



FCPF External Technical Advisory Panel

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

**Ethiopia, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Peru, Tanzania,
Vietnam**

**November 1-3, 2010
FCPF Participants Committee
Washington DC**



TAP (composition and assessment process)

Composition:

- Mix of: independent in-country and international experts and competences
- Representative of indigenous/traditional forest communities

Assessment Process :

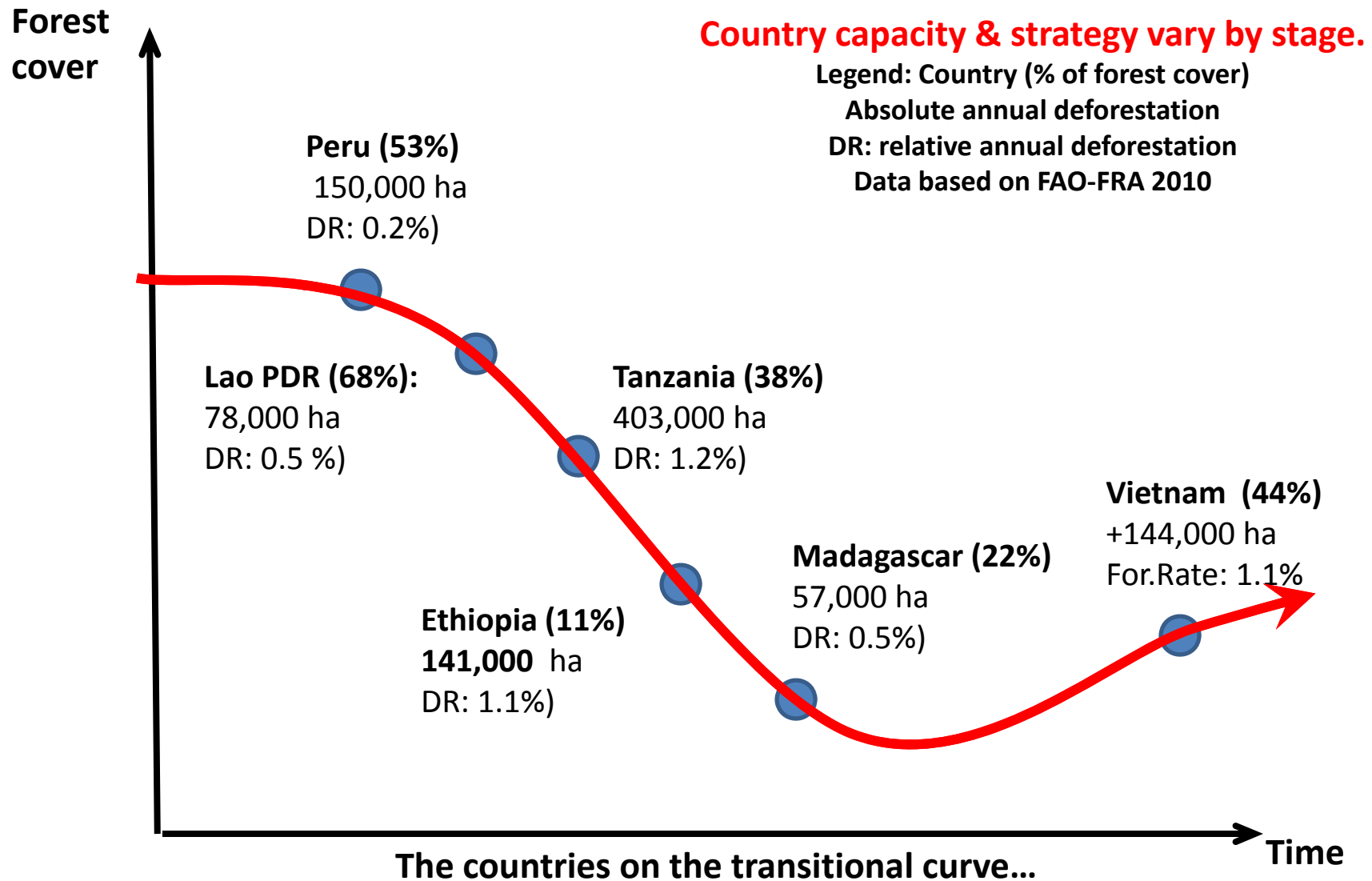
- Individual assessment of R-PPs by each expert (based on the template) - being focused, to the point; advisory: critical but fair
- Synthesis review document prepared by the lead reviewer and joint TAP discussion for validation (e-mail exchanges, conference call)
- Exchange, based on the consolidated 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

(see also Harvesting Knowledge on REDD+ prepared by the FMT)

- Evolving from planning stage to preparation process: There is an ever increasing expectation from participating countries to reach REDD+ readiness. Countries want to see a much faster process from planning to implementation
- Ownership of the R-PP: Balance between the use of international consultants and the domestication of the process and strategy within each country
- Despite the increasing quality of the R-PP documents, one of the main challenges is the adequacy of capacities for R-PP implementation.
- The TAP continuously asks itself on 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+.

Six new R-PPs on the transitional curve





General observations from the 6 R-PPs

- **IP rights being better observed now** (many refer now to FPIC). But: How to implement REDD in forests under Indigenous management or control still not clear in many cases
- Countries still have difficulties 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).
- Thus, **addressing governance issues and building capacities** are among the most important challenges in the readiness implementation (R-PP 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.
- 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



