



FCPF External Technical Advisory Panel

TAP's overview of the 7 R-PPs submitted to PC-C:

New submissions:

Cambodia, Central African Republic (CAR), Liberia, Uganda

Revised submissions: Ethiopia, Peru, Vietnam

March 24-25, 2010

FCPF Participants Committee

Da Lat, Vietnam

TAP Composition and Assessment Process

Composition of TAP Teams:

- Mix of independent in-country and international experts and competences
- Indigenous/traditional forest community experts

Assessment Process :

- Individual assessment of R-PPs by each expert (based on the template) - being focused, to the point; advisory: critical but fair
- Synthesis review document prepared by the lead reviewers and joint TAP discussion for validation (e-mail exchanges, conference call)
- Exchange, based on the consolidated TAP review, with the R-PP country team through Conference call(s) led by the TAP leader and also attended by selected (in-country) TAP experts and FMT staff
- Evolution in stages, two rounds or more of full TAP assessments before the final proposal is presented to the PC

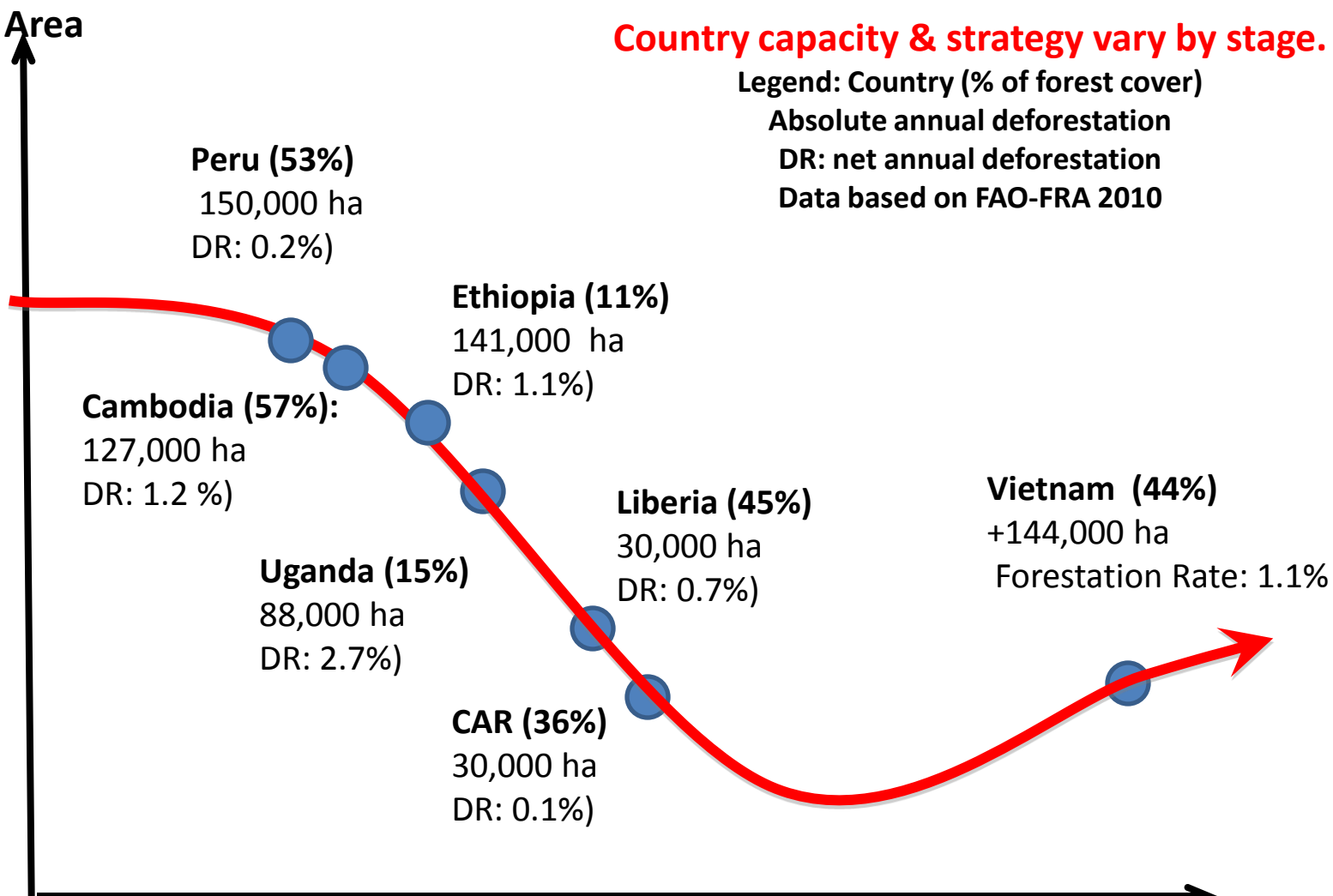
TAP: General Issues Identified So Far

- **The R-PP is a grant proposal and a living document. Its intent is to develop the ground work to support continuing REDD-plus activities.**
- The TAP continuously asks itself how to advise countries to make sure that R-PP is understood as preparation for readiness (through a series of specific work plans) and not as implementation of REDD-plus (Cambodia, Liberia good examples)
- Evolving from planning stage to preparation process: There is an ever increasing expectation from participating countries to reach REDD-plus readiness. Countries want to see a much faster process from planning to implementation
- Despite the increasing quality of the R-PP documents, one of the main challenges is the adequacy of capacities for R-PP implementation.

