FCPF External Technical Advisory Panel

Lessons learnt in
R-PP reviews

June 28 – July 1, 2010

FCPF Participants Committee

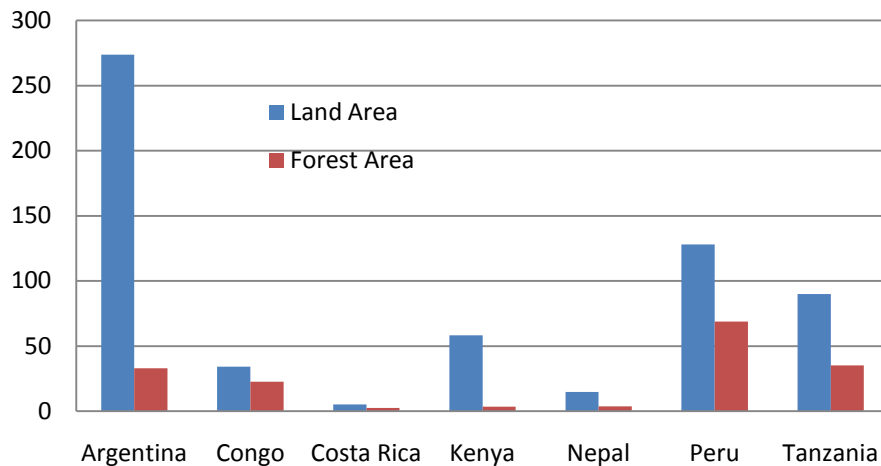**Georgetown, Guyana**

TAP review team:

Steve Cobb, Harrison Kojwang,

Eduardo Morales, and Jayant Sathaye
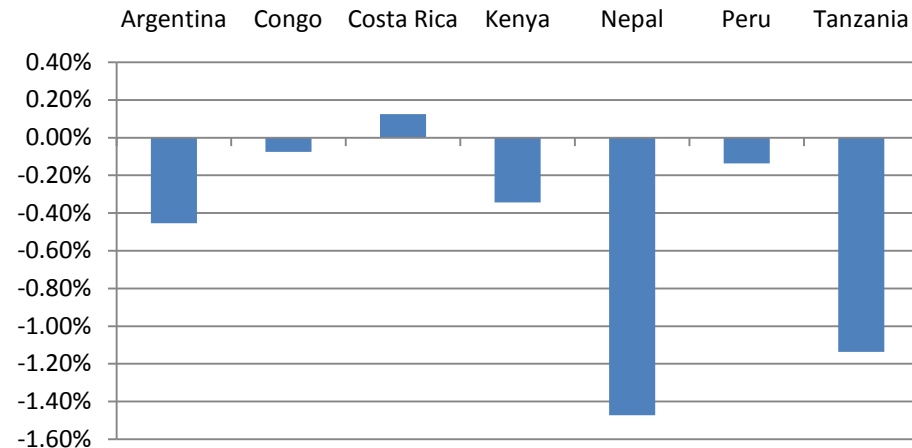
List of R-PP Countries

R-PP: Argentina, Costa Rica, Kenya, Nepal, and Republic of Congo

Draft R-PP: Peru and Tanzania

Land and Forest Area (Mha) (2005)

**Forest Area Change (%/yr) (2000-'05)**

1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements

- Most R-PPs provide a comprehensive arrangement that includes all the relevant ministries and other stakeholders
- However, there are three classes of problems:
  - Assuring high enough political profile
  - Making the consultative bodies powerful enough and broadly representative enough
  - Overcoming sectoral constraints about REDD (agriculture, mining, local government)
- Most countries achieve some, but rarely all of these conditions
- Top-Level Coordination Body –
  - Existing Forestry Ministry: Kenya, Nepal
  - New Inter-ministry Coordination Body: Costa Rica, Argentina, RoC
- Important to create a top-level coordinating body to facilitate cross-sectoral coordination, which is critical for REDD+ implementation

