

# FCPF – External Technical Advisory Panel

## **TAP Overview Report:**

**Belize, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire,  
Dominican Republic, Nigeria, Fiji, Pakistan,  
Sudan, Togo, Uruguay**

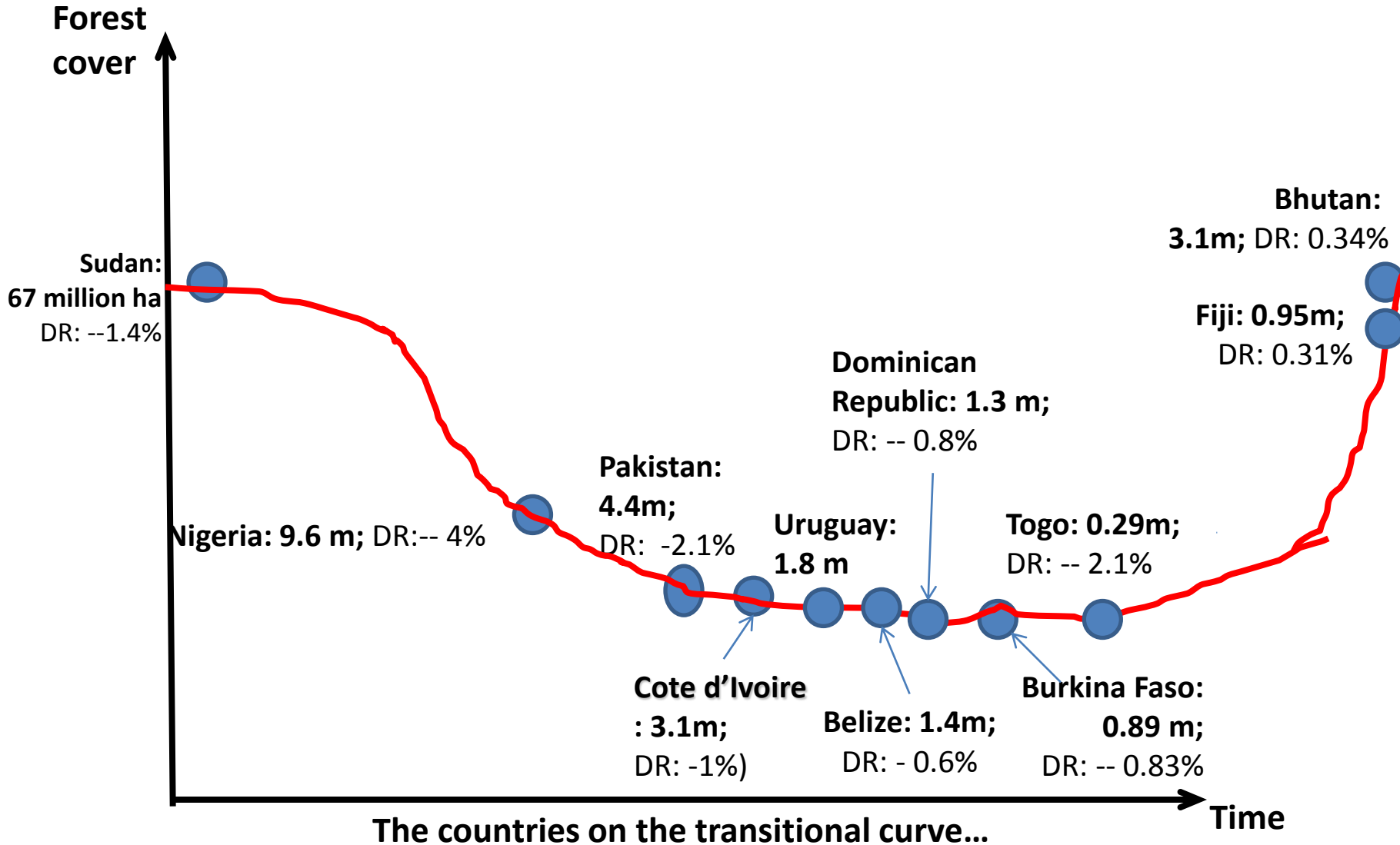
**Participating TAP team for PC 16: Steve Cobb, Harrison Kojwang, Sajidin Hussain, Jayant Sathaye, Tomás Schlichter, Gisela Ulloa,**