Seven new R-PPs on the transitional curve

Illustrative figure; not drawn on scale

Deforested Area



The countries on the transitional curve...

Time

General observations from the 7 R-PPs

- **Illustrative example countries are listed in brackets.**
- **Discussion on IP rights are improving** (many refer now to free prior and informed consent (FPIC). But: How to implement REDD in forests under Indigenous management or control still not clear in many cases (Peru)
- Countries still have some challenges for producing R-PP. This is due to **several internal issues and technical requirements** that countries were not used to before (e.g. reference level scenarios, MRV). (Camb., Liberia)
- **Addressing governance issues and building capacities** are among the most important challenges in the readiness implementation
- **Lack of historical data on carbon content and changes in land/forest cover** makes it difficult to adequately address the work plans for the preparation of REDD+ Readiness. (Liberia)
- We are beginning to see efforts for **participatory monitoring and enhancing capacity** of local communities in the work plans which is both a challenge and an opportunity for a reliable MRV system (Vietnam)

Increased understanding of the R-PP Process

Example: REDD-plus Ethiopia “Readiness Wheel”

Cambodia

CAR

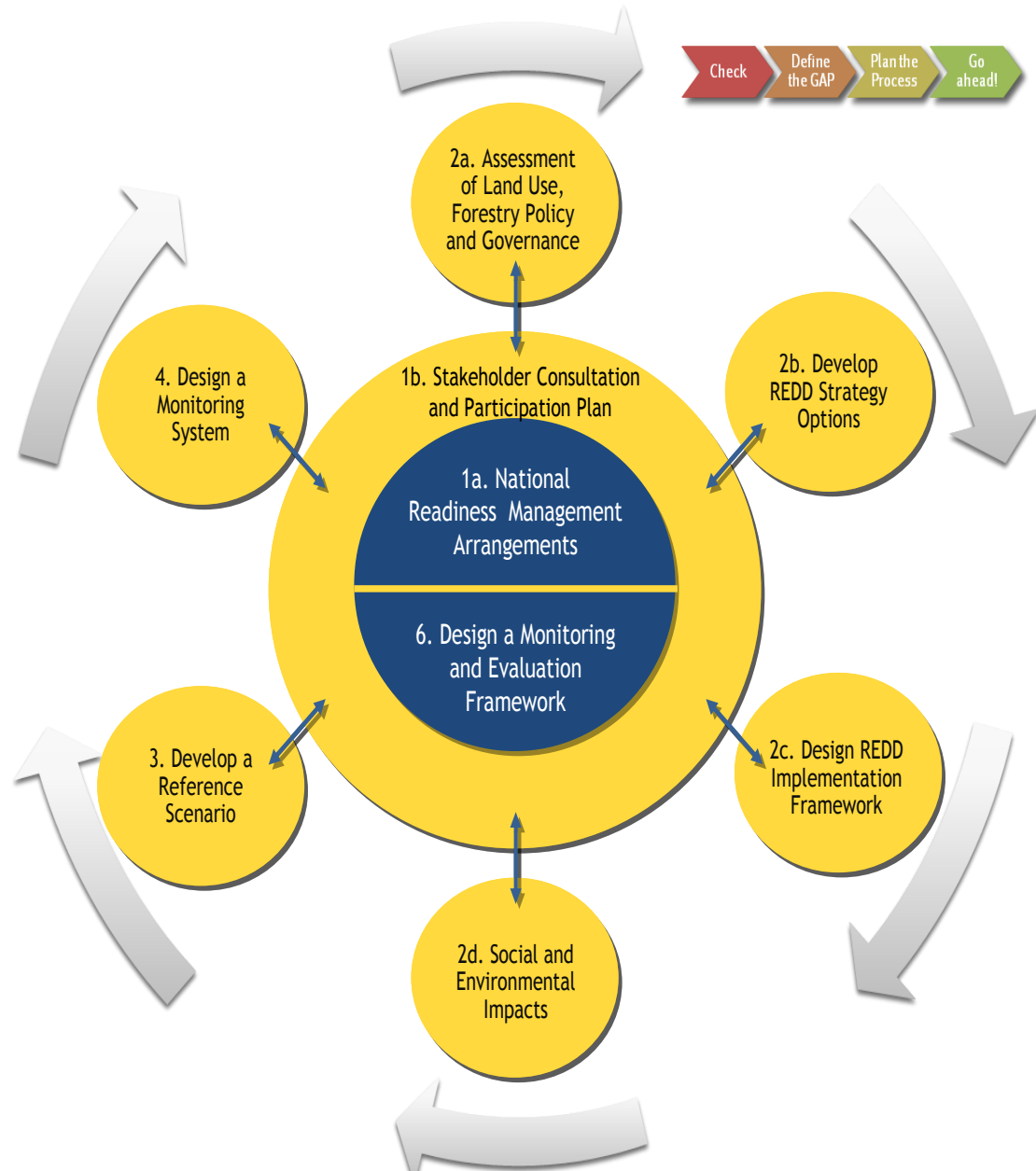
Ethiopia

Liberia

Peru

Uganda

Vietnam



1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements

- Link made to overarching climate change policies in some of the countries (Ethiopia, Liberia, Peru)
