





Free, Prior and Informed Consent: Emerging lessons from the Asia-Pacific region



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UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Wednesday, 16 May 2012











Outline of presentation



Part A: Developing national FPIC guidelines



 Part B: Implementing FPIC: lessons learned



 Part C: Challenges, opportunities and recommendations

PART A: Developing national FPIC guidelines





Case study: Philippines

- The Philippines is still in the REDD+ readiness phase
- The right to FPIC is enshrined in the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act 1997 (s. 59)
 - Government agencies cannot issue any concession, lease or license over an ancestral domain area without FPIC
 - This applies to carbon trading activities

Congressional Hearing in 2011 in Bakun, Benguet, into irregularities in issuing mining permit







Philippines (cont.)

- The legal right to FPIC is supplemented by FPIC Guidelines of 2006
- Two reviews being undertaken into the adequacy of these Guidelines due to past problems:
 - 1. A government-led review being conducted by the National Cultural Communities Committee (in response to House Resolution 887); and
 - 2. An NGO-led study is looking specifically at whether the existing Guidelines are suitable for REDD+ and whether they are a sufficient safeguard for indigenous peoples rights.





Best Practice Point!

Development of national (or sub-national) FPIC guidelines should begin with a review of existing consent process so that any weaknesses can be addressed when designing new FPIC policies and procedures, rather than perpetuated.



PART B: Implementing FPIC – Lessons learned



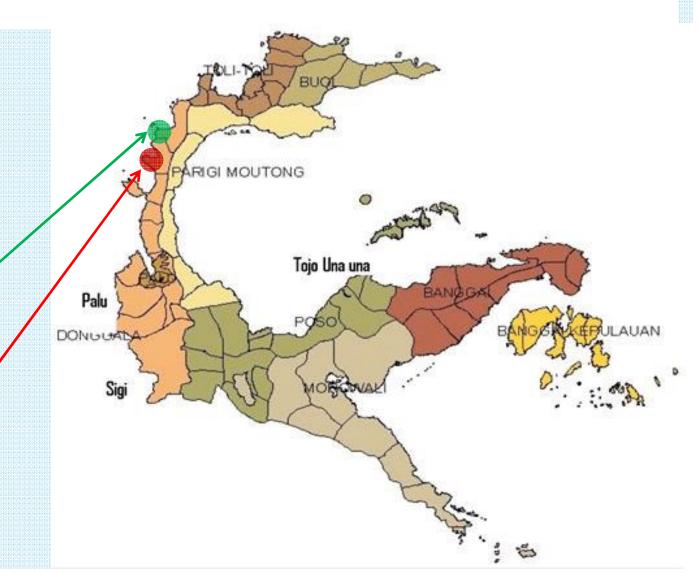


Case study: FPIC in Central Sulawesi

2 villages in Central Sulawesi province:

Lembah Mukti
 Village

2. Talaga Village







Princip Persetujuan Atas Dasar Informasi Awal Tanpa Paksaan PROSES BUSYAWARA Mercen princip informasi Atlantin Mercen princip informasi Awal Tanpa Paksaan Mercen princip informasi Atlantin informasi A

Masyarakat adat/lokal dan komunitas yang tinggal di dalam maupun sekitar kawasan hutan dihormati dan diposisikan sebagai mitra penting. Peran masyarakat itu diwujudkan dengan melibatkannya mulai dari perencanaan dan pelaksanaan REDD+.









REDD+ proposal for two villages

- Process led by local Forest Management Unit (FMU)
- FMU proposed replanting of degraded forest area with rubber and jabon trees
- In return, community was asked to:
 - help to stop illegal logging
 - prohibit hunting activities
 - plant in steep areas to stop landslides
 - make a village regulation about forest conservation and management.

One of the brochures used in Central Sulawesi to explain the FPIC process





Results of FPIC trial

Lembah Mukti village

- Village 'agreed' to implement the forest rehabilitation programme
- Result: A Letter of Agreement was signed by the village negotiators and the FMU
 - In addition to rubber and jabon trees, community asked for nutmeg and durian to be planted
 - Community agreed to protect forest
- Established a platform to manage complaints and feedback

Talaga village

- Village said 'no' to consulting and engaging in the FPIC process
- An NGO had already been to the village and advised the community not to engage in REDD+
- About 50% of villagers grow cocoa, coffee and chili and were concerned that REDD+ would stop them from entering the forest area
- Result: FPIC process discontinued later approached by NGO for further discussions



Lessons learned from Central Sulawesi

- Development and piloting of FPIC Guidelines
 - Need to build capacity of Working Group members who will draft guidelines and lead the FPIC process
 - When developing guidelines, need to include the actors that will be involved in on-the-ground implementation of Guideline
 - FPIC Guidelines are best tested in a location where there is a concrete programme that needs the community's consent
- Need to respect right of local community not to participate in discussions about REDD+, but be prepared to engage in further discussion, if requested (e.g. Talaga village)
- Include a mediator between community and Forest Management
 Unit



Next steps for FPIC in Central Sulawesi

Next steps:

- Evaluation of FPIC trial (May 2012)
- Finalisation of FPIC Guidelines for Central Sulawesi (June 2012)
- Identify a process by which FPIC Guidelines for Central Sulawesi can be formally adopted

Photo: Timber extracted near Lembah Mukti village





PART C: Challenges, opportunities and recommendations





Challenges

- Developing national guidelines: not all countries realise that this should begin with a review of how existing consultation and consent processes are working
- Need for supportive domestic policy measures to support the right to FPIC
- FPIC for REDD+ policies and programmes v. REDD+ projects – understanding how FPIC works for broader policies and legislation
- What does FPIC cost, and how should it be funded?





Opportunities



 Developing FPIC processes for REDD+ presents countries with an opportunity to fulfill obligations to UNDRIP



 As each country develops its consultation process for REDD+ based on FPIC principles, this could be used as a model to improve existing consultation processes, such as for mining, natural gas/petroleum, or logging







Recommendations

- UN-REDD should develop an 'FPIC toolbox' to assist countries to develop FPIC guidelines and with implementation
- UN-REDD could provide additional guidance and technical support (e.g., preliminary review of consultation processes; capacity building for developing guidelines; budgeting exercises)
- UN-REDD should support countries to develop policies to support FPIC
- UN-REDD should work on 'Developing the Business Case for FPIC'

Thank you for listening!





Acknowledgements

OGRAMME

- UN-REDD would like to thank Ms Lisa Ogle, Environmental Legal Consultant, for her assistance in preparing this presentation.
- This presentation has drawn on materials from the discussions and presentations at the 2nd UN-REDD Regional Workshop on FPIC in Bogor, Indonesia, 19 20 April 2012, including:
 - Ms Rukmini P. Toheke, OPANT/Central Sulawesi Province Working Group
 - Mr Jonathan Adaci, Director, ADO and NCIP, Philippines
 - Ms Robeliza Halip, Researcher, Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme (photo credit from Philippines)
 - Ms Nguyen Thi Thu Huyen, Programme Manager, UN-REDD Programme Vietnam
- UN-REDD would like to thank the following people who have provided photos for this presentation: Ms Nguyen Thi Thu Huyen (Vietnam), Ms Robeliza Halip (Philippines); Mr Agus Hernandi, Team Leader, UN-REDD Programme Indonesia; Nanda Febriani and Keiko Nomura (UN-REDD Indonesia); brochures and maps of Central Sulawesi from UN-REDD Programme Indonesia.