

**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Mechanism
Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) External Review Template**
(interim, April 20, 2012, from Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 5)

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

Reviewers: Tomás Schlichter

Date of review: November 15 , 2013

Summary of Recommendations

Introduction

The TAP team completed an initial review of Uruguay R-PP on October 4, 2013. The Uruguay team involved in the elaboration of the R-PPs have obviously invested a great deal of time and energy to produce their REDD+ strategy focusing in deforestation and degradation which provides an interesting case on how to manage challenges, obstacles and opportunities that may arise during implementation

Strengths:

- The document identifies very well the main stakeholders and proposes a sound structure to conduct the process. The proposed structure will involve all sectors and institutions related to forests, including several Ministries, farmers associations, NGOs as well as Research organizations.
- Land use patterns are well presented and the evolution of native forest cover is explained with more detail and based on more reliable estimations
- Strategic options are presented in detail describing the main lines, aligned activities and institutions involved. It mentions the need to carry out cost/benefit analysis and presents the main items that it should consider
- The Reference level development includes now ideas about how NFI and Greengass accounting will complement each other in order to develop the methodology.

Key Issues:

- The proposed structure, the Working Group as well as its Preparatory Committee is not yet operational. Therefore important activities as early dialogue, information sharing and consultation have not begun at this moment
- The Monitoring of the multiple benefits of forests may be improved providing more details about institutions involved, and some methodological aspects

Recommendations:

- As soon as possible, carry out a national workshop to provide information to each or most of the stakeholders and interest groups, about main aspects of the REDD+ process and the state of development of the R-PP.
- Provide more details for the Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards (4b), including leading and involved institutions as well as some early ideas for some indicators and methodological aspects.

The Uruguay 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)

We have found that the Uruguay R-PP is now a very valuable document, and shows considerable improvements along all the components when compared with the previous version.

The findings for the initial Uruguay TAP review are summarized in the table below:

Standard	Informal R-PP, October 3, 2013	
1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements	Standard Partially Met	Standard Largely Met
1b. Information Sharing and Stakeholder Dialogue	Standard Not Met	Standard Partially Met
1c. Consultation and Participation Process	Standard Partially Met	Standard Largely Met
2a. Land Use, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Standard Partially Met	Standard Largely Met
2b. REDD+ Strategy Options	Standard Largely Met	Standard Met
2c. Implementation Framework	Standard Partially Met	Standard Largely Met
2d. Social & Environmental Impacts during Preparation and Implementation	Standard Met	Standard Met
3. Reference Level	Standard Partially Met	Standard Met
4a. Monitoring – Emissions and Removals	Standard Partially Met	Standard Largely Met
4b. Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts and Governance	Standard Not Met	Standard Partially Met
5. Schedule and Budget	Standard Largely Met	Standard Met
6. Program Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	Standard Not Met	Standard 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-plus process, and for conflict resolution and redress of grievances.

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

The present version of the proposal (November 8, 2013), presents many improvements with respect to the previous one including many of the suggestions suggested in the TAP Review.

The documents identifies the main actors that will participate in the workgroup REDD+ (Mesa REDD+). The Ministry for Housing, Land use Planning and Environment will lead this group. In the version submitted on November 8 the document emphasizes the important role that will have the Ministry for Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries which will co -lead the REDD+ working group. This may be very appropriate since most of the activities related with forestry are in charge of this Ministry, as well as the main drivers related with deforestation and forest degradation.

There are many institutions and stakeholders proposed as to integrate the "Preparatory Committee REDD+". 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 the forest plantations, NGOs and research organizations.

In this new version a table is presented in which each organization/group that will participate in the working group is listed along with their assigned roles.

While the list is comprehensive, the document recognizes that only some institutions have been consulted and agreed to integrate the Preparatory Committee.

The present version of the R-PP, presents a detailed description of the Indigenous Peoples at Uruguay, including their organizations and geographical 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 with this process.