 - Some countries clearly show functional links between institutions (Vietnam); however, roles of institutions to reduce DD is not always clear (Cambodia, Liberia, Uganda)
 - The highest body is either the Prime Minister's office (CAR, Ethiopia), Ministry/Dept. dealing with forests (Liberia), the Ministry of Environment (Peru)
 - Countries would need to demonstrate in the implementation of the R-PP activities that new supervisory bodies will perform more effectively than the existing bodies that manage the environment and forests
- Not all can show strong mechanisms of leverage to facilitate cross-sectoral coordination, which is critical for REDD-plus

1b. Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups

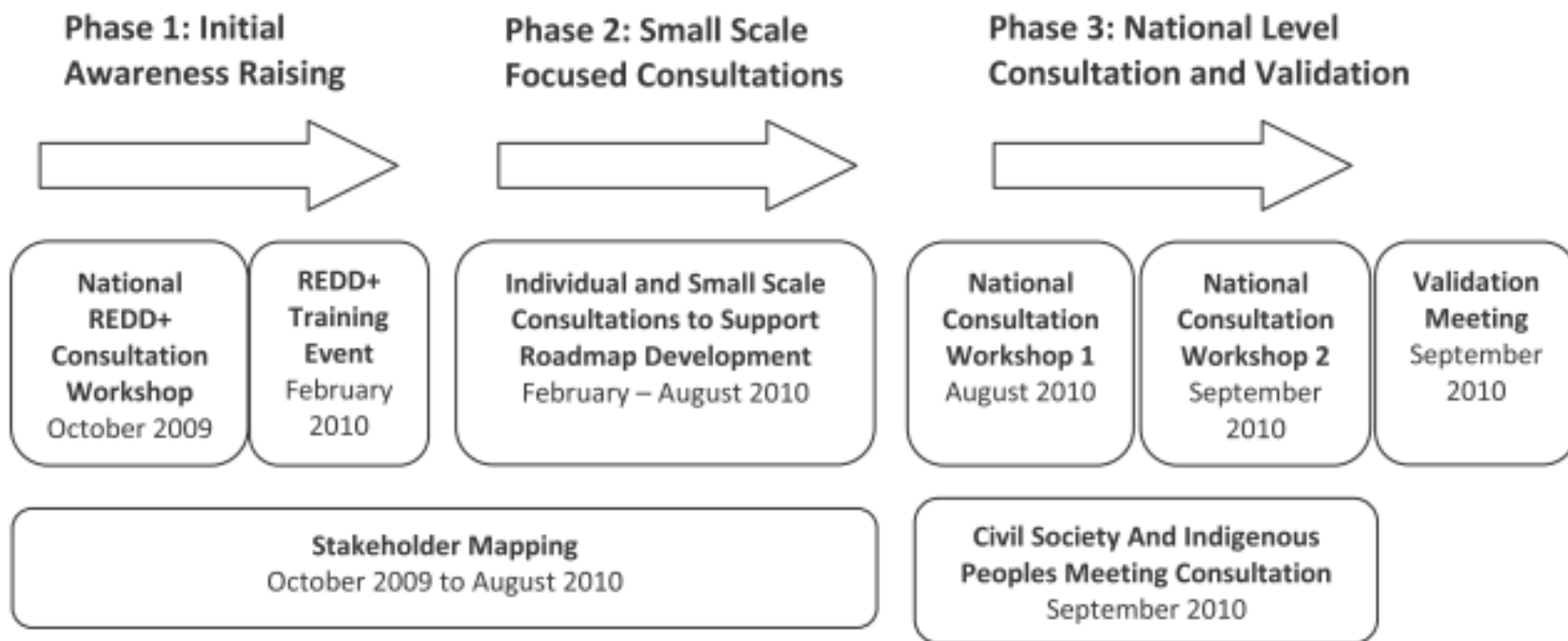
- Version 4 of the R-PP template had 1b as consultation; Version 5 splits information sharing and consultation that is used by 2 countries – Cambodia and CAR
- Improve information sharing and early dialogue
- Most countries have initiated early dialogues that include indigenous populations. However, in spite of the efforts, some of the processes remain challenging (CAR, Peru)

1c. Consultation and Participation Process

- Preparation of a roadmap/consultation plan is an appropriate approach for demonstrating the commitment to the C&P process (Liberia, Cambodia)
- The planning of the consultation processes need to ensure that they cover more than awareness creation.
 - Include REDD strategy development and formulation of implementation frameworks.
- Land tenure, carbon ownership, and benefit sharing mechanisms
 - Discussed during consultation
 - Work plan activities undertaken in the R-PP implementation phase

