

# UN-REDD and Stakeholder Engagement: Our Work at the Global Level

Asia-Pacific Regional IP-CSO Exchange  
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# Outline

1. Rationale for Engagement
2. UN-REDD Approach
3. Africa IP-CSO Initiative







**1. Rationale for Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+**



# Rationale

Responding to Demand

UN/UNDP's Mandate

IP/FDC Contribution to  
Success of REDD+

UNFCCC Requirements



# Rationale: Responding to Demand

## Demand from:

- ∞ IP/CSOs
- ∞ Donors prioritize SE with IPs (Norway, Denmark, Spain, EU)
- ∞ REDD+ Countries

## As evidenced from:

- ∞ Policy Board discussions & decisions
- ∞ Country Needs Assessment
- ∞ UN-REDD Programme Evaluation
- ∞ Targeted Support demand
- ∞ Consultations with IPs/CSOs
- ∞ Protests/Conflicts
- ∞ UNPFII discussions & decisions
- ∞ UNFCCC COP decisions
- ∞ IP/CSO Declarations
- ∞ World Conference on Indigenous Peoples





# Rationale: UN/UNDP's Mandate

UNDG Country Programming Principles, including  
Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA)

UN Common Understanding of the HRBA to Development  
Cooperation and Programming

UNDG Guidelines on Indigenous Issues

UN-REDD Soc & Env Principles & Criteria (SEPC)

UNDRIP Articles 41 & 42

UNDP Social and Environmental Standards

FCPF Common Approach

# Rationale:

## SE is Critical to Success of REDD+

- Significant amount of remaining forests are on ancestral and customary lands of IPs & forest communities
- 70 million IPs depend on forests for their livelihoods
- Value of IP/local communities' traditional knowledge and special relationship to forest
- SE increases the sustainability and effectiveness of REDD+
- SE contributes to core elements of REDD+ (national strategies, MRV, SIS)
- SE mitigates conflict and unrest

# Rationale:

## SE in Cancun's 4 REDD+ Elements

1. A national strategy or action plan (NS-AP)
2. A national forest reference emission level (FREL) or forest reference level (FRL)
3. A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system for the monitoring and reporting of the five REDD+ activities
4. Safeguards and a safeguard information system (SIS).



# Rationale:

## REDD+ Strategies and Action Plans

**UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16, para 72 (Cancun)**

*Also requests* developing country Parties, when developing and implementing their national strategies or action plans, to address, inter alia, the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, gender considerations and the safeguards identified in paragraph 2 of appendix I to this decision, **ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia indigenous peoples and local communities;**

# Rationale: Safeguards

## UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16, Appendix I (Cancun)

**Safeguard (b)** recognizes the importance of "transparent and effective national forest governance structures..."

**Safeguard (c)** specifies "respect for the knowledge and rights of IPs and ... local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations ... noting that the UNGA has adopted the UNDRIP".

**Safeguard (d)** focuses on "the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular IPs and local communities, in REDD+ actions."

**Safeguard (e)** discusses enhancing social and environmental benefits.



# Relevant Issues at Stake:

## Cancun Safeguards

### b. Forest governance (transparency & effectiveness)

- Transparency & access to information
  - Rule of law & access to justice and effective remedies
  - Systems for feedback, oversight and accountability
- 

### c. Knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples & local communities

- Rights to land, territories and resources
- Involuntary resettlement
- Full and effective participation
- Legitimacy/accountability of representative bodies

### d. Full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular IP & local communities

- Free, Prior & Informed Consent (FPIC)
- Traditional knowledge & cultural heritage
- Grievance mechanisms

# Rationale:

## Safeguard Information Systems (SIS)

### UNFCCC Decision 12/CP.17 (Durban)

This summary of information, drawn from the Safeguard Information System (SIS) “...should take into account national circumstances, recognize national legislation and relevant **international obligations and agreements**, respect gender considerations, and:

- a) Be consistent with the guidance identified in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I
- b) Provide transparent and consistent information that is **accessible by all relevant stakeholders** and updated on a regular basis;
- c) Be transparent and flexible to allow for improvements over time;
- d) Provide information on how all of the safeguards are being addressed and respected;
- e) Be country-driven and implemented at the national level;
- f) Build upon existing systems, as appropriate.



