component 2b information about the nature of the typology is provided.

The document includes in the present version a very important source of information as the Continuous Forest Inventory System carried out by the National Forest Institute (INFOR) since 2011.

It proposes a 10-step plan that includes, among others, the MAPs project, the development of cartography for 2007, taken as the basis of the reference level, intensify dendro- energy monitoring (the main cause of native forest degradation), elaborate the project typology guide, develop allometric functions and considerer the 5 components of biomass that are included REDD+, relate demographic and socioeconomic variables with forest degradation

As requested by the TAP, the document provides detailed information about the content and methodological aspects of each of the 10 steps.

The document provides a definition of degradation in terms of carbon stock. It also proposes to continue working in these definition adding other variables related to the integrity of ecosystems

Conclusion: 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-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:

Basically Monitoring and Reporting will be based in a 10 Steps methodology involving: Degradation quantification and evaluation; Carbon capture Typology; Identification of the elements comprising the National MRV System at the national level; development of a Chilean MRV Conceptual Model to fully address, transparency, effectiveness and certainty; Identify data gaps to overcome them; Development of a logic computer design to integrate the appropriate functioning of a National MRV System; a computer based reporting design; Independently certified MRV System; launching and implementation of the MRV System and, a Capacity Building plan on the MRV. A great strength of Chile’s proposal is that the MRV concept has been developed to strengthen and modernize the existing administrative and information services within CONAF. As such the MRV system will serve a broader goal than REDD+.

Apparently part of monitoring would be based on the cadastre already in place in Chile. The R-PP, as suggested by the TAP, provides additional information on the technical aspects of the cadastre and how it will be improved in the future. Another important element is the dendro-energy monitoring system. As fuel wood extraction is one of the main drivers for degradation, the document provides details of the methodology through which to develop sampling. It also proposes the use of images produced by the Chilean FASAT Charlie satellite, providing details about the characteristics of the images, resolution and potential uses for quantifying degradation. As stated the Continuous Forest Inventory System carried out by INFOR, as well as a recently approved GEF project will be also important source of information for the MRV.

The proposed activities are to define and relate degradation in each region with the drivers of degradation, the construction of the typology of projects, determine the necessary inputs for MRV and perform a conceptual development identify information gaps, computer design, and manage an independent evaluation. These steps seem solid and can lead to a robust MRV system. Table 4.1 presents schematically the follow up plan

Conclusion. Standard 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-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:

The Standard states the importance of determining multiple benefits, presenting some tools for monitoring environmental benefits associated with carbon such as the “Sistema de monitoreo de Dendro-Energia” and the “Plan Nacional de Biodiversidad y Cambio Climatico”. It also outlines an action plan. The monitoring of social impacts is also briefly mentioned. However, the document can be strengthened by further identifying activities proposed for integrating multiple benefits, impacts and governance issues within the monitoring system. A description of measures that can help to monitor governance issues will also be helpful.

The R-PP suggests that Chile can become a leader in monitoring effects. Its participation in OCDE will benefit the country because OCDE will require better standards and practices regarding the topics REDD+ addresses. Along similar lines, Chile has considered monitoring potential damages to the endangered species, is conducting a Montreal Process along with 11 other countries in developing standards for managed forests, and is monitoring national forestry tendencies.

The proposed action plan will be financed by the Ministry of Environment which ensures that it is positioned at the appropriate level and institutions.

This section of the document can be further strengthened by separating the budget for the 4a and 4b Standards. However, the estimates seem appropriate.

Proposed activities to monitor biodiversity appear to be fully adequate, and the results of the proposed activities should be fully appropriate. However, MRV for social indicators should be more fully developed in the R-PP or a work plan to do so. The needs of forests and indigenous community are briefly addressed in the context of adaptation, but issues pertaining to governance could be more fully elaborated.

In (January 2013) version it includes the need to carry out a socioeconomic study for small family forest owners, in order to measure their quality of life and thus counteract deforestation for firewood, compared to other alternatives.

Chile adequately considers the TAP recommendation to provide further details about the monitoring of socio economic impacts. The R-PP proposes to identify in a participative way main social and economic impacts that could be produced as a result of the implementation of REDD+ and carry out surveys at the beginning and at the end of the project to take preventive actions and then to measure the level of satisfactions of the involved actors.

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 budget properly the activities of al components.

It also clarifies that it is not possible at this stage to quantify the contributions of the private sector, because it is at an early stage of negotiations. Some contributions are expected to come from the need for companies to mitigate their own emissions and from the portfolio of shares coming from their Corporate Social Responsibility programs. Other financial options were already identified as the NAMA Forestal with contributions from Switzerland

Conclusions: 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:

A first version of the logical framework is presented, which is to be developed in more detail at a later date. The R-PP also indicates that greater transparency and more effective monitoring will be supported by the development of web-based technologies. These technologies will also facilitate internal and external audits

Conclusion: Standard Met