



#### KNOWLEDGE SERIES: SOCIAL INCLUSION IN CLIMATE FINANCE

# Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in REDD+: Opportunities to Advance Land Tenure Rights



Tuesday, November 23<sup>rd</sup> 8:30 – 10:00am ET













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#### **Housekeeping Notes**

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## Agenda

**Opening Remarks** Marc Sadler

**Presenting the Key Findings of the Study** *Malcolm Childress* 

Panel 1: Lessons Learned and Implications Pasang Dolma Sherpa

Yaw Kwakye

Margareta Seting Beraan

Anne Larson

**Presenting Key Pathways for Engagement** *Jim Smyle* 

Panel 2: Reflecting on Tenure Opportunities and Pasang Dolma Sherpa

Pathways Forward Margareta Seting Beraan

Yaw Kwakye Anne Larson

**Q&A Session** 

**Closing** Asyl Undeland

## **APPROACH**









#### Analytical Framework derived from WB methods

- Organize data collection
- Conceptualize linkages
- Formulate / situate opportunities
- Focus: 14 Carbon Fund Countries + 4 FCPF Countries
- Methods

OVERALL	DEEP DIVE
High-level review	Follow-up interviews
Electronic survey	Validation workshops & external reviews
Semi-structured interviews	Media-reviews
	Review of ODA financing

#### Opportunity Assessment

- Advance / Expand Rights Recognition
- Strengthen / Consolidate / Protect Territory & Rights
- Leverage Rights for Community Benefits

#### OBJECTIVE/GOAL

## ENABLING CONDITIONS and CONSTRAINTS

#### Advance/Expand Rights Recognition

#### ENABLING CONDITIONS

Legal Framework and Implementing Regulations; Administration.

Processes and Procedures; Institutional Capacity; Local Knowledge

#### CONSTRAINTS

Political & institutional will; Uncoordinated, conflicting efforts/objectives (government, donors); impractical, non-scalable requirements (not fit-for-purpose); Elite Interests; Conflict (inter-/intra-community, external actors/contexts)

#### Strengthen/ Consolidate/ Protect Territory and Rights

#### **ENABLING CONDITIONS**

Policy; Clarity and robustness of bundle of rights; Enforcement of laws; Legitimate, functioning local governance; institutional capacity; Effective legal and technical assistance

#### → CONSTRAINTS

Above plus agents/actors threatening territorial integrity, security, or constraining exercise of rights—governent (corruption; weak land administration system; protected areas; agriculture/mining concessions; mega-projects); Organized crime/narco-traffickers/paramilitaries; Concessions; internal migrants/displaced peoples

#### Leverage Rights for Community Benefits

#### **ENABLING CONDITIONS**

Policy; Appropriate, supportive regulation; Access to public services (technical assistance, training, incentives, etc.) and markets (business services, productive infrastructure); Transparent/accountable local governance; Local knowledge/experience; institutional capacity; Access to credit/finance; Equitable benefit sharing

#### → CONSTRAINTS

Elite capture/corruption; internal/external conflicts (access, use, benefit distribution, boundaries, inequity); Organized crime/nar-co-traffickers/paramilitary; agents/actors threatened by status quo change; (government agencies, concessionaires/logging companies, conservation community)

#### OUTCOMES

Collective rights recognized/ adjudicated; Lands demarcated; Collective resources governance formalized.