One example of an emerging process of consultation

Figure 6. Cambodia REDD+ Roadmap Consultation and Participation Process



2a. Assessment of Land Use, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

- Quality of this section has considerably improved in all seven R-PPs and the drivers of DD are well described
- **Land tenure issues are often not dealt with to significant depths in most of the assessments; hence the need for stronger discussion in forthcoming R-PPs.**
 - It should be understood, however, that land tenure issues are complex and generally are difficult to be addressed by fast track measures, e.g. through governmental decrees and regulations,
- R-PP processes have thrown a spotlight on **carbon ownership issues** but countries have so far not clearly defined how they will be resolved
 - Issues relating to forest carbon ownership, however, potentially may be addressed in an initial stage by such fast-track measures.
- Historical data on the impact of the drivers (infrastructure, commercial agriculture, subsistence agriculture, mining, power plants, biofuels, commercial and/or illegal logging etc.) are limited in most of the countries

2b. REDD-plus Strategy Options

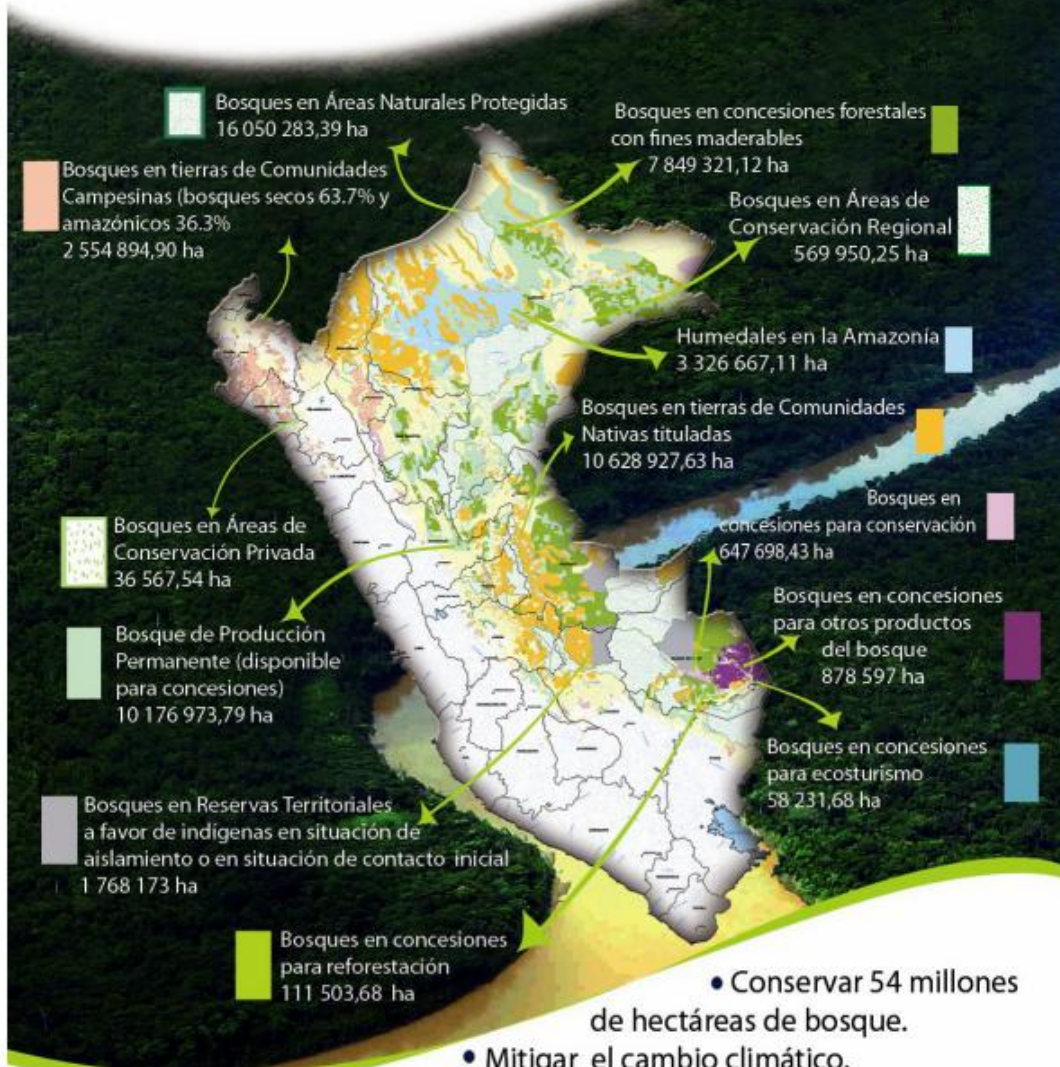
- **Some countries proposed a stronger integration of REDD-plus strategies into the larger development context (e.g. Ethiopia example – Climate Resilient Green Economy)**
 - **Proposed strategies are centered primarily on forestry activities (natural forest conservation, afforestation, SFM, land cover change, changes in policy and legislation (e.g. Liberia, Cambodia))**
- **Often, D&D drivers particularly those that are external to the forest sector are not explicitly addressed**
- **Existing experiences at subnational/local level are informing the basis for early country piloting (e.g. Peru, Vietnam – pilot program experiences)**
- **Application of market-based instruments (e.g., concept of PES) taken into account in some countries (e.g., Vietnam)**

**PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE
CONSERVACIÓN DE BOSQUES
PARA LA MITIGACIÓN DEL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO:
COMPROMISO PERUANO**



PERÚ

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del Ambiente



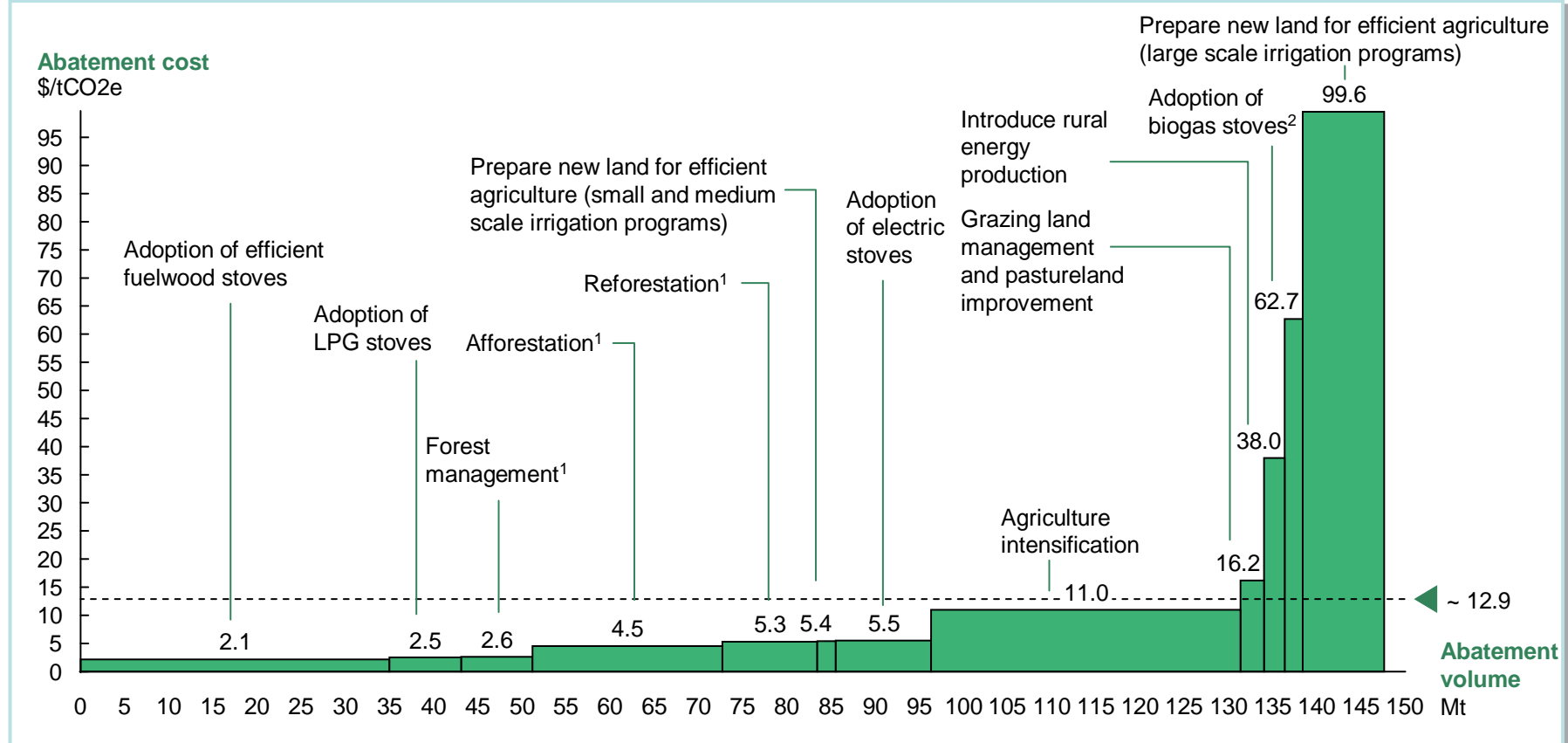
- Conservar 54 millones de hectáreas de bosque.
- Mitigar el cambio climático.
- Proteger la biodiversidad.

Peru: Example of REDD+ strategy embedded in a new government program

Ethiopia: Example of quantifying REDD-plus Strategy Options, one of many aspects of the REDD+ strategy decisions

Overall, there is more than 145 Mt abatement potential in 2030 from strategy options in forestry

2030 technical abatement potential



Note: The curve presents an estimate of the maximum potential of all technical GHG abatement measures below for the selected levers if each measure was pursued aggressively, starting with the most affordable measures. It is not a forecast of what role different abatement measures and technologies will play. These are preliminary numbers, more precise figures can be determined once pilot projects are completed.