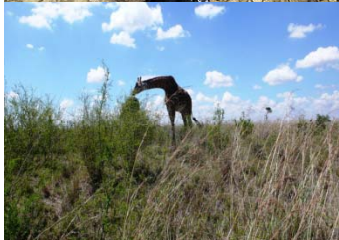
Peru



Madagascar



Ethiopia



Tanzania



Vietnam



Lao PDR

1 Organize and Consult

2 Prepare a REDD Strategy

3 Develop a Reference Scenario

4 Design a Monitoring System

5 Schedule and Budget

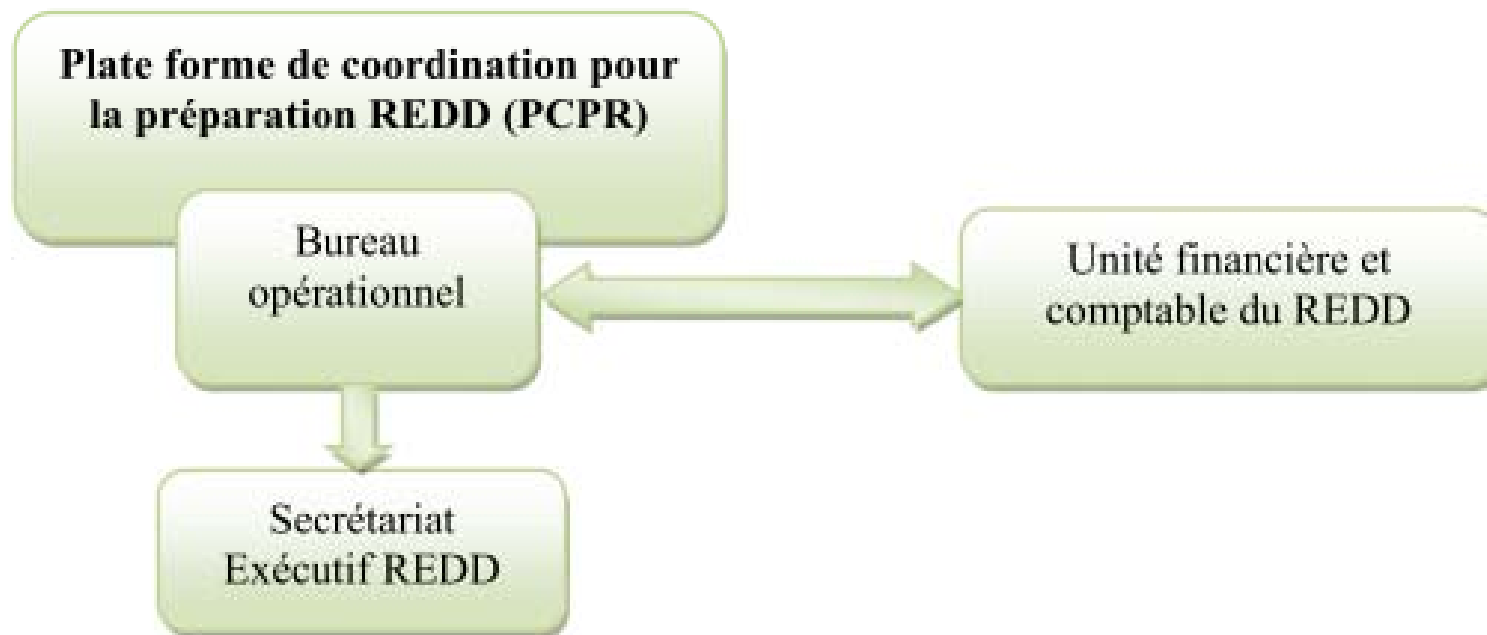
**6 Program Monitoring &
Evaluation Framework**



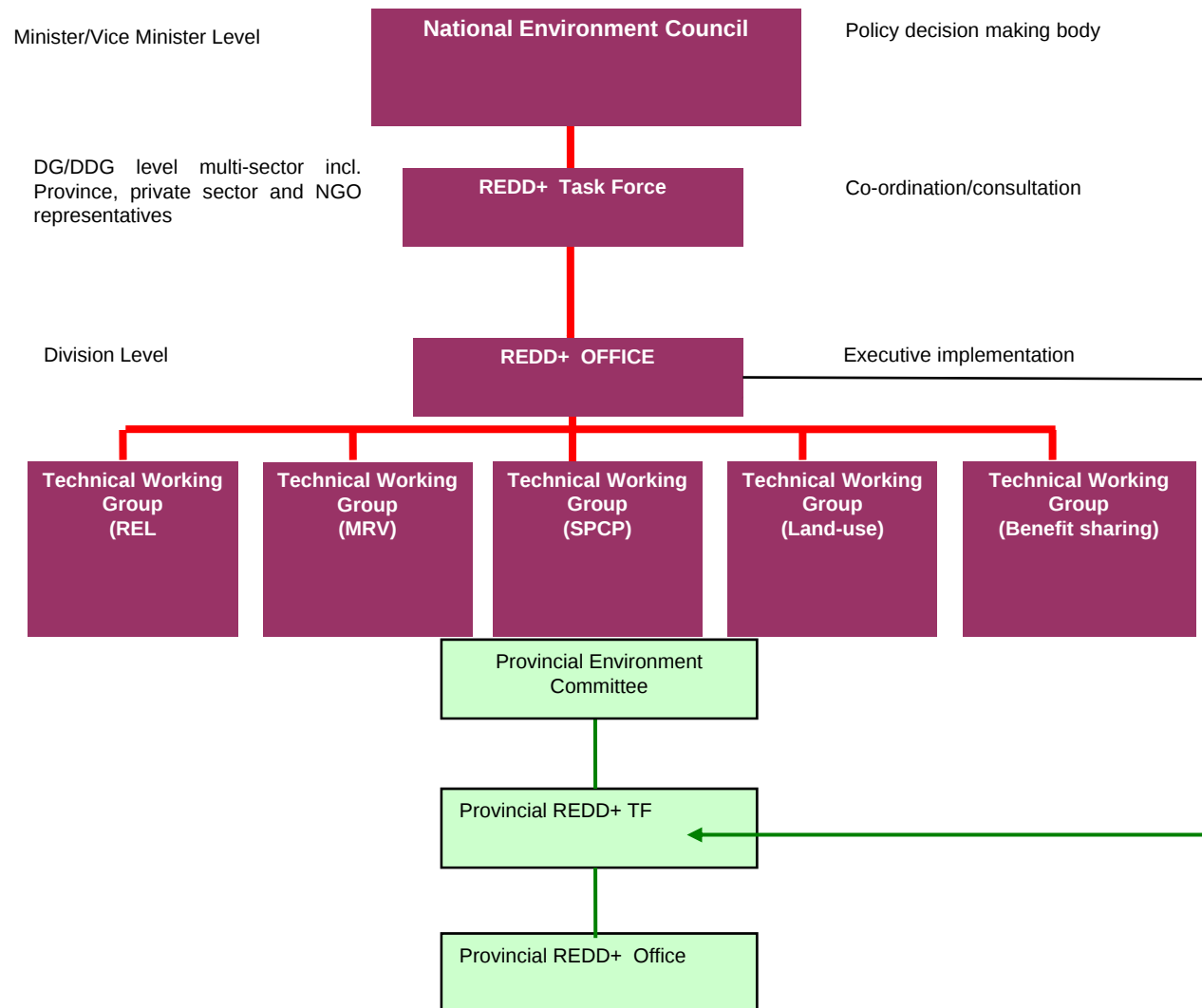
1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements

- Link to overarching climate change policies made in some of the countries (Peru, Madagascar, Vietnam)
 - All countries provide a comprehensive arrangement that lists/relates to all the relevant ministries and other stakeholders
 - Some countries clearly show functional links between institutions (Tanzania, Lao PDR, Vietnam) but it is not always clear what the various institutions should do to reduce DD
 - Other countries still need to establish such functional links (e.g. Peru)
 - The Apex body is either the Office of the Vice-President (Tanzania), Prime Minister's office (Vietnam, Lao PDR, Ethiopia), Ministry dealing with forests (Madagascar), the Ministry of Environment (Peru)
- Not all can show strong mechanisms of leverage to facilitate cross-sectoral coordination, which is critical for REDD+.

Examples of Institutional arrangements: Madagascar



Examples of Institutional arrangements: Lao PDR





1b. Stakeholder consultation and participation

- Most countries have initiated consultation processes that include indigenous populations. However, in spite of the efforts, some of the processes remain difficult
- The consultation processes need to be enhanced to ensure that they cover more than awareness creation. They need to include REDD strategy development and formulation of implementation frameworks. **The question is when such consultation process should be done (R-PP: a living process....)**
- Land tenure, carbon ownership, and benefit sharing mechanism remain major issues that need to be discussed during consultation

Consultation should go beyond awareness creation

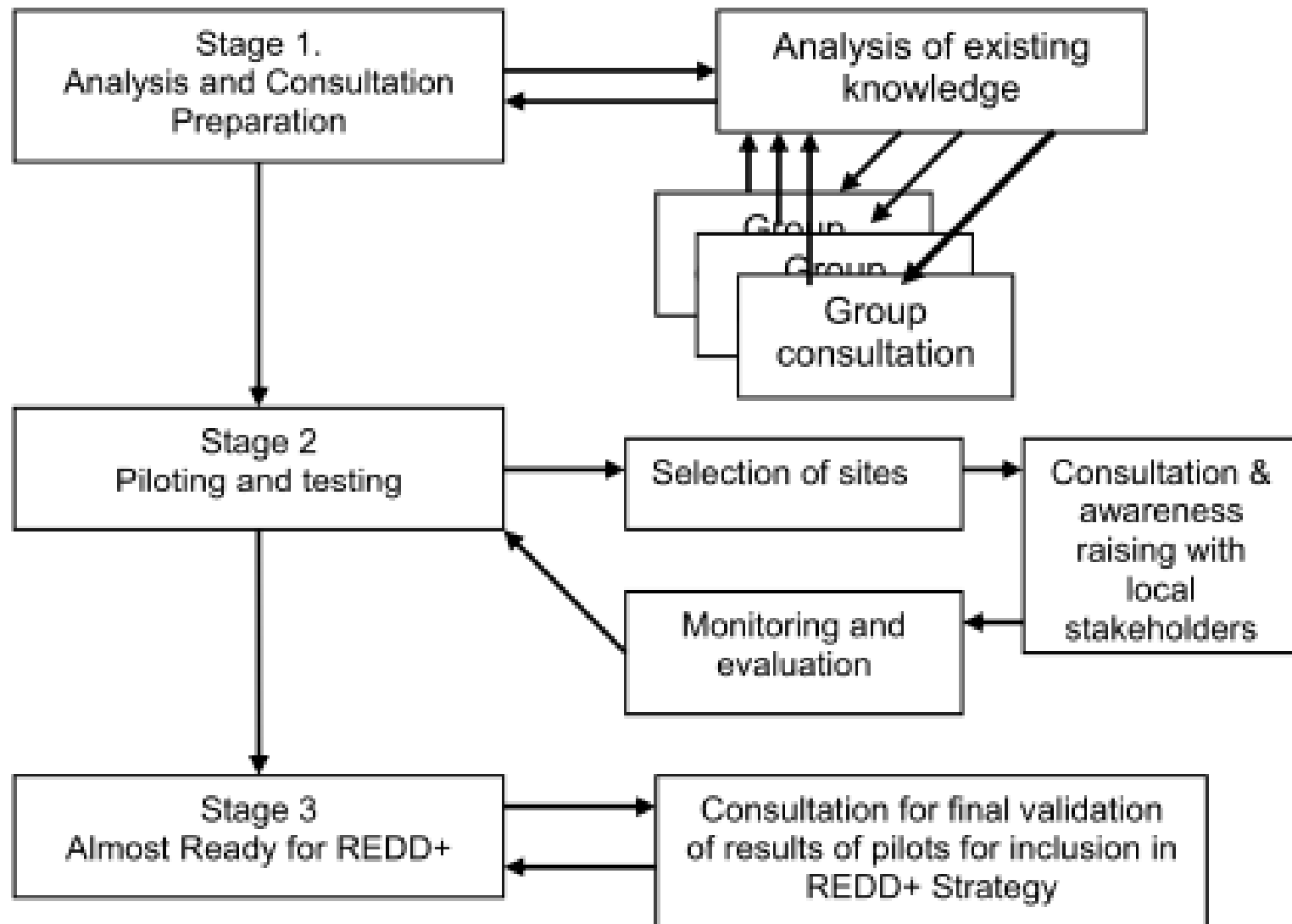
Stage 1: Transparent and early information sharing with major stakeholders offers the promise of REDD+ becoming more inclusive than previous land use dialogues.