16<sup>th</sup> FCPF Participants Committee Meeting  
Geneva, Switzerland  
Dec. 11-15, 2013

# Overview

- **Reviewed Eleven Countries –**
  - Africa: Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Sudan, Togo
  - Asia and the Pacific: Bhutan, Fiji, Pakistan
  - Latin America: Belize, Dominican Republic, Uruguay
- **Wide range of**
  - Country populations – 0.32 million in Belize to 190 million in Pakistan
  - Rural populations – Between 50% to 70% in Pakistan, Bhutan, Fiji, and Togo
- **Forest areas:**
  - 5% in Pakistan and Togo, and up to 69% in Bhutan, 61% in Belize and 55% in Fiji.
- **Annual deforestation:**
  - Varies from actual increase in forest cover in Bhutan, Fiji, and Uruguay to more than 2% drop in annual forest cover in Pakistan and Togo, and 4% in Nigeria.

# Six R-PPs: Deforestation Represents Diverse Evolution

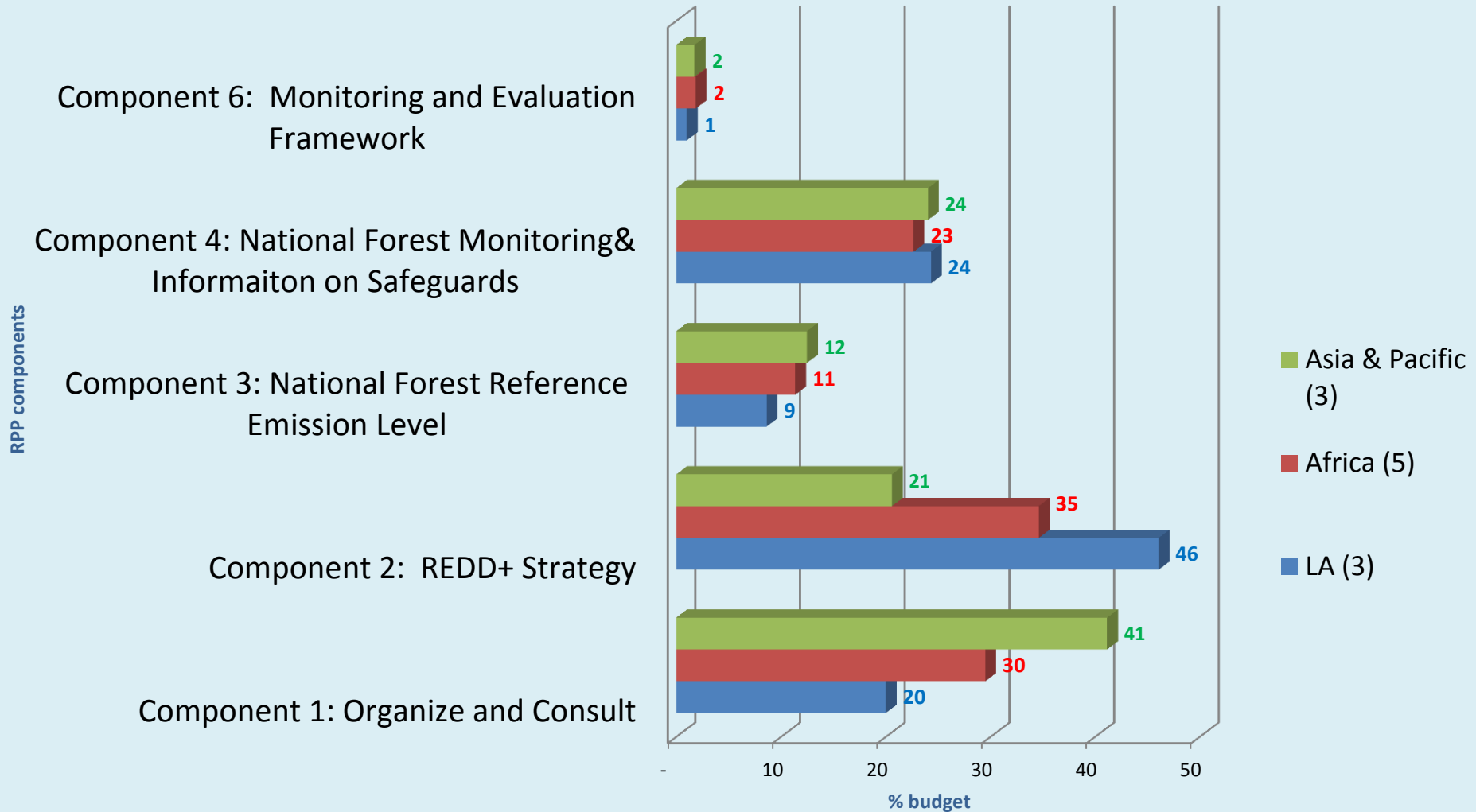


