

The Forests Dialogue (TFD) (initiatives on FPIC)

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Founding

- 1999
- Civil Society and Private Sector Leaders

Purpose

Core Values

Mission

Structure

- Steering Committee
- Secretariat

TFD's Purpose, Values and Mission

Purpose

- TFD was created to support sustainable forest management, conserve global forests and improve local livelihoods by giving all people a voice in the use of their forest resources

Core Values

- Forest related conflict harms forests and stakeholders
- Dialogue, engagement, inclusion is a key means for all stakeholders to have a say on what happens in/on/to their forests
- Sustainable Forest Management and conservation
- Trust, shared learning and dialogue build sustainable, collaborative solutions

Mission

- To address significant obstacles to sustainable forest management through a constructive dialogue process among all key stakeholders.
- TFD's approach is based on mutual trust, enhanced understanding and commitment to change.
- TFDs dialogues are designed to build relationships and to spur collaborative action on the highest priority issues facing the world's forests



TFD Initiatives

Priority SFM Issues

- Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
- Forests and Climate
- Investing in Locally Controlled Forestry
- Forests & Poverty Reduction and Rural Livelihoods
- Intensively Managed Planted Forests
- Illegal Logging and Forest Governance
- Forests and Biodiversity Conservation
- Forest Certification





How TFD's Initiatives Work

Dialogue Phase

- Scoping Dialogue
- Experiential Field Dialogue
- Wrap-Up Workshop

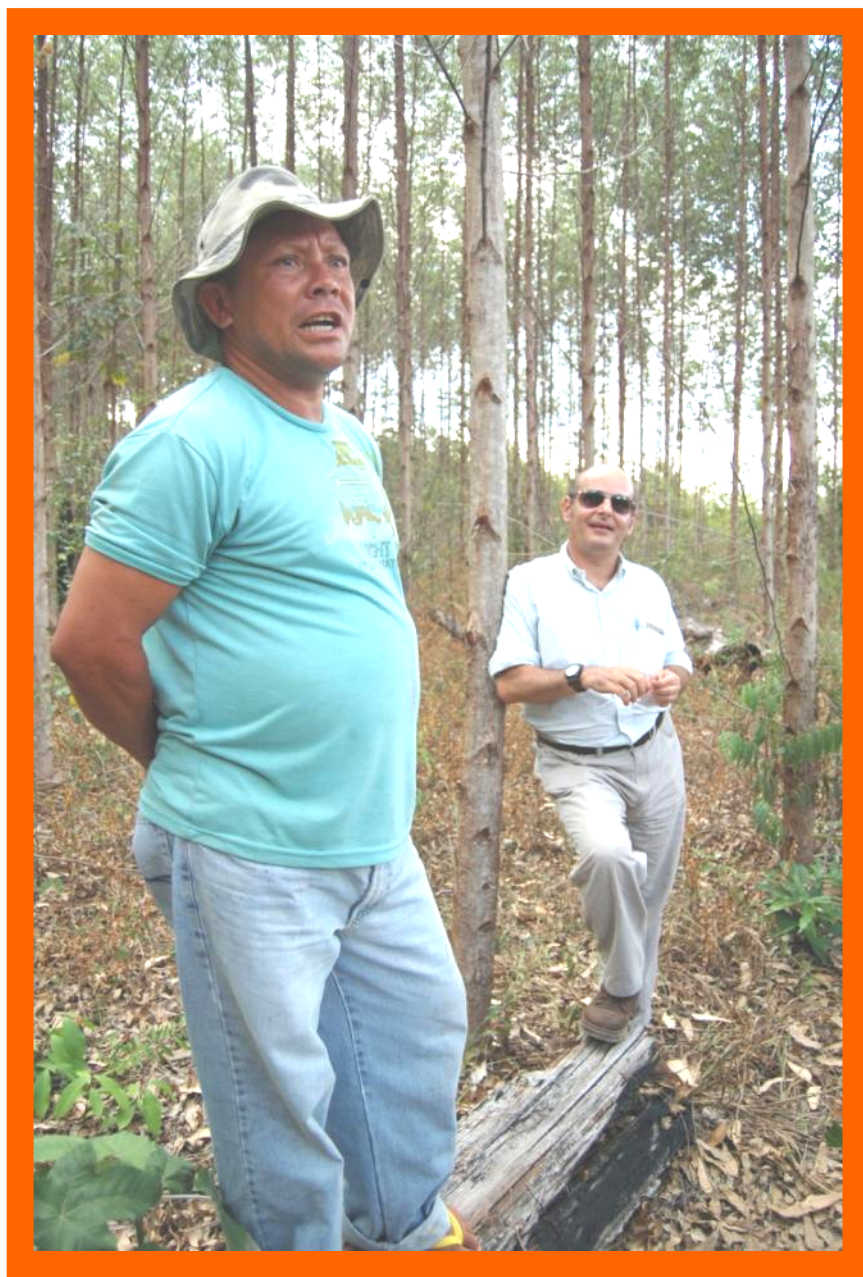
Outputs

- Co-Chairs Summaries
- TFD Reviews
- Commissioned Papers
- Consensus-based recommendations /guides/ suggestions.

Outcomes

- Trust among leaders
- Next Phase of Engagement
- Meetings with decision makers
- Coalitions
- Impact on policy





FPIC Initiative Objectives

- Share understanding of the basis for FPIC among varied stakeholders including indigenous peoples, forestry companies, development agencies and relevant government bodies;
- Examine and learn lessons from concrete situations where consent-based approaches have been, or are being, used;
- Make mutually agreeable recommendations for how application of FPIC approach can benefit affected parties.



Scoping - Key Themes

Defining FPIC – recognition that this is not a new concept but there is a need for assertion due to its non-practice/non-recognition

- what is consent, when is it required?
- whose consent is being sought?