¹ Assuming A/R abatement potential comes from its usage as conservation areas. If the areas will be used for plantation forestry, further research/analysis is need to calculate the abatement potential

2c. REDD-plus Implementation Framework

→ The crux of the problem is to get the relationship between components 2a (assessment of DD), 2b (REDD+ framework strategy) and 2c (REDD/R-PP implementation) right

- Previously there was confusion whether this chapter was about REDD+ implementation in the long term or if it relates only to analysis and piloting for the readiness (R-PP) implementation
- Thanks to improved guidelines all seven countries have a more complete coverage of implementation framework conditions.
- There is still very little practical work available on how countries can perform the work called for in this component
- One innovation is the linkage between REDD and the forest-based adaptation agenda (e.g. Vietnam)

2d. Social and Environmental Impacts During Readiness Preparation and REDD-plus Implementation

- Most RPPs recognize the importance of SESA
- But, they need to develop the necessary capacities to do this under REDD-plus

E.g., Ethiopia and CAR have made good attempts so far

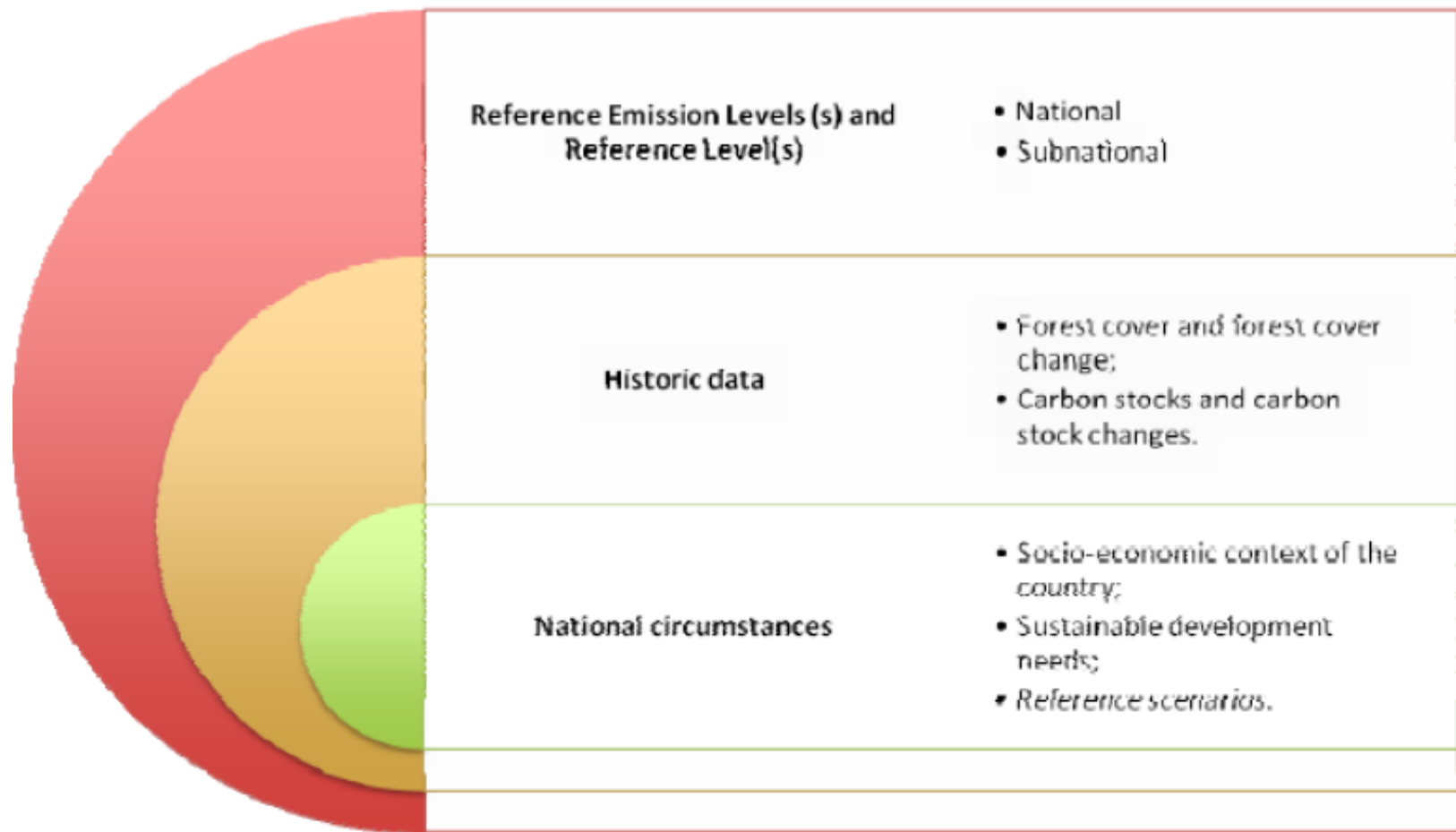
3. Develop a Reference Level

→ **New Version 5 template gives more guidance for this component**

- **Most countries are now making use of the UNFCCC documentation in the preparation of reference scenarios**
- **However, countries need to articulate the needed steps (a work plan) on how to arrive at reference scenarios according to elements illustrated in Component 2**
- The types of approaches and tools for developing reference scenarios seem to differ among countries
- There is a lot of potential for regional collaboration to cluster experience and save costs:
 - Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia?
 - Lao PDR, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand?
 - Peru, Colombia,?