# Overview of Standards met

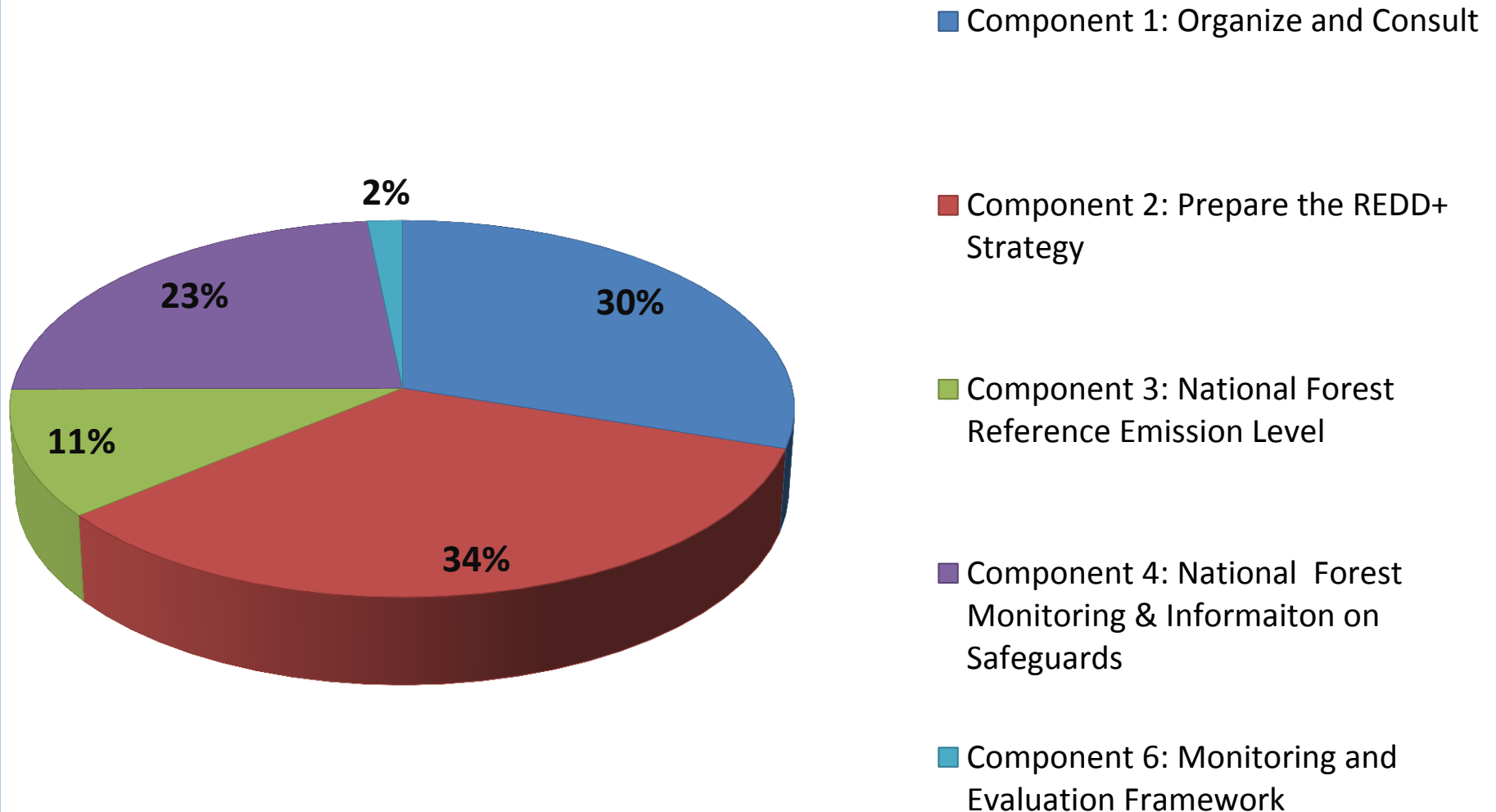
Standards rating by country	Belize	Burkina Faso	Bhutan	Cote d'Ivoire	Dominican Republic	Fiji	Nigeria	Sudan	Togo	Pakistan	Uruguay
1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements	Largely Met	Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Met	Met	Partially met	Met	Largely Met	Largely Met
1b: Information Sharing and Stakeholder Dialogue	Largely Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Met	Met	Largely met	Partially met
1c: Consultation and Participation Process	Largely Met	Met	Largely met	Met	Largely Met	Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Largely met	Largely Met
2a: Land Use, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Met	Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Largely Met	Met	Largely Met
2b: REDD+ Strategy Options	Met	Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Met	Largely Met	Met	Met	Met	Met
2c: Implementation Framework	Largely Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Met	Met	Largely Met
2d: Social & Environmental Impacts during Preparation and Implementation	Met	Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Met	Largely Met	Met	Met	Met	Met
3: Reference Level	Largely Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Met	Met	Met	Partially met	Met	Met	Met
4a: Monitoring – Emissions and Removals	Largely Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Largely Met	Met	Largely Met
4b: Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts and Governance	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Met	Partially met
5: Budget	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Largely met	Met
6: Program Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Largely Met	Largely Met	Met	Largely met	Met