# Rationale: Monitoring and Reporting

## Decision 4/CP/15 (Copenhagen)

The preamble sets the frame by “Recognizing the need for full and effective engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in, and the potential contribution of their knowledge to, monitoring and reporting of activities”.

Further, para. 3 operationalizes this commitment and “Encourages, as appropriate, the development of guidance for effective engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in monitoring and reporting”.



## **2. UN-REDD's Approach to Stakeholder Engagement**



# SE Outcome

## UN-REDD Strategy 2011-2015

*Indigenous Peoples, civil society and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation*

### Delivery Approach

1. Developing & supporting implementation of **guidelines/guidance** on SE for national & international REDD+ processes (SE, FPIC, Grievance, SEPC, CAST, BERT)
2. Supporting the **capacity and entry points for IPs, FDCs and CS to engage** in national & international REDD+ processes (IP/CSO PB reps, consultations, stakeholder platforms, communications, CBR+)
3. **Partnerships, Advocacy and Communications**

# Key Results – Overview

- ⌘ Built trust and partnerships with IP-CSOs at a global scale
- ⌘ Helped civil society to structure themselves for improved engagement with governments
- ⌘ Sensitized governments to engage and understand value of SE
- ⌘ IP/CSOs are represented in governance of UN-REDD (PB) and in the majority of NP Steering Committees
- ⌘ Supports IP-CSOs to be proactive proposers of solutions
- ⌘ Contributed to defining FPIC and the recognition of IP rights in the implementation of REDD+
- ⌘ Put sensitive topics on the agenda (tenure, land use, rights)



# Key Results 2008-2009: Building Consensus and Trust

## Early actions laid the groundwork for better engagement with stakeholders:

- Independent Advisory Group (2008)
- Global Consultation with IPs, Baguio City, Philippines (2008)
- IP and CSO Reps to Policy Board (2009)
- Global Indigenous Peoples' Summit on Climate Change, Alaska (2009)
- Annual meetings of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- Annual dialogues with IPs and civil society at UNFCCC COPs
- Joint consultations and processes with the FCPF to collaborate and harmonize



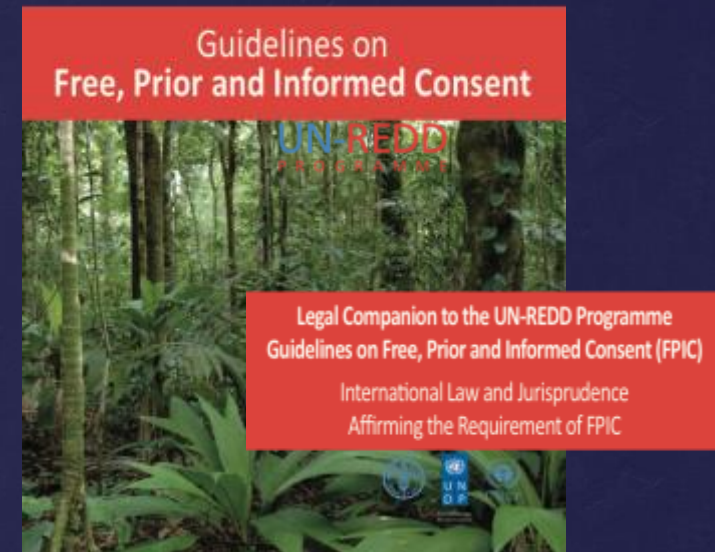
# Key Results 2010-2011: Developing Guidance for Engagement

- Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines
- FPIC Guidelines
- Grievance Guidance

Harmonization with FCPF

*Guidelines were always meant to be tailored and interpreted at the national level*