NGOs composition and roles are described deeply in the present version of the document as well as the existence of women organizations and its relations to aspects related to climate change.

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

Recommendations:

- Provide more precision about which department or division of each institution will be represented at the Working Group
- Provide details about advances in conversations with each of the institutions proposed to integrate the Preparatory Committee.

Conclusion: Standard Largely 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:

As with the previous component, it seems that the activities are incipient, but the document shows important improvements, following suggestions made by the TAP.

Some early consultation have began, in special with the National Colonization Institute, which owns important areas on native forests, included mainly in protected areas, and also with the Society of Forest Producers. Both institutions welcomed the REDD+ initiative, and made important suggestions.

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

The document indicates a comprehensive list and description of each of the interests groups, governmental and private, 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. Despite this consideration, these populations are not included among the groups of interest. It seems also that not all NGOs were included

Recommendations:

- As soon as possible, carry out a national workshop to provide information to each or most of the stakeholders and interest groups, about main aspects of the REDD+ process and the state of development of the R-PP.
- In case that vulnerable populations would have a national representation it should be included among the groups of interest.

Conclusion: Standard Partially 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) and 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 (November 8, 2013) a detailed work -plan is presented in a tabular format. The plan presents several "cycles" of information and consultation with different groups/institutions and a chronogram.

Some explanation about 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 only a portion of the population has proper connection to internet at this moment.

Recommendations:

- Clarify about the role of the different institutions in the consultation process.
- It would be also convenient to include from the beginning, this means in the mentioned National Workshop, the vulnerable groups mentioned in the previous section.

Conclusion: Standard Largely Met

Component 2. Prepare the REDD-plus Strategy

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 2a: Assessment of Land Use, 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:

The document in its present version (November 8, 2013) presents additional information about the evolution of the area of native forests

Changes in land use patterns in the country are very well described and illustrated in section 2a2.

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

The document mentions an increase of about 15% in the cover of native forests, which now occupies an area of about 850 thousand ha. The evolution of native forest's area is presented, in a table showing an increase in fact larger than 15 from 1980 to 2012

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

Although there is no quantitative data about the area of each of the native forests type, in this new version, the document provides qualitative information about relative importance and geographical localization of each of the forests types

One of the main activities affecting native forests is livestock resulting in partial deforestation and degradation of these ecosystems, restricting regeneration and/or compacting soils, with a possible result of a reduction of forest growth rates. Use of wood for domestic uses is other important factor of forest degradation, since harvesting is highly selective conducting to an impoverishment of native 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 cadaster 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 resulted successful by increasing the native forest cover. Further efforts, is said, could result in a larger increase of these cover. Studies or information, if available, that could support the idea of success of past policies in reducing deforestation should be included.

Recommendations:

- Describe with more detail the impact of drivers on deforestation and degradation, quantifying it to the extent possible. If this is impossible in the short term present a work-plan to develop the necessary information.
- Present a plan to develop a definition or describe further forest degradation.
- Provide some information about the planned procedures to deal with possible governance problems.
- Provide information based in studies, if available, that may support the idea of the success of past policies in reducing deforestation

Conclusion: Standard Largely 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:

The most important drivers of deforestation are related with grazing, invasive species, and crop expansion. 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 with research, and the National Institute for Agricultural Research is proposed to carry out some of this investigation. It should be pointed that, until now, this institution carries out research related only with forest plantations, within the forest sector. Budget for research and development of technologies has been improved.

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

Also in page 76 a matrix showing the feasibility (positive or negative) of each of the lines of action and activities is presented.

In page 79, it is proposed to carry out a cost/benefit analysis and a scheme of the study is properly presented in a table.

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 document presents the legislation, and the need to improve some of it, related with REDD+ issues.

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

In this new version (November 8, 2011) 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 should be needed to understand better stakeholders participation.

Recommendations:

- Provide some information about arrangements to ensure participation of stakeholders and ensure transparency.