Organisation of the REDD national process up to 2012
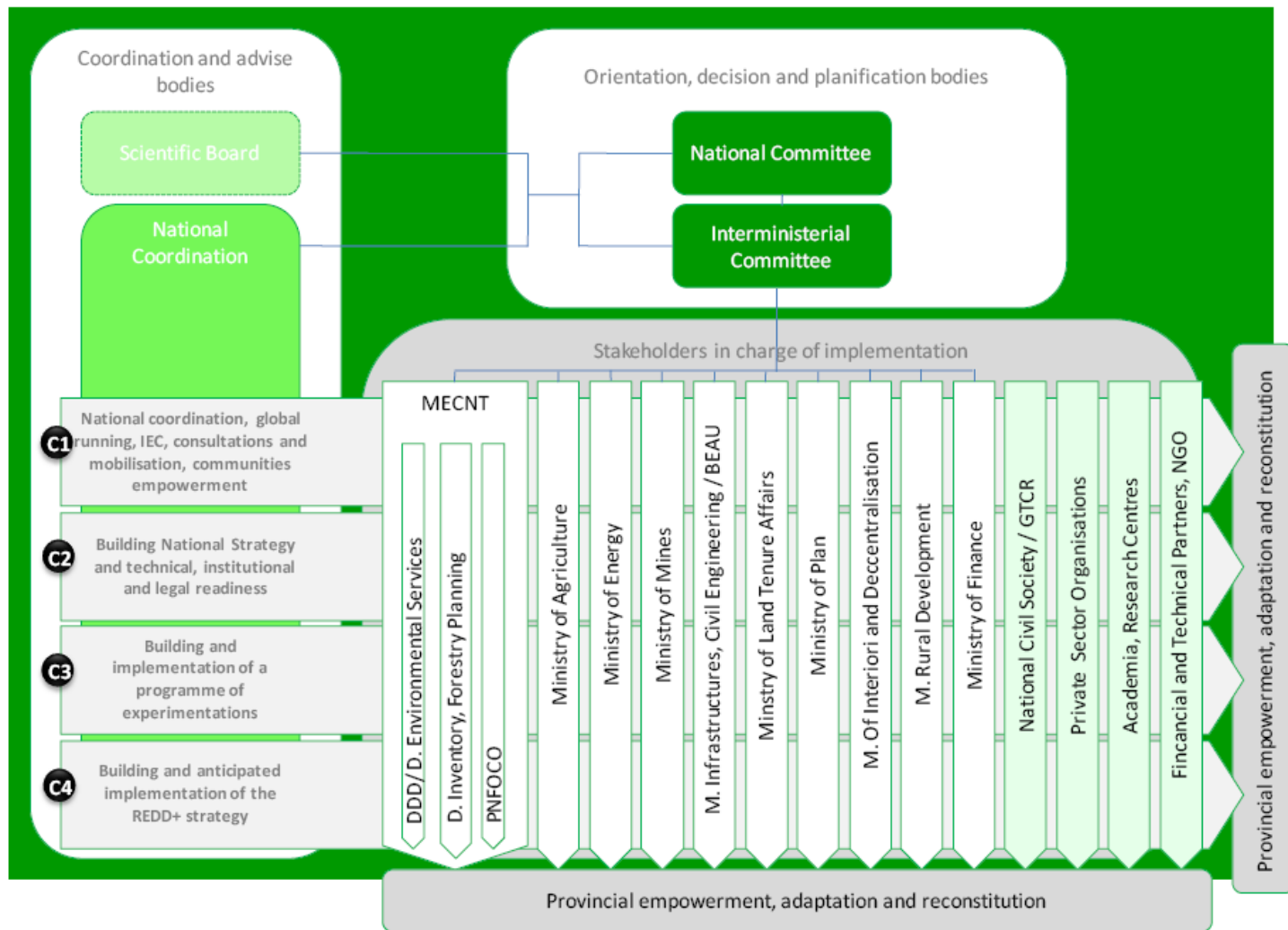
Lead Agency in Kenya:
Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources

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Adaptation Programs Division	Communications, Education and Awareness Division	Research, Early Warning and Disaster Management Division	Monitoring & Evaluation Division	Emissions Trading, CDM and Technology Transfer Division: the DNA	REDD, Land Use and Land Use Change Division
Key Players: Government, Local Authorities Universities, Private Sector, Civil Society/ NGOs	**Key Players:** Government, Universities, NEMA, Media Training Institutions, Civil Society/ NGOs, Local &	**Key Players:** KMD, Nat'l Lands Information Management Systems, CC Expert Group, KFS, KWS, KASALs	**Key Players:** Inter Dep't committee of experts on M&E, External M&E experts, Internal Auditors, External Auditors	**Key Players:** IPC, NEMA, Gov't, Local Authorities, KIRDI, KIPI, KEBS, KNPC, NGOs, Local and	**Key Players:** Gov't, KFS, KARI, KEFRI, NEMA, ICRAF, ICIPE, Local and Int'l NGOs & Dev't partners

1b. Stakeholder Consultation and Participation

- Most countries have initiated consultation processes that include indigenous populations. They need to cast the net even more widely in the interpretation of stakeholders.

- The consultation processes should cover more than awareness creation. They need to have clear objectives and expected results and should be designed to listen and learn, not just teach.

- They need to include REDD strategy development and formulation of implementation frameworks

- Nepal and Argentina – exemplary because they have clear objectives in their consultations
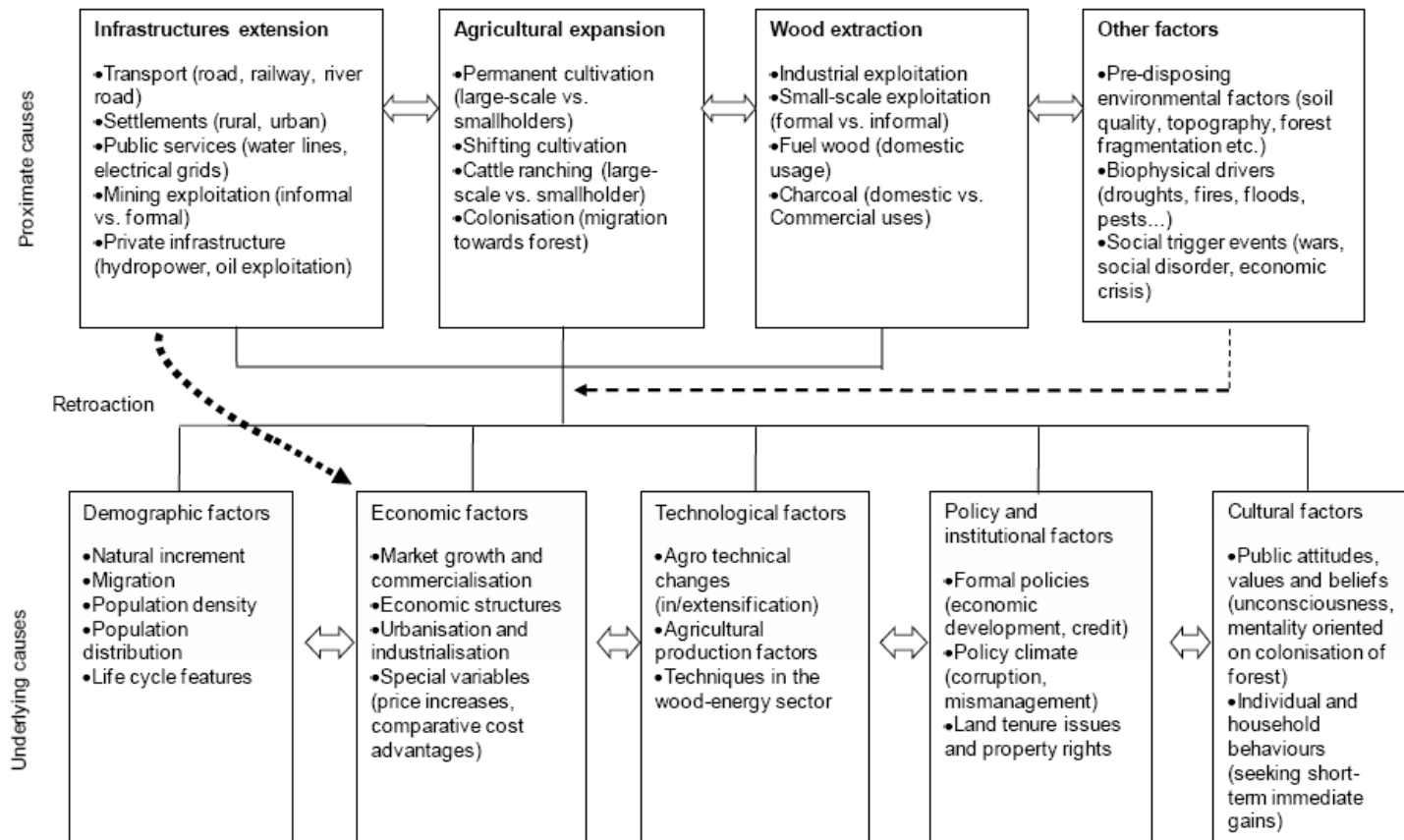
2a. Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance

- Quality of this section has considerably improved in most of the R-PPs and the drivers of D&D are well described.

- Historical data on the impact of the drivers (infrastructure, agriculture, mining, power plants, biofuels, etc.) is limited, however there are exceptions such as Costa Rica, which has good data on agricultural expansion

- Assessments of the quality of past and current forest governance are generally understated. Recognizing this problem, the Kenyan R-PP proposes to monitor governance drivers.

DRC example: Shows good analytical approach to D&D but omits governance driver

Causes of Deforestation according to the analytical framework from Geist and Lambin (2001) adapted to DRC

Proximate causes

Infrastructures extension
- Transport (road, railway, river road)
- Settlements (rural, urban)
- Public services (water lines, electrical grids)
- Mining exploitation (informal vs. formal)
- Private infrastructure (hydropower, oil exploitation)

Agricultural expansion
- Permanent cultivation (large-scale vs. smallholders)
- Shifting cultivation
- Cattle ranching (large-scale vs. smallholder)
- Colonisation (migration towards forest)

Wood extraction
- Industrial exploitation
- Small-scale exploitation (formal vs. informal)
- Fuel wood (domestic usage)
- Charcoal (domestic vs. Commercial uses)

Other factors
- Pre-disposing environmental factors (soil quality, topography, forest fragmentation etc.)
- Biophysical drivers (droughts, fires, floods, pests...)
- Social trigger events (wars, social disorder, economic crisis)

Retroaction

Underlying causes

Demographic factors
- Natural increment
- Migration
- Population density
- Population distribution
- Life cycle features

Economic factors
- Market growth and commercialisation
- Economic structures
- Urbanisation and industrialisation
- Special variables (price increases, comparative cost advantages)

Technological factors
- Agro technical changes (in/extensification)
- Agricultural production factors
- Techniques in the wood-energy sector

Policy and institutional factors
- Formal policies (economic development, credit)
- Policy climate (corruption, mismanagement)
- Land tenure issues and property rights

Cultural factors
- Public attitudes, values and beliefs (unconsciousness, mentality oriented on colonisation of forest)
- Individual and household behaviours (seeking short-term immediate gains)

2b. REDD Strategy Options

- Proposed strategies are centered primarily on forestry activities (afforestation, SFM, land cover change, changes in policy and legislation).

- D&D drivers particularly those that are external to the forest sector are not explicitly addressed.

- Application of market-based instruments (e.g., PES, taxes and subsidies) to promote REDD implementation has occurred in Costa Rica and Argentina- other countries can learn from this experience

- Strategies may have to be region-specific even within a country, e.g., Congo – largely publicly owned land with community access, Nepal- large portion of community-owned land

2c. REDD Implementation Framework

- Been a challenge for most countries to articulate the component.
- Implementation framework needs to cover legislation and policy instruments that help institutions to govern REDD program (financing mechanisms, institutional mandates, stakeholder engagement, data management, etc.)
- Legislation –
  - Existing Laws: Costa Rica and Argentina
  - Proposed Laws: Republic of Congo
- Costa Rica has existing financing mechanisms that other countries could learn from