UN-REDD  
PROGRAMME





# Key Results 2012-2015: Participatory Platforms, FPIC, Grievance, Int'l Support

- **Building platforms and representative structures** - IP and CSO self-selection processes
- **National and sub-national FPIC Guidelines** – Indonesia, Viet Nam, PNG, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Paraguay, Kenya, DRC
- **Initiating national grievance processes** – Cambodia, Suriname, Honduras
- **International Support:**
  - Support to IPs to participate in key international processes (e.g., COPs, WCIP, Climate Summit, etc.)
  - Ongoing collaboration with FCPF (IP consultations, joint activities)
  - Ongoing: support to IP/CSO PB representatives

# Community Based REDD+ (CBR+)

**Objective:** To build IP/CSO capacity to engage in and undertake activities in support of national REDD+ processes, through direct grants

## Building communities' capacities to engage

- ⌘ Enhancing IP/CSO capacity to engage in and undertake activities in support of REDD+
- ⌘ Strengthening local networks, knowledge sharing platforms, dialogues and exchanges

## Designing or testing methodologies at the local level – for example:

- ⌘ Participatory forest monitoring, mapping
- ⌘ Joint land-use planning
- ⌘ Piloting FPIC, strengthening traditional methods of grievance resolution

## Addressing drivers of deforestation

- ⌘ Community-based approaches to reduce deforestation and improve land-use management at the local level
- ⌘ Alternative livelihoods projects that reduce pressure on forests
- ⌘ Apply and share traditional knowledge of and approaches to forest management

# CBR+ Results

## Results to date

- ⌘ CBR+ National Steering Committees in all 6 pilot countries (Cambodia, Sri Lanka in Asia-Pacific)
- ⌘ CBR+ Country Plans approved through community consultations in 5 pilot countries
- ⌘ 4 countries have issued calls for proposals – completed in Sri Lanka, Cambodia
- ⌘ All countries on track to disburse grants in early 2015





# 3. Africa Regional IP-CSO Dialogues

# First Africa regional Dialogues: April/Nov 2014

↳ 1<sup>st</sup> Dialogue: IP-CSO regional reps to REDD+ and other related initiatives:

⌘ UN-REDD Programme

⌘ World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

⌘ World Bank Climate Investment Fund (CIF)

⌘ Green Climate Fund (GCF) – UNFCCC

⌘ Global Environment Facility (GEF)

⌘ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

↳ 2<sup>nd</sup> Dialogue: Regional and Country IP-CSO reps from 21 countries in Africa

# Main Objectives

- ‡ Share experiences in representing the region – best practice and lessons
- ‡ Develop strategies to improve the roles of the representatives
- ‡ Develop clear feedback/communication mechanisms to IP-CSOs in countries
- ‡ Develop a regional community of practice



# Challenges Identified for Regional Representation

- ⌘ No strong channels/mechanisms for regional reps to communicate with national IP-CSOs
- ⌘ Resources/time for regional reps limited
- ⌘ Selection criteria/processes not ideal across different mechanisms
- ⌘ Different languages across region
- ⌘ Engagement of women's groups needs to be improved

# Some Solutions Identified

- ⌘ Establish regional IP-CSO platform to improve coordination and support function of regional representatives with listserv and online information sharing platform: Coordinating NGO selected and ToR for Platform being drafted
- ⌘ Carry out CSO self-selection at regional level: Working group to be formed
- ⌘ Mobilise resources: Joint proposal has been submitted for Norway funds
- ⌘ Regional representatives to develop summaries/briefs and share online and organise meetings where possible (e.g., UNFCCC, CBD meetings)



# Global Dialogue with Indigenous Women on REDD+



# Key Issues Identified

- ⌘ Improve capacity of women and youth: Need to build capacity of women, as well as male and female youth and deal with general educational gaps (e.g., literacy, informing on national and international rights)
- ⌘ Identify gender champions among men and leaders: Build capacity of men, community leaders and local authorities on gender equality issues and the effective inclusion of indigenous women.
- ⌘ Link REDD+ to local contexts: Link REDD+ to issues relevant to women and men in local communities (e.g. sustainable management of forests, agriculture, mining and water quality issues, etc.)
- ⌘ Economically support and empower women: Fund women's attendance and participation in consultations/decision-making processes on REDD+. Livelihood/economic empowerment (e.g. planting fruit trees), can increase status and negotiating powers within communities.