Stage 2:
Consultations in the R-PP implementation will require new openness from governments and stakeholders... issue based and outcome or results oriented

- Some countries are rather reluctant to do a wider consultation before going through the readiness process
- Other countries offer detailed multi-stakeholder consultation plans
- Other countries have done consultation processes, but they face a lot of reluctance from stakeholder groups

Lao PDR example: Consultation and knowledge sharing process



Sequencing consultation and knowledge sharing



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

- **Quality of this section has considerably improved in all six R-PPs and the drivers of DD are well described**
 - **However, 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**
- R-PP implementation should help to improve this situation (e.g. Vietnam, Peru, Madagascar, Tanzania)**



2b. REDD Strategy Options

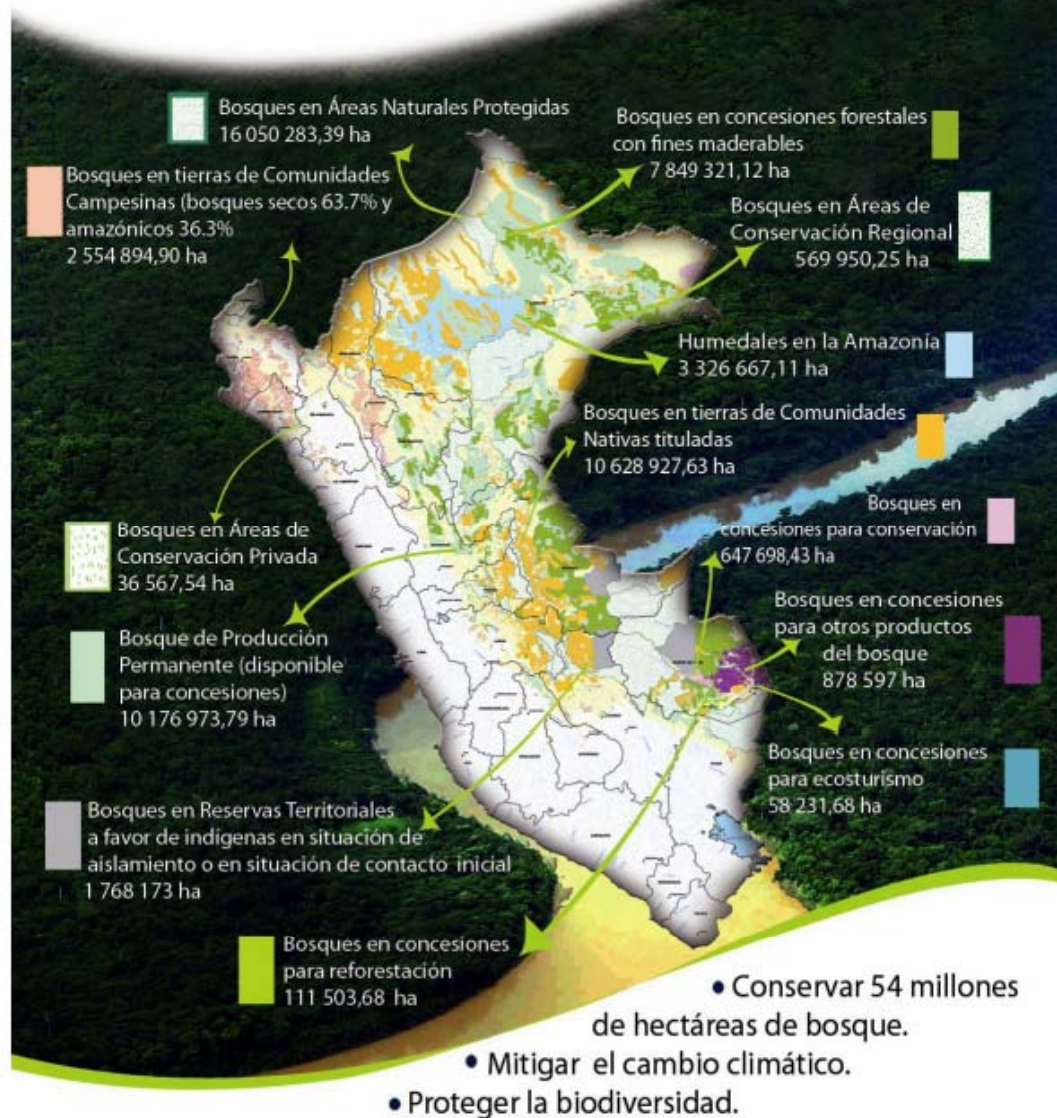
- Attempts are made to integrate REDD+ strategies into the larger development context (e.g. Madagascar, Tanzania, Lao PDR).
- Proposed strategies are centered primarily on forestry activities (natural forest conservation, afforestation, SFM, land cover change, changes in policy and legislation (e.g. Peru, Ethiopia).
- Existing experiences at subnational/local level are taken into account (e.g. Peru, Madagascar, Tanzania)
- In general, D&D drivers particularly those that are external to the forest sector are not explicitly addressed.
- Application of market-based instruments (e.g. concept of PES) taken into account in some countries (e.g. Tanzania, Vietnam)