Requirements for successful implementation of FPIC

- > capacity building
- role of advocates
- ownership of the process
- building an atmosphere of trust



Potential Threats in Implementation

- Enforceability of international norms
- Role of the State
- Firm Guidelines vs. Flexibility
- Relationship vs. Contract
- Overlapping Claims to territory
- Costs of FPIC



FPIC - Next Steps

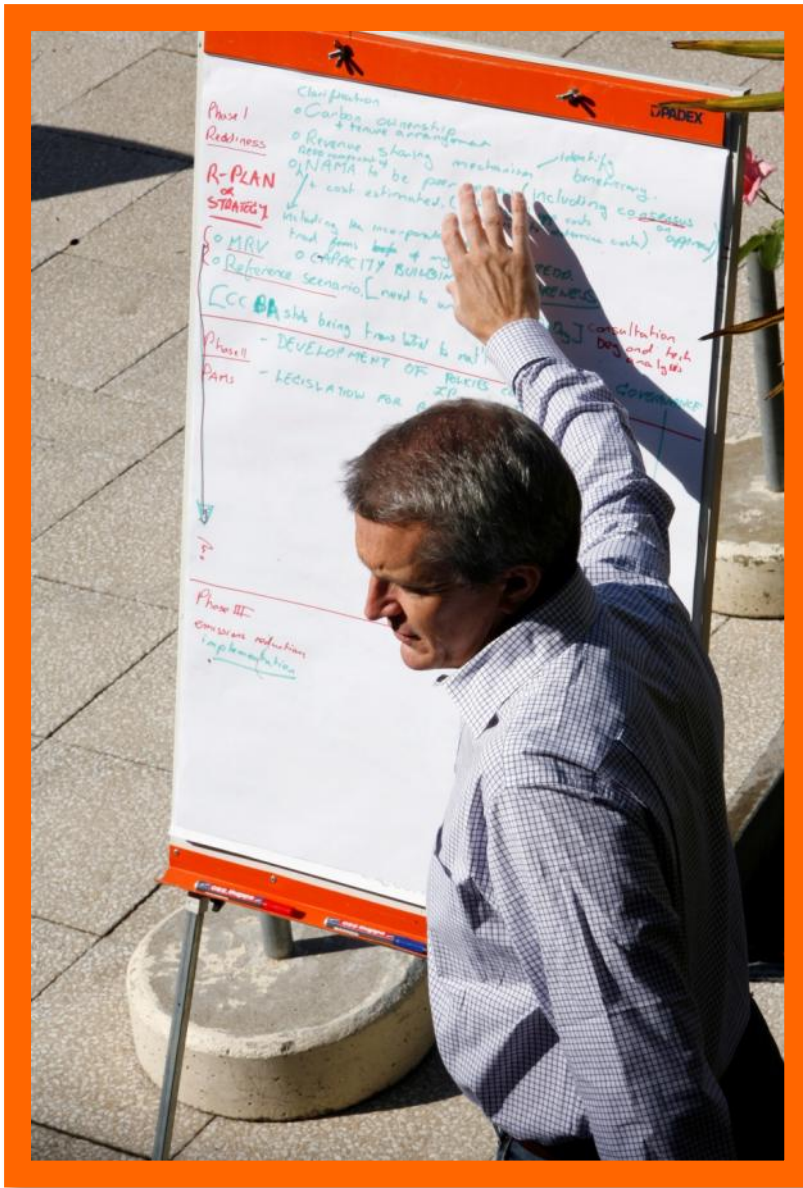
- Four field dialogues
 - October in Indonesia?
- Sharing of papers and experiences



REDD Readiness Initiative

- Based on previous TFD Forests and Climate Initiative
- And TFD REDD+ Finance and Implementation Initiative
- Readiness Initiative so far:
 - 150 Leaders
 - 3 Dialogues:
 - Brazil 10.09
 - Ghana 11.09
 - Guatemala 1.10
 - Country Reports and TFD Review





Initiative Objectives

- Build a “Community of learning and practice”
- Link international MSD platform and national REDD related processes
- Catalyze stakeholder engagement processes and create & support on-going local mechanisms
- Build locally-rooted well-connected REDD protagonists

Key issues from Field Dialogues



- Integrate current stakeholder participation mechanisms
- Establish legally robust and secure rights of landowners to trees and carbon
- Benefit sharing arrangements needs to be fair and effective
- REDD-plus plan needs to be integrated with wider land uses, sectors and development plans
- Explore internal resources and define internal and external financing mechanisms for REDD-plus activities



IAITPTF-Misereor FPIC Project

- Generate knowledge on how FPIC has been implemented or not in indigenous communities
- Gather lessons
- Case studies in seven countries
- Three national seminars
- A module/ tool kit on FPIC for Indigenous Peoples
- Workshop in Nagoya during CoP 10

Salient Points from cases and seminars

- > FPIC is not a new concept nor is it a new right – it has been practiced before in traditional decision making processes – non-formal, broad consultations on matters affecting the community; a basic rule to ensure harmonious relations – asking permission from the recognized owner prior to undertaking any activity

Points from case studies

- FPIC has become complicated due to several factors - 1. scope of projects affecting indigenous communities has broadened which is beyond the scope of traditional systems, erosion of traditional systems; 2. a case of too much legislation – too formalized, checklist system, introduction of alien systems; 3. nature of communities;

Points.....

- Developing a standard/guideline on FPIC might not be the way to go given the diversity that exists among indigenous communities what is needed is more sharing/learning of experiences for communities to develop their own protocols



Thank You!

TFD Documents and Publications

Available electronically in English (y español) at:
www.theforestdialogue.org



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