# Components Budget Allocation

## BUDGET PER COMPONENT PER REGION

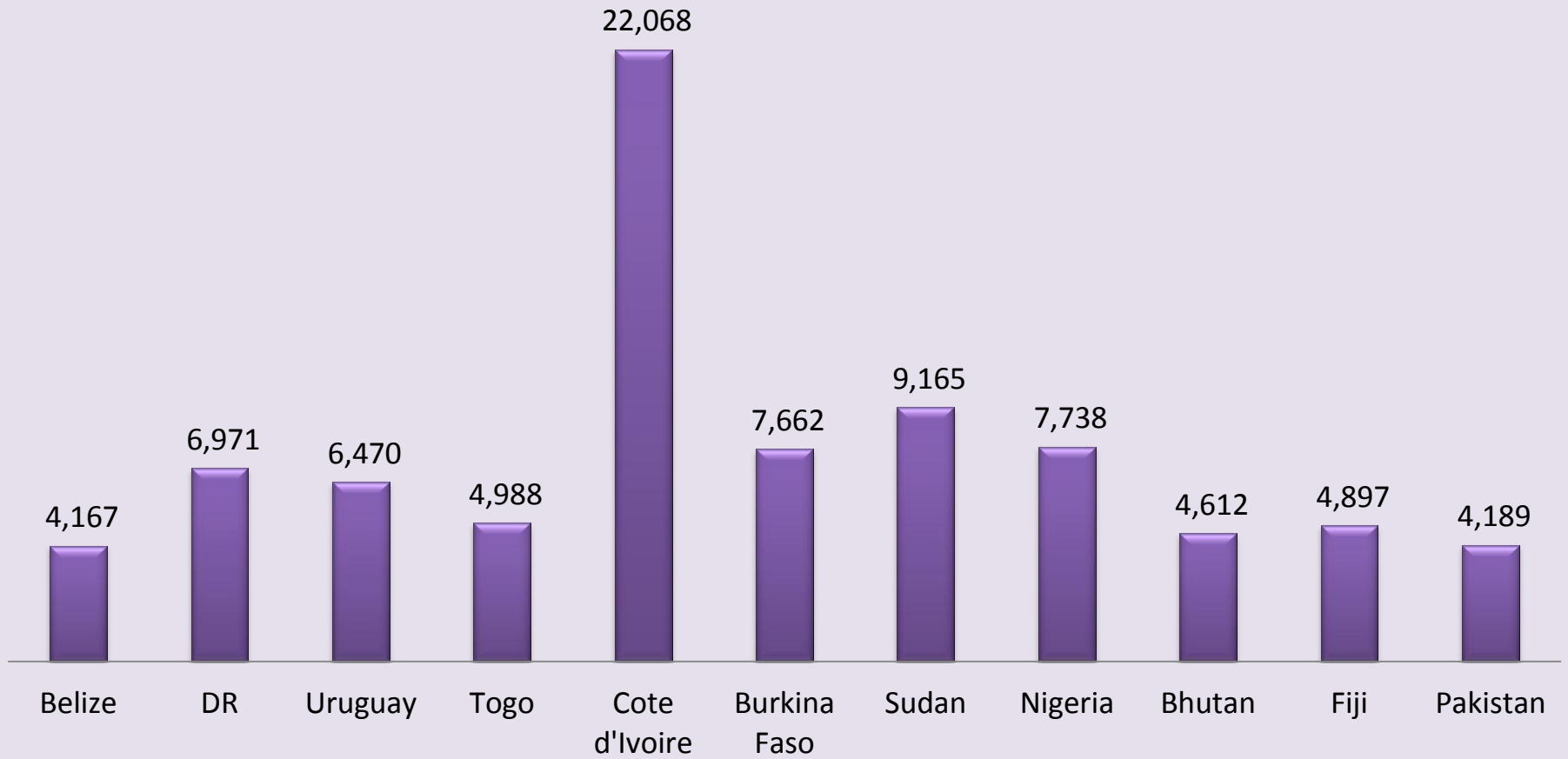


# DEDICATED BUDGET PER COMPONENT IN %



# Overview of Total Budget

## TOTAL BUDGET (thousands US\$)



# General Strengths

- Reviewers have noted a generally strong approach to consultation processes and consultation plans (Fiji, Bhutan, in particular). Governments have shown tremendous interests in setting up excellent R-PPs with limited external support. Work had been completed within six months.
- Deep consultation with rural communities and also strong support from Prime Ministers to ensure good implementation in the future.
- Institutional arrangements are generally well described and seem satisfactory to the TAP that inform their mitigation strategy options.
- Much attention has been given to the drivers of deforestation (even in those countries with little or no deforestation – Bhutan, Belize, Fiji)
- Strategy options are very well treated, e.g., in Sudan strong economic analysis and in Uruguay and Pakistan well described.
- Capacity building in technical areas (REL, MRV) is highlighted by all countries.
- Budgets, work-planning and M&E proposals are generally of quite adequate standard.