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



PERÚ

Ministerio
del Ambiente

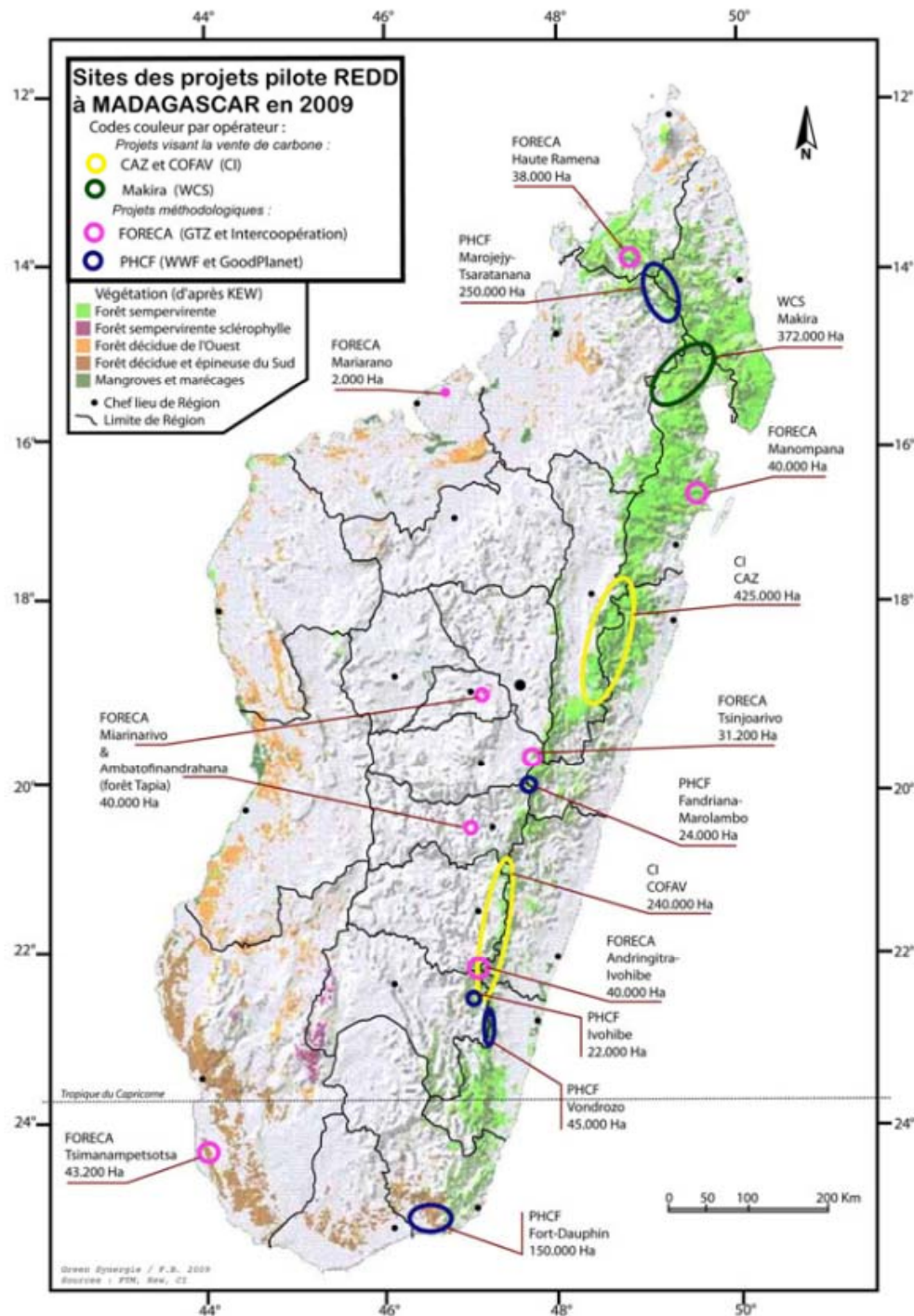


**Peru: REDD+
strategy
embedded in a
new
government
program**



2c. REDD Implementation Framework

- Been a challenge for most countries to articulate the component.
- Implementation framework needs to address legislation and policy instruments that help institutions to govern financing mechanisms, institutional mandates, stakeholder engagement, data management, etc.
- All six countries have a comprehensive coverage of implementation elements. However, some countries have emphasized specific elements, e.g.
 - Legislation: Peru
 - Institutions/national development strategies: Lao PDR, Madagascar
 - Revenues: Vietnam
- In none of the R-PP: Link of REDD to the forest-based CC adaptation agenda....
 - New R-PP template gives more guidance for this component

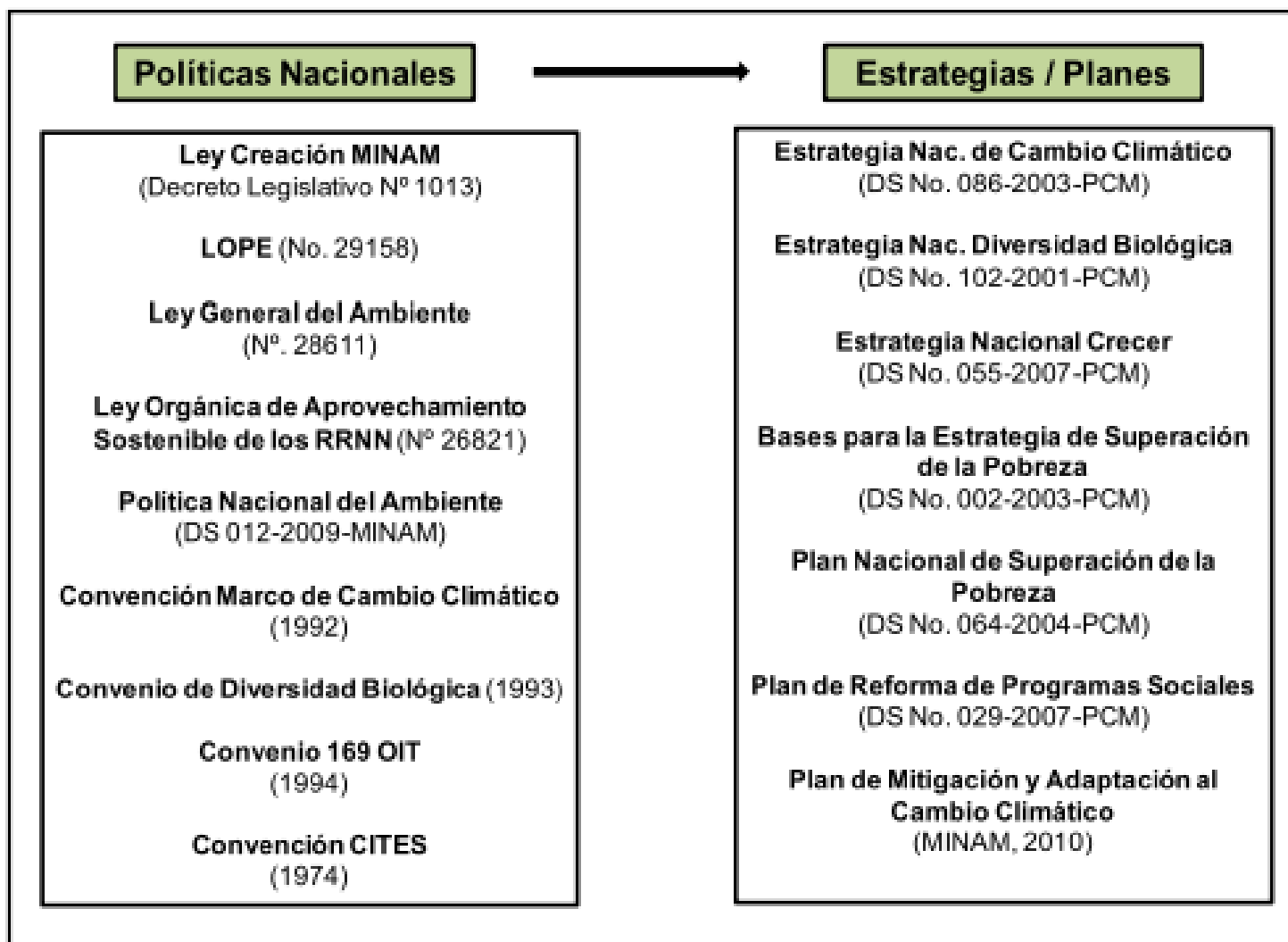


Implementation of REDD on the ground: Using existing experience

Example of Madagascar

- Plan d'Actions Environnementales (PAE)
- REDD pilots: 5 sites, covering 1.6 million hectares of forests (more than 10% of the forest area of the country)