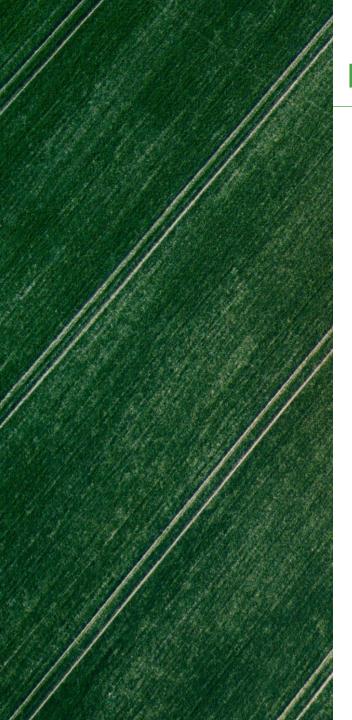
Measured by: Hectares under title/lease percentage of claimed/occupied territory with legal recognition

Degree of legal security of tenure and/or territorial security (continuum from weak to strong)

Measured by: Self-reporting; Assessment tools (PROFOR, LGAF, VGGT); prevalence of illegal encroachment/logging/forest clearing; prevalence of conflicts between communities and external agents/actors

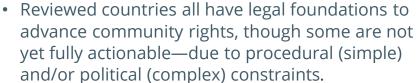
Degree to which communities generate/realize benefits from collective rights over forests/land

Measured by: Self-reporting; employment generation; poverty reduction; sustainable livelihoods; increased local investment; economic diversification; inclusive benefit-sharing; maintenance/enhancement of ecosystem services, conservation outcomes, etc.

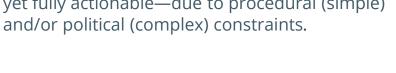


## KEY FINDINGS—ALL COUNTRIES











 Strong potential for strengthening and consolidating community rights exists in most Carbon Fund Countries.



 Opportunities to leverage rights for the benefit of communities and women within these are common, varied, but generally undervalued.

## **GHANA**



#### **ADVANCE RIGHTS**

- Promote passage of Wildlife Resources Management Bill;
- Develop fit-for-purpose procedures for rapid documentation of land/tree rights & demarcation of customary lands;
- Promote/support multistakeholder dialogue around alternative tenancy arrangements for cocoa farming to provide security/encourage investment by farmers & owners

#### STRENGTHEN RIGHTS

- Build momentum (analysis, promotion) to rationalize laws/regs on forest/tree resources/ tenure
- Expand successful community-based natural resource mgmt. models (CREMAs & HIAs), incorporating/validating fit-forpurpose procedures;



- Systematic support for gender/social inclusion (policies, mainstreaming, cap. building, productive practices);
- Dispute/ conflict resolution (build off customary & REDD+ GRM mechanisms);
- Support implementation / enforcement laws/regs governing forest resources





## **GHANA**



#### LEVERAGE RIGHTS

- Primary focus on cocoa farm sustainability/diversification:
  - Facilitate private sector engagement (TA, finance, inputs, markets) in concert with tenure security interventions to reduce investment risk to farmers & private companies;
  - Support/strengthen farm extension services, esp., of farmer-based orgs. & farmeroriented research;
- Note potential for CFEs to legally supply domestic markets & opportunistically support (policy, strategy, services, finance)

#### **ENTRY POINTS**

- Cocoa supply chain initiatives (Cocobod)
- WB portfolio (ERP, Land Administration Phase 2, Landscape Restoration/Ecosystem Mgmt. for Sustainable Food Systems) & pipeline projects' (Landscape Restoration, Cocoa Sector Development, Digital Acceleration, Improving Governance)
- Donor dialogue/coordination with key bilaterals working on governance, public service provision, ag/forestry, gender, CREMAS, & land issues to promote reforms, & seek opportunities s; a for synergies/
- Exploit process for development of Country Partnership Strategy for high level policy dialogue















#### **ADVANCE RIGHTS**

#### **Cross-cutting and National Jurisdiction:**

- Accelerate recognition of IP (*adat*) & LC customary land rights claims, incl. support for participatory mapping/demarcation of customary territory (esp. in/around commercial concessions).
- Strengthen conflict resolution mechanisms, esp. between *adat* communities & concessions.
- Support fit-for-purpose learning & innovation to enhance efficiency of IP and LC rights recognition & local land use planning.
- Dialogue & process for development of next Country Partnership Strategy can address policy & legislative aspects, & illuminate economic, environmental, & societal costs of conflicts over land.
- Mobilize WB analytical resources for in-depth analysis of land conflicts, including impacts on private investment/ economic growth, development of economic/business case (with recommendations) for resolution of IP and LC land/forest tenure issues.