One example of the approach to establish a Reference Level

Cambodia: Figure shows how information on national circumstances and historic data provide the data that a country needs to establish the REL(s) and RL(s).



4. Design a Monitoring System

→ New Version 5 template gives more guidance for this component

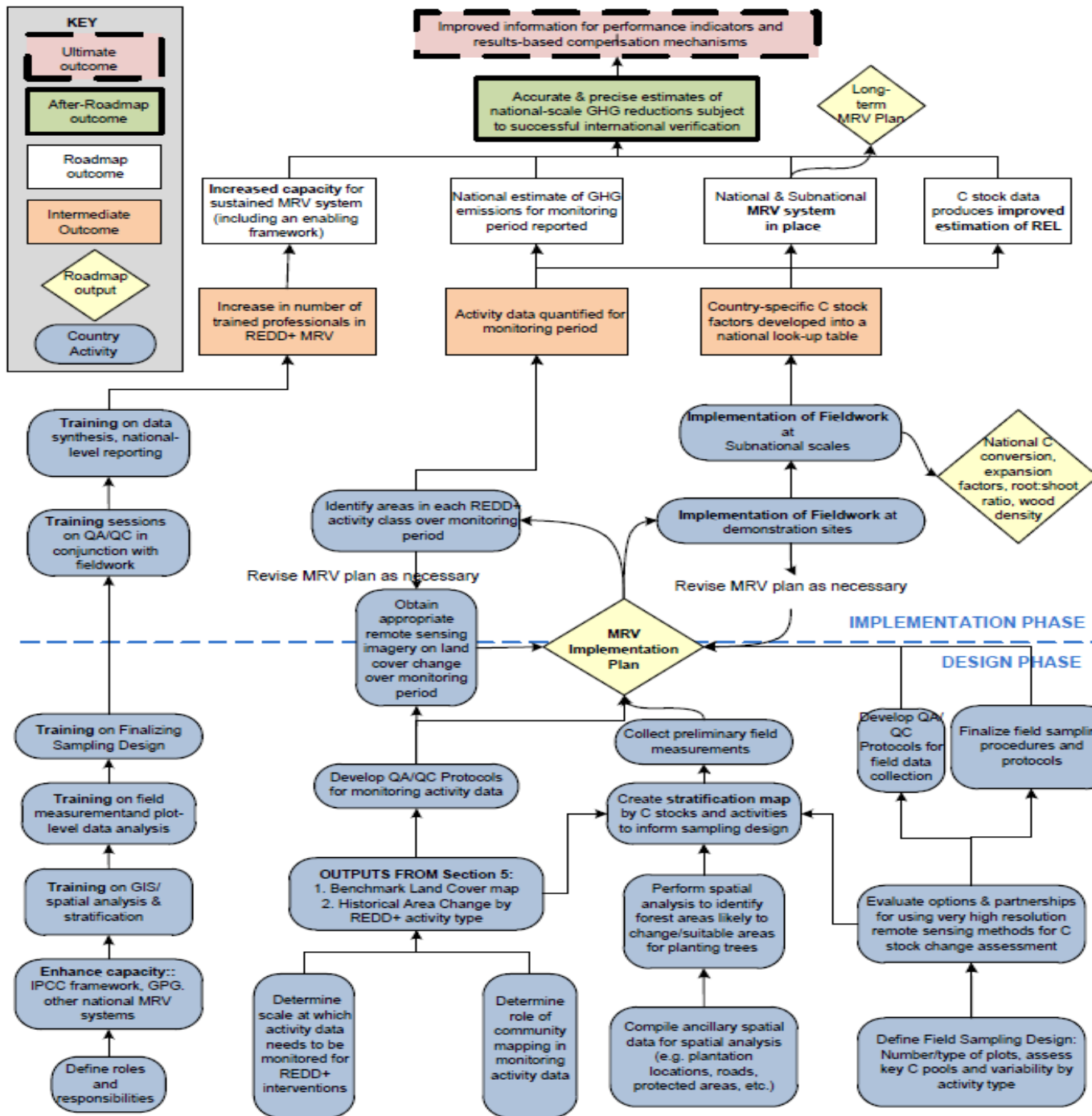
4a. Carbon monitoring

- The RPPs display a **good understanding of the technical details** regarding carbon and emissions and removals

4b. Additional benefits

- The monitoring of **non-carbon variables is generally not very well developed** – e.g., the drivers of D&D. Only a few countries such as Peru propose to monitor governance drivers.