Peru: Linking policies and sectoral strategies to REDD+ strategies

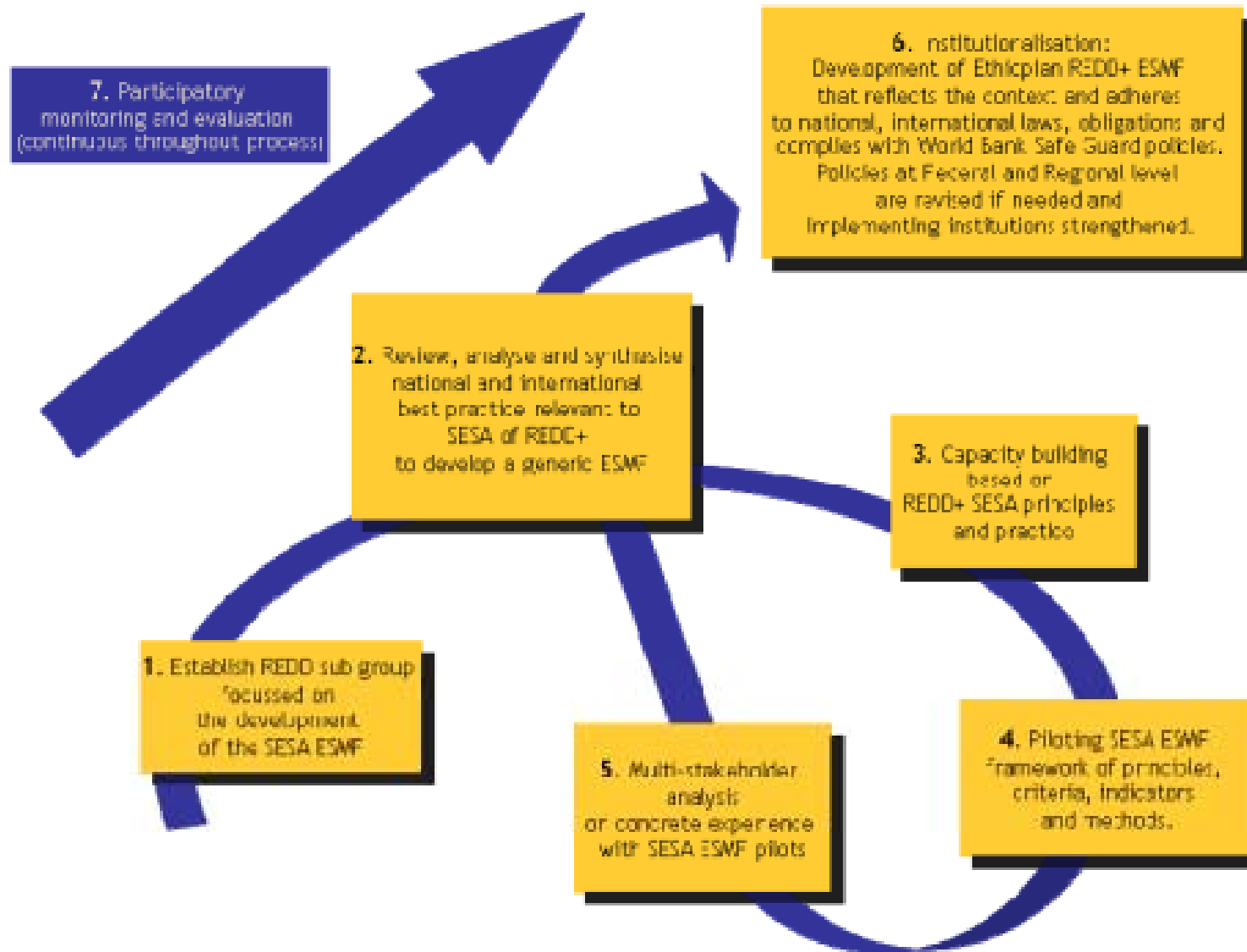




2d. Assessment of Social and Environmental Impacts

- **All six RPPs recognize the importance of SESA but they need to develop the necessary capacities to do this under REDD+**
- **Countries such as the Ethiopia, Vietnam, Madagascar, that have made good attempts so far**