DRC Example for an Implementation Framework Process

Timetable for building and putting in place the framework of implementation
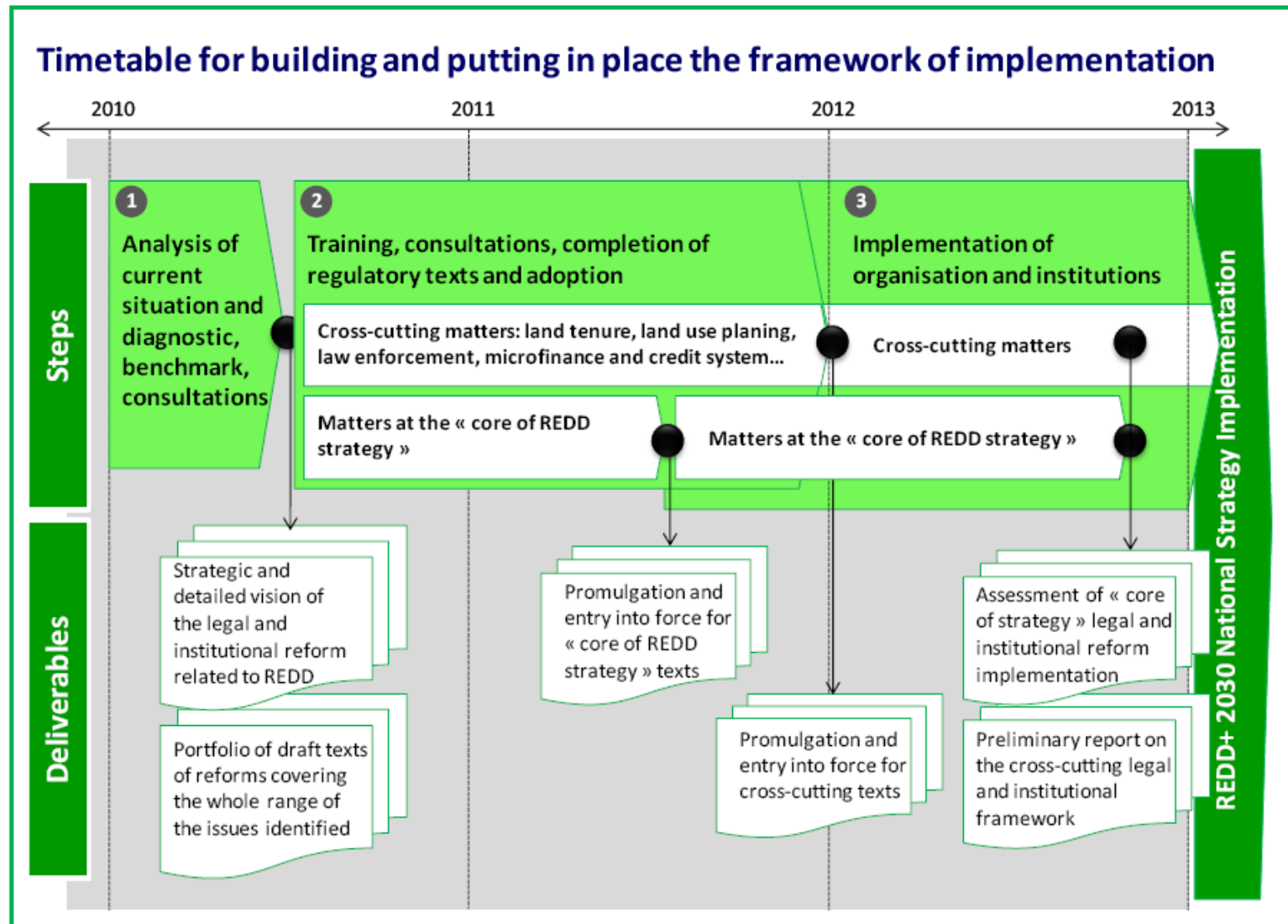
2d. Assessment of Social and Environmental Impacts

- A number of RPPs suggest that they need to develop the necessary capacities to do this under REDD

- Countries such as Argentina, DRC and Nepal describe good proposals for doing SESA.

- Some countries explicitly recognise this as being a further safety net for protecting indigenous peoples' and other marginal groups' rights

3. Reference Scenarios

- The types of approaches and tools for developing reference scenarios differ among countries.

- Countries need to articulate the needed steps (a work plan) on how to arrive at a baseline scenario

- Costa Rica who have good historical data did reasonably well

4. Monitoring System

- **4a.** The RPPs display a good understanding of the technical details regarding carbon emissions and removals
- The national and sub-national structures for monitoring is often not stated, well understood or developed
- Some countries do not indicate the overall organization and management to perform MRV or the lead organization and its role.