### **ADVANCE RIGHTS (continued)**

#### **Subnational jurisdictions:**

- Exploit opportunity in East Kalimantan (through IPP of East Kalimantan Project)
   where jurisdictional approach/ "Green Growth Compact" offers platform for accelerating processes for advancing IP and LC rights by regional governments.
- Facility/funding window (E. Kalimantan) for learning & innovation in developing Fitfor-Purpose solutions to address gaps/weaknesses in current IP/LC rights' formalization processes (e.g., conflict management; boundary harmonization; higher efficiency/lower cost approaches) to achieve progress; and mobilize solutions across diverse range of local conditions/contexts.









#### **STRENGTHEN RIGHTS**

- Improve land administration at Kabupaten level (sub-province level); include testing of new institutional arrangements to increase efficiency & scale up recognition of IP/LC land/ forest rights.
- Strengthen local government capacity & village-level sustainable development planning thru VBS/RM & community mapping.
- Support FPIC processes in administrative land use decisionmaking at all levels.
- Support IP/LC participatory land use planning, incl. long term vision for guiding land use management, & development of sub-plans for forest rehabilitation, village conservation areas, & as relevant, livelihood displacement mitigation.
- Increase women's awareness of rights; address barriers to inclusion; strengthen implementation of their rights in law.

#### **LEVERAGE RIGHTS**

- Systematic focus on development of alternative livelihoods (also addresses deforestation linked to agriculture encroachment).
- Support GOI social forestry & village development programs.
- Support community forest concessions.
- Private sector engagement; promote communities' comanagement of PVT sector activities as business strategy (esp. to mitigate financial & reputational risks from land/resource tenure conflicts).



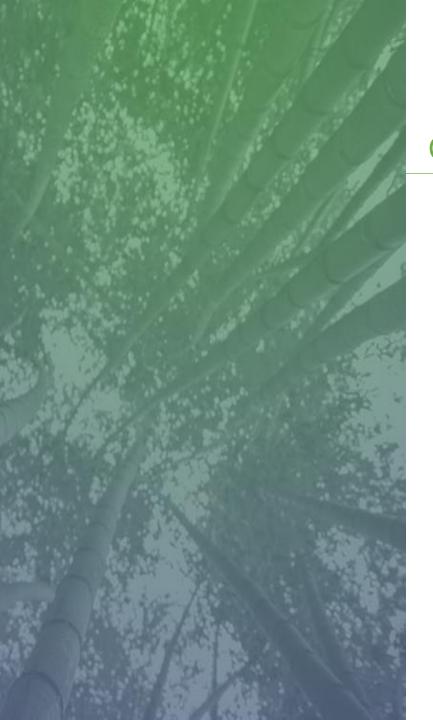






#### **ENTRY POINTS**

- One Map Project, East Kalimantan Project for ER Results, & J-SLMP, Strengthening of Social Forestry in Indonesia, and potentially through IPP if/when developed by (pipeline) Agriculture Value Chain Development Project.
- E. Kalimantan JA/Green Compact for testing new institutional arrangements, capitalizing the Provincial Council on Climate Change (DDPI) as multi-stakeholder forum.
- E. Kalimantan provincial executive, define/implement model for effective coordination between ag. & forestry sectors for resolution of land tenure issues, and replication in other provinces.
- Country Partnership Strategy to promote & build consensus for key investments under existing & potential, new projects.
- Donor dialogue/coordination with other major donors (e.g., USAID 2020-2025; Germany 2019; potentially Asian Development Bank 2020-2024 program).