Exemplary approach on EIA and SESA: Ethiopia





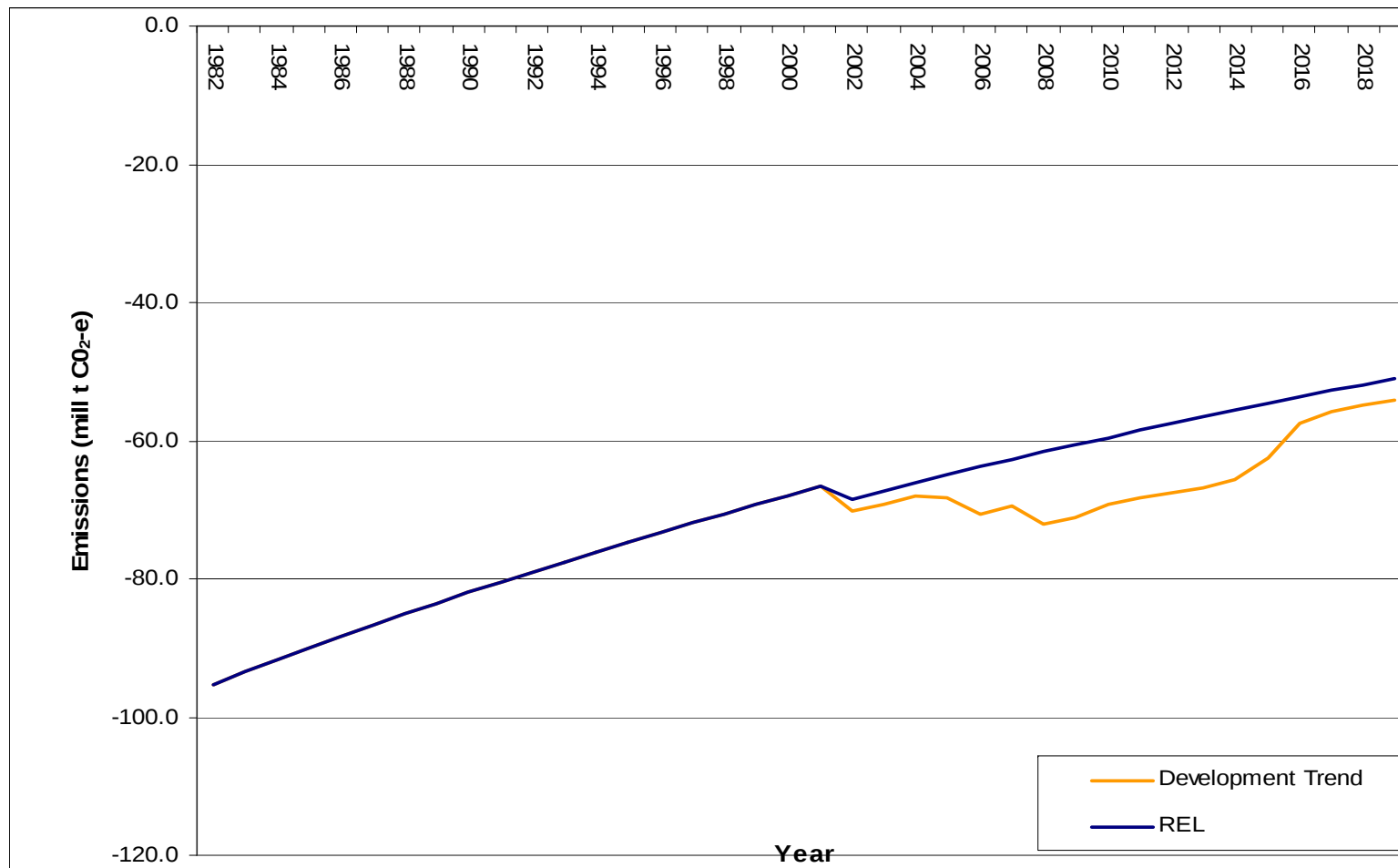
3. Reference Scenarios

- The types of approaches and tools for developing reference scenarios seem to differ among countries
- E.g. for Lao PDR and Vietnam, the R-PP follows the UNFCCC approach focused on reference levels and reference emission levels (RL and REL scenarios)
- Countries need to articulate the needed steps (a work plan) on how to arrive at a reference scenario (RL, REL)
- There is a lot of potential for regional collaboration to cluster experience and save costs:
 - Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Madagascar?
 - Lao PDR, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand?
 - Peru, Colombia,?

→ New R-PP template gives more guidance for this component

Reference Scenario, example of Lao PDR

The Lao PDR R-PP describes the process they followed for developing the RL and REL scenarios





4. Measurement, Reporting and Verification (1)

4a. Carbon monitoring

- The RPPs display a good understanding of the technical details regarding carbon and emissions and removals
- The national and sub-national structures for monitoring is often not stated, well understood or developed
- Madagascar proposes the use of LIDAR (light detecting and ranging) as a cost effective tool to measure carbon density of forests (that also has some prospects to be used for monitoring degradation)
- Tanzania has proposed an independent verifier for carbon credits

4b. Additional benefits

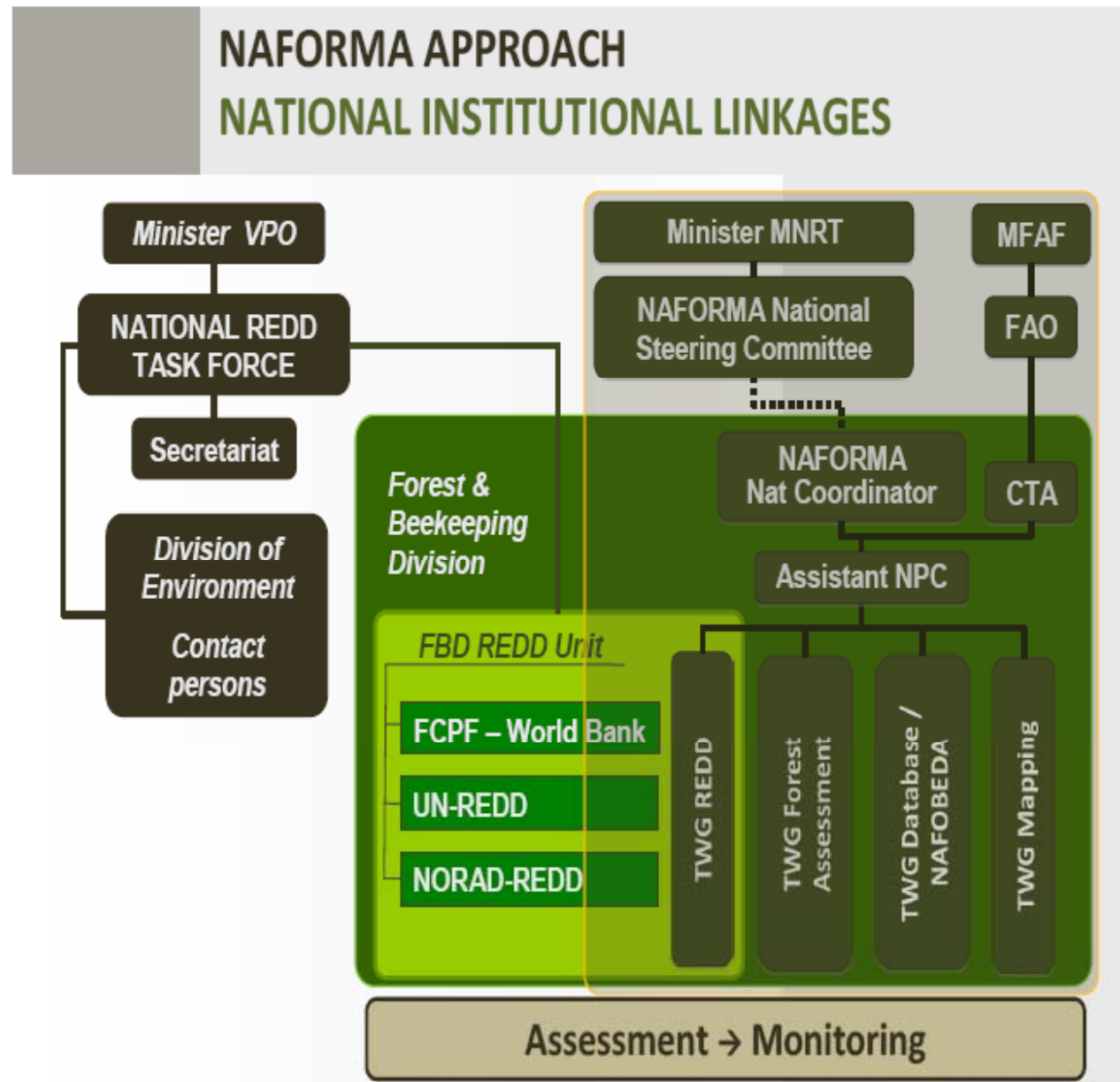
- The monitoring of non-carbon variables is generally not very developed – e.g. the drivers of D&D. Peru proposes to monitor governance drivers (like other R-PPs before)