- **4b.** The monitoring of non-carbon variables is generally not very developed – e.g. the drivers of D&D.
- Links between MRV and Reference Scenario sections are weak
- For monitoring a work plan with steps identified is needed— rather than writing a continuous text.

Tanzania Monitoring System
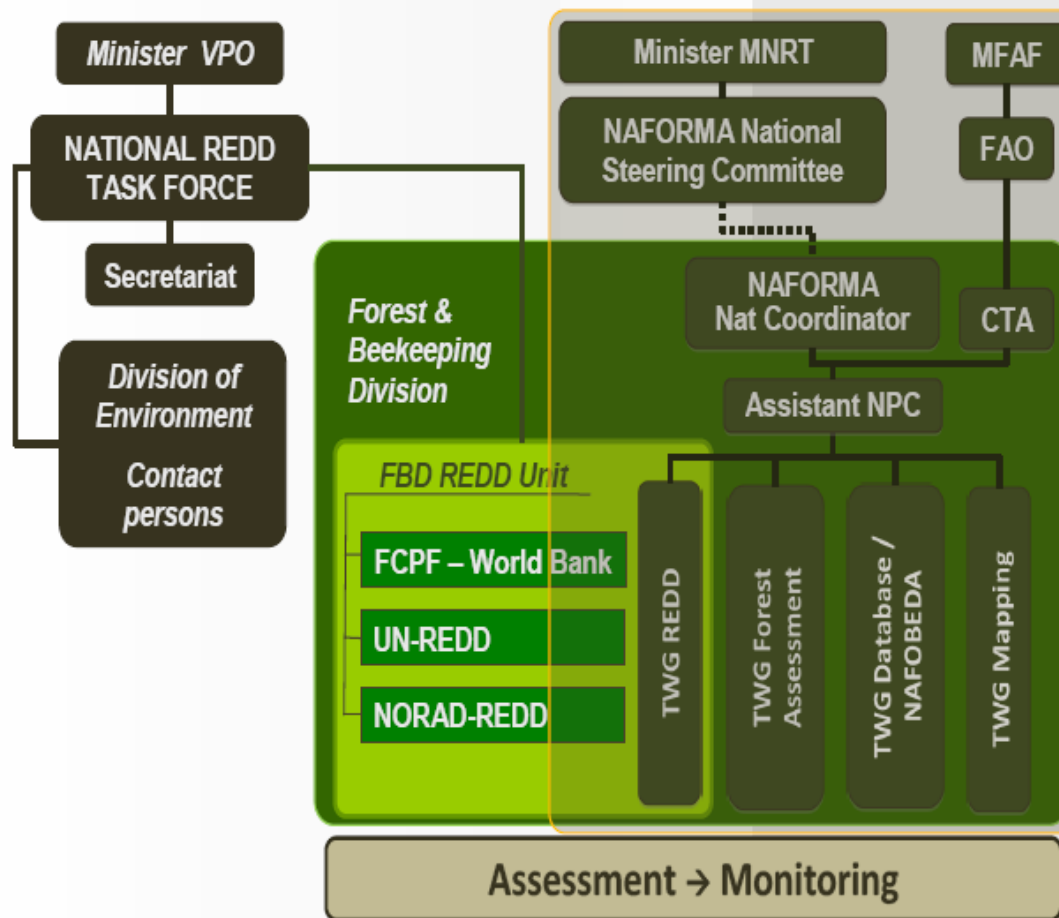
5.Schedule &Budget

- Most of the RPPs now present activity / sub-activity level budgets

- They also show various funding sources, an essential element in understanding how the complex programme elements will all be adequately funded

- Nepal budget for example shows that the funds are evenly allocated for governance and technical components (40% each)

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

- This is a mandatory requirement which until recently was not taken seriously

- This set of RPPs have made good attempts

- Important that a monitoring and evaluation plan be developed as part of the R-PP.

- Verification should be the responsibility of an independent third party

TAP Observations

- Consultations need to focus on the outcomes and the REDD strategies

- Improve the quality and the use made of available data

- R-PPs appear to have found implementation framework and reference scenario sections to be challenging

- Issue of M&V has not been addressed adequately in many proposals