# Areas for Improvement (1)

## Component 1:

- Larger countries particularly those with federal systems of governance are still struggling to streamline governance structures for REDD+
- Countries have adopted a range of oversight mechanisms including committees chaired by the Prime Minister; none yet knows which will be most effective

## Component 2:

- In general the institutions that conduct the REDD+ activities, are Ministries or Secretaries of Environment with little or weak participation of institutions related with the drivers of deforestation, as agriculture, mining, urbanization, infrastructure, etc.
- Countries are generally better at describing the causes of deforestation than developing strategies for combating them

## Component 3:

- Limited coverage to date of estimating emissions and changes in future forest cover. Most countries need to set up models and assess such items with support from participation of national and local agencies.

## Areas for Improvement (2)

### Component 3:

- Limited coverage to date of estimating emissions and changes in future forest cover. Most countries need to set up models and assess such items with support from participation of national and local agencies.

### Component 4:

- In general, technology for monitoring of forest degradation is still underdeveloped and as such countries need this support for improving their use.

### Component 5:

- Reporting the sum of total costs of each sub-component would be helpful to provide good comparison of the component costs to all potential supporters and funders.

### Component 6:

- Would be useful to engage external experts for evaluation of ongoing R-PP activities.

# Overall conclusions

- This is a very well prepared set of R-PP submissions: better than an almost equally good set in March 2013 PC meetings. Everyone is to be congratulated for their effort.
- Most of them represent a significant improvement in a short time, since their previous submissions began in June with two or three R-PPs.
- The technical aspects of R-PP preparation are of increasingly high standard
- With the exception of a few, the TAP has observed that in general countries still need support to develop their reference levels.
- It is worth remembering that every TAP review team has multiple reviewers including 2-3 from the country, one of whom represents IP interests.
- In countries with net increase in forest cover the definition of forest and the reference level settings would be crucial for a country's participation in REDD+ mechanism. Technical support in these discussions appears to be needed.
- It is worth reminding the PC and all observers that the implementation phase provides future opportunity for all aspects of consultation to be improved, expanded and refined. Engaging IP communities more intensely during implementation is strongly recommended.

# PC 16 R-PP Countries: Forestry Information Data

	Pakistan	Bhutan	Belize	Fiji	Togo	Burkina Faso
<b>Population (Millions)</b>	179.2	0.734 (R-PP)	0.324	0.87 (WB) 1% annual growth rate	6.1 million, 2.4% annual grow rate	16.5 million; 3.1% annual growth rate
• Rural	63.8%	64.4% (index mundi)		54% (R-PP)	62%	80%
• Indigenous				0.45 million		
• Forest Cover (% National Territory)	4.4 million ha; 5.1%	69.1%; 80.9% (incl. shrub forest)	1.39 million ha, 61%;	.95 million ha; (R-PP) 55% (land mass)	0.29 million, 5% forest	0.885 million ha; 14%
• Annual Deforestation • Annual Reforestation Rates (ha/yr) • Annual Change	27,000; -2.1%/yr	+11,000 (0.34%) (mongabay.com)	0.6%	+3,050 (0.32%) (mongabay.com)	2.9% /yr	107,600 ha; 0.83%

# PC 16 R-PP Countries: Forestry Information Data

	Cote d'Ivoire	Dominican Republic	Nigeria	Sudan	Uruguay	
• Population (Millions)	21.9 million; 3.6% annual growth rate	10.28	140 million	33.4 million	3.3 million,	
• Rural	56%	40.4% (poverty)			5%	
• Indigenous						
• Forest Cover (% National Territory)	3.1 million ha in 2004;	1.3 million ha; 48%	9.6 million ha (forest+ woodlands)	67 million ha; 28%	1.8 million; 10% forest	
• Annual Deforestation • Annual Reforestation Rates (ha/yr) • Annual Change	<1% (INS, 2012)	0.8%/yr	4%	1.4%/yr		
• Forestry (% GDP)						