A horizontal banner image showing a dense, green forest with sunlight filtering through the leaves.

4. Measurement, Reporting and Verification (2)

- National coordination plan/ mechanism/ arrangements for monitoring for both carbon and non-carbon variables is required
 - There is a need to show the following links:
DD drivers → REDD+ strategy → REL → MRV
- New R-PP template gives more guidance for this component

Carbon Monitoring, example of Tanzania





5. Schedule and Budget

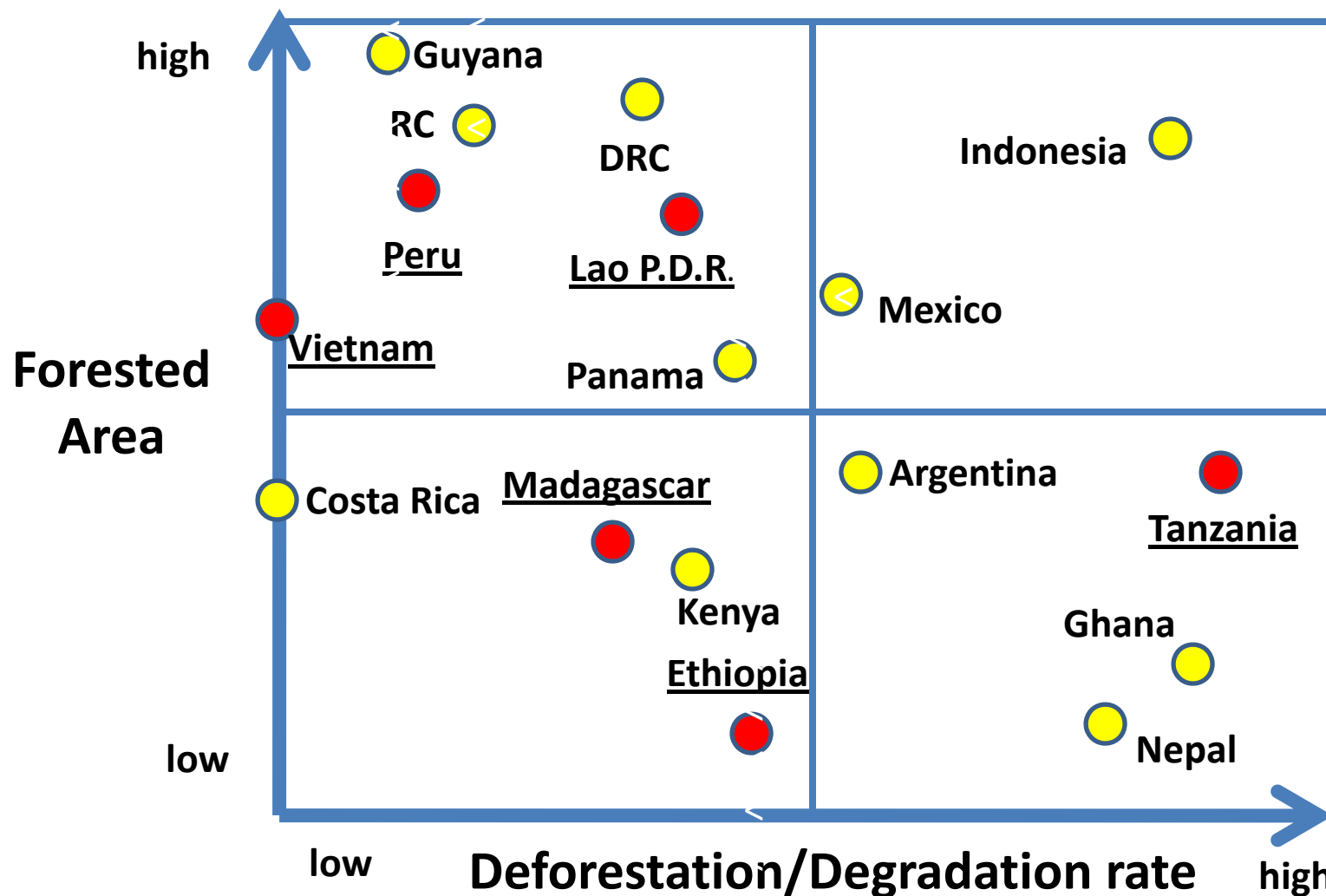
- **RPPs present activity / sub-activity level budgets**
- **More detailed budget information would be helpful for the TAP to better assess the components**
- **Rationale on how the entire R-PP will be funded would be helpful to have (not only FCPF funding):**
 - **Some countries have shown good leverage of funding for the R-PP implementation**
 - **Some show various funding sources, other apparently have funding gaps**



6. Monitoring and Evaluation

- This a mandatory requirement which until recently was not taken seriously. All except Lao PDR have presented M&E plans
 - Better define evaluation criteria and follow-up procedures for the different steps of the R-PP implementation
- **Collection of baseline data would be helpful**
(links to components 3 and 4)

In summary: the 6 new R-PPS in the FCPF World...



Based on the FAO-FRA 2010) data