## **CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**



Enabling conditions



• Practical implications of REDD+



- Criminalization and violence
- Higher level coordination
- Competing interests in land administration and planning

## LESSONS LEARNED











- Bottom-up engagement and leadership key to achieving results
- Forest rights tied to broader community priorities and resilient / sustainable landscapes
- Cross-sectoral actions and support are essential
- Tenure protection & livelihood improvements not constrained by legal adequacy
- IP & LC rights key to eradicating poverty/inequality, improving sustainability, increasing transparency, and achieving emission reduction priorities

## Donor ⇔ Government Interactions & Entry Points



## Dissimilar contexts, but similar entry points?





#### **GHANA**

- World Bank:
- Current & planned projects
- Country Partnership Strategy dialogue & analysis to identify future investments and reforms
- Donor dialogue & coordination:
  - Coordination by national government
  - Bilateral (Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, UK, US, others) & Multi-lateral (WB, ADB, EU) support, coordination and engagement to advance reforms & synergies
- Ongoing initiatives:
  - Leverage cocoa supply chain initiatives (Cocobod)



#### **INDONESIA**

- World Bank:
- Current & planned projects
- Country Partnership Strategy dialogue & analysis to identify future investments and reforms



- Donor dialogue & coordination:
  - Coordination by national / subnational governments
  - Bilateral (Australia, Germany, Japan, US, others) and Multilateral (WB, ADB) support, coordination and engagement to advance reforms & synergies
- Ongoing initiatives:
- Leverage East Kalimantan Jurisdictional Approach & Green Compact to resolve land tenure issues & replicate on other provinces

## World Bank ⇔ FCPF Interactions & Entry Points



## How to leverage institutional opportunities?







• Delivering at scale requires coordinated, multi-sectoral efforts.

ENABLE ENABLE ENHANCING ACCESS TO BENEFITS

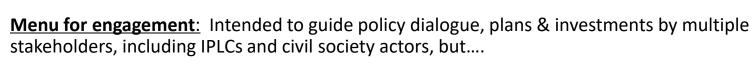
- FCPF contributions tied to World Bank actions and support:
  - Create demand for World Bank to scale up...
  - Mobilize Land & Social teams to collaborate on high-level programs & operational integration
  - Embed in policy, economic recovery loans & project financing
  - Enhance coordination between Bank programs & operations, other bilateral/multilateral initiatives and institutions, and NGOs dedicated to scaling-up the recognition of IPLC land rights and livelihoods (e.g, "Path to Scale" network).

## Civil Society ⇔ Government ⇔ Donor Interactions



## How to leverage operational opportunities?







 How to move from concept to implementation? With what priorities? Building on what experience & capacity? Others?



- Provides point of departure: requires more detailed, in-country operational
  assessments, incl. institutional detail and deepening of consultation with IPLCs, civil
  society, and other key actors and stakeholders (e.g., World Bank Securing Forest Tenure
  Rights for Rural Development tool)
- Potential for generating cross-scale support:
  - Adequate coordination of international support in short to medium term?
  - Adequate capacity to monitor progress in advancing/protecting/leveraging rights for communities? And do so transparently over time?

## Civil Society/Community ⇔ Government/Donor Perspective



### Risks and Mitigation







- "Engagement" assumes clear access points:
  - Open and deliberative platforms & policy arenas need to support actual dialogue, consultations, and negotiations.
- Clarity on "who are the stakeholders":
  - Upstream work to identify rightsholders
  - FPIC as a precursor to "effective engagement"
- Understanding existing capacity as entry point and building upon it.
  - Upstream consultation and coordination with existing relevant actors & collaboration throughout project cycles
- Others....





# Question & Answer Session



Please use the **Q&A** option to submit questions to "Everyone".







## Thank You!

## **Asyl Undeland**

Senior Social Development Specialist Climate Change Fund Management (SCCFM) Fund Manager of Enhancing Access to benefits while Lowering Emissions (EnABLE)

Email: <u>aundeland@worldbank.org</u>













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