Designing and implementing a MRV system for REDD+ in Cambodia



Designing and Implementing a MRV System for REDD+ in Colombia

5. Schedule and Budget

- Component 5 is an underdeveloped area to date
- More operational and realistic budget information is needed to better assess the components
- Rationale on how the entire R-PP will be funded would be helpful to have (not only FCPF funding):
 - Some countries have shown good leverage of funding for the R-PP implementation
 - Some show various funding sources, other apparently have funding gaps: more transparency is necessary

6. Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

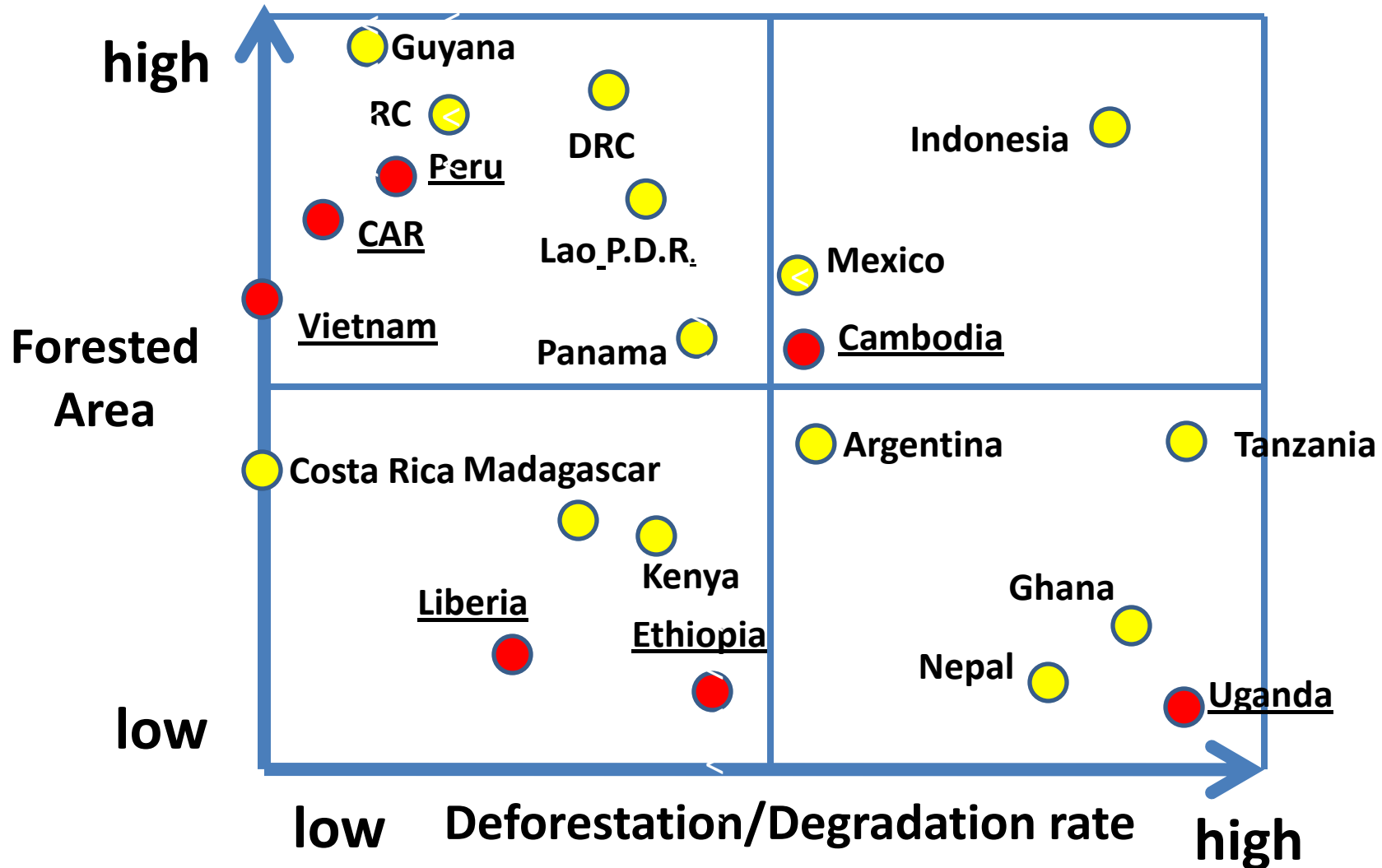
- This a mandatory requirement which until recently was not taken seriously.
- All seven current proposals have presented M&E plans
- Need to better define evaluation criteria and follow-up procedures for the different steps of R-PP implementation

Uganda – Example of Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Component	Activity/ Undertaking	Output	Key Indicator(s)	MoV	2012	2013	2014
				REDD-Plus			
Component 2c	Develop REDD Implementation Framework	Approved Implementation Framework by end of 2014	✓ Description of Implementation Framework	✓ Records of Steering Committee decision on Implementation Framework		x	x
		National Capacity for implementing REDD –Plus Strategy (Institutional, Policy, facilities, personnel, systems and procedures)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Institutional structures and processes established for REDD-Plus implementation ✓ Tools, systems and procedures for implementation ✓ Capacity within REDD-Plus National Focal Point and Implementing Institutions to implement REDD –Plus Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Documents and Reports of approved Tools, Systems and procedures ✓ Record of decisions approving institutional processes and structures, ✓ Staff and institutional capacities built and Facilities provided for REDD-Plus implementation 	x	x	x

In summary: the 7 new R-PPS in the FCPF World...

Illustrative figure; not drawn on scale



Based on the FAO-FRA 2010) data

Thank you for your attention