Conclusion: Standard Largely 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 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 exercise is the basic working program, that for the purposes, although is not deeply discussed, helps in describing what they attempt to do.

It would be convenient to provide some clarification with respect to population that may be living in or in the neighborhoods of areas where REDD+ activities will take place, and the possible needs of resettlement with its negative consequences.

Recommendations:

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 new version of the R-PP proposal (November 8, 2013), presents very important improvements compared to the previous one.

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 in the expansion of the agricultural frontier, and in new technologies that allowed producing soybean and cereals in surfaces assigned before to livestock raising or 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 in which the validity of the first three National Communications is discussed. Greenhouse 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 present version (November 8, 2013) of the document adds that the National Forest Inventory will complement the Greenhouse 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 of technical data with regards to native forest area, per hectare volumes and indicators for the species comprised in those forests. The document in its actual version (November 8, 2013) presents, through a preliminary model calculations to estimate trends of carbon capture over the next years assuming different scenarios: realistic, optimistic, and worse scenario. The simulations are based in estimated data, but it is expected that the NFI will nourish the models with more accurate information

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

A work plan to develop the reference level including 8 main activities, with its respective chronogram, is presented in the present version of the document (November 8, 2013), improving in this way also the quality of this component.

It is planned to adopt methodologies used in Brasil to estimate forest degradation, using remote sensing images. After the authors, refining this methodology and checking with measurements at land level, could conduce to the quantification of forest degradation.

Recommendations:

- Maps included in figure 1 are very difficult to understand given the difficulty to read the legend, and distinguish between the different categories.

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. The R-PP should also address the potential for 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:

Uruguay is developing a detailed National Forest Inventory (NFI), which surely will constitute one of the main basis of the MRV. In the present version of the document (November 8, 2015), the authors mention that periodic sampling will allow the actualization of the NFI.

Greenhouse gases reporting is mentioned again, following guidelines of the IPCC, and it is stated 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 a MRV mechanism.

Also the difficulties to ensure continuity of the measurements involved in a MRV systems are mentioned and it is proposed to include costs related to this process in the National Budget, in order to overcome these limitations.

A work - plan to improve both the NFI and the Green-Gas Accounting, classified after main activities and "sub- activities", is included with its respective chronogram.

The budget is presented in a very aggregated way with (following main activities), which makes difficult to understand how the funds will be used.

Recommendations:

- Include in the work- plan the leading institutions and other involved participants.
- A better description of forest degradation is required. As many activities mentioned in component 2b, are related to this forest degradation, clarification about this point is needed.
- It would be useful to include links between MRV and other components such as 1c, 2b,

and 2d.

- Improve the budget by quantifying the funds needed for each of the sub-activities

Conclusion: 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, rural livelihoods enhancement, conservation of biodiversity, and/or 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:

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

In the present version of the document (November 9, 2013) also safeguards are treated with some detail, and a work-plan to develop indicators, the methodology to measure them, data validation and publication of results is included. This is, no doubt, an improvement compared with the previous version, but more explanation and detail could result in a much better quality for this component.

In special roles of each institution involved in the working plan should be included. Also some early ideas for indicators and Methods (Uruguay is member of the Montreal Process of Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Forests), could be included.

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

Recommendations:

- Provide more details about the plan and include specific institutional responsibilities
- Provide early ideas about some indicators and methodological aspects
- Provide some information about the links between this component and others as 1c and 2b

Conclusion: Standard Partially 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-plus 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:

A table showing a summary of the budget and a series of tables displaying it for each component is properly presented. The contribution of the government will be in "species", this means in existing infrastructure and salaries of involved personnel.

The budget has been improved increasing the funds allocated to monitoring, research and technology development, as suggested in the last TAP Review

Recommendations:

Conclusion: 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 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.

The authors may consider to add a column specifying the mentioned means of

The budget assigned to the component seems reasonable

Recommendations:

Conclusion: Standard Met

--