

Global Consultation with Indigenous Peoples on the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

EARLY LESSONS FROM THE SESA PROCESS: COSTA RICA AND MEXICO

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Objectives

- Describe the approach to Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)
- Explain how safeguards are being applied through the SESA process in Costa Rica and Mexico
- Identify specific issues raised by Indigenous Peoples on the SESA process and substantive issues
- Solicit feedback on the procedural and key substantive issues that should be covered by SESA

Assumptions and caveats

- All safeguards policies apply
- The views expressed in this presentation are those of the World Bank
- The cases are illustrative of actual experience to date, they are not intended as blueprint but to serve as a basis for discussion about approaches that may be suitable under different country settings
- The experience to date is a first step in the R-PP & SESA process

Why safeguards under REDD+?

“While REDD+ has the potential to achieve multiple social and environmental benefits, it also bears the risk of causing social and environmental harm if the REDD+ programs are designed with focus on emission reduction objectives only.”

Nicolas Moss

(from “A Review of Three REDD+ Safeguards Initiatives” 2011)

SESA APPROACH

- SESA is an integral element of World Bank safeguards
- Uses a multi-stakeholder, participatory assessment methodology to:
 - Evaluate the social and environmental benefits and risks of the REDD+ strategic objectives and their long-term implications
 - Assess key contextual factors that could both advance or hinder the accomplishment of REDD+ strategic objectives
 - Identify specific actions to enhance benefits, reduce adverse risks and to overcome contextual barriers

REDD+ Potential Benefits

- Meet emission reduction objectives to avoid incremental effects of climate change
- Reducing external pressures on forests traditionally occupied or used by IP
- Support inclusion of IP into national strategic NRM planning
- Support processes to clarify and assess outstanding land tenure issues
- Promote recognition and institutionalization of traditional knowledge and customary systems for securing forest integrity
- Economic recognition, compensation and empowerment in exchange for environmental services traditionally provided

REDD+ Potential Risks

- Loss of rights and/or restriction in access to lands, territories and resources traditionally occupied or used
- Exclusion or inequitable distribution of benefits
- Creation of contradictory or competing national policies
- Creating unrealistic expectations REDD+ processes
- Other livelihood or cultural benefits of forests are undermined at the expense of maximizing the carbon benefit

REDD+ Potential Contextual Issues

- Legal framework of the country which apply to IP
 - what are requirements for consultation and participation
 - what are the rights over natural resources
- Legal and traditional systems for representation and decision making
- Diagnostic of land tenure systems (including outstanding issues) and customary uses
- Analysis of ongoing initiatives (PES, documentation and systematization of traditional knowledge, etc)

SAFEGUARDS APPROACH UNDER REDD+

FCPF REDD+ Readiness
Preparation: SESA



Investment Projects
under National REDD+
Strategy: ESMF

Approach: Use SESA diagnostic and assessment tools to focus on strategic policy and program objectives; future plans; interaction across sectors; broader stakeholder involvement

Implications: Land / natural resource use decisions affect livelihoods, sustainability and economic development in complex and inter-related ways

Mitigation: future strategy should incorporate elements of risk management, monitoring, information disclosure, consultations

Approach: Use conventional analysis of adverse project impacts using safeguards instruments such as EIA/RAP/ frameworks; focused stakeholder involvement; ESMF

Impacts: Project investments are situated in specific places and their environment and social impacts are quantifiable

Mitigation: avoid and minimize risks through site selection and design; construction practices; monitoring and supervision are key

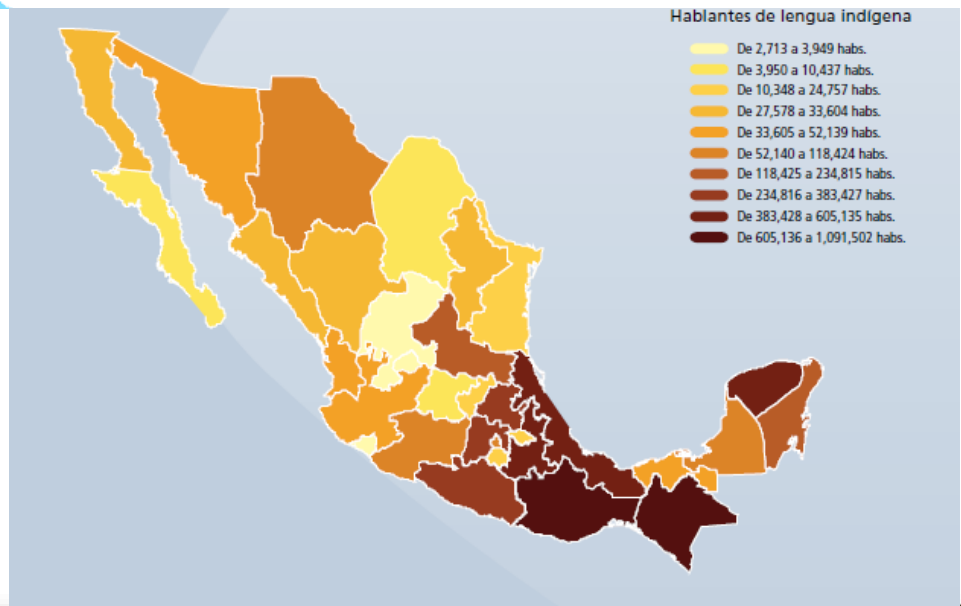
FCPF Initiatives in the Latin America Region

- Technical assistance to 9 countries: Mexico, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Argentina, Honduras, Chile
- Mexico and Costa Rica currently in the readiness phase
- Colombia and Nicaragua preparing to enter the readiness phase
- [Peru, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay facilitated by other delivery partners]

COSTA RICA



MEXICO



COSTA RICA

- Country Size: 51,100 sq km
- Government Type: democratic republic
- Administrative Divisions: 7 provinces
- Total Population: 4,576,562 (July 2011 est.)
- **Indigenous Peoples: 63,875 (2000 Census)**
- **8 indigenous groups**
- **42.3% (27,032) live within the 24 Indigenous territories ADIs (and 58% of these speak indigenous languages)**
- (77.4%) live in Limon, Puntarenas and San Jose provinces and are concentrated in the Atlantic and South Pacific Zones

MEXICO

- Country Size: 1,964,375 sq km
- Government Type: Federal Republic
- Administrative Division: 31 states and 1 federal district*
- Total Population: 113,724,226 (July 2011 est.)
- MEXICO CITY (capital) 19.319 million
- **Indigenous Peoples: 6 million (approx.)**
- **62 indigenous groups**
- **A total of 31,514 ejidos and communities (9,000 are owners of forests); approx. 3,000 ejidos and communities are involved in sustainable forest management.**

Country Context

Initiating the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) Process



- Stakeholder Mapping
- Information Dissemination, Early Engagement and Dialogue
- Indigenous Peoples Participation
- Issue Scoping Exercise: National SESA Workshop
- Outputs and Outcomes of National SESA Workshop

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Information Dissemination, Early Engagement and Dialogue

COSTA RICA

- Information Dissemination:
 - Workshops at the national, regional and local levels (including in Indigenous Peoples communities)
- Dialogue
 - Intersectoral (at government level)
 - NGOs and civil society
 - Indigenous peoples (including those opposed to REDD+)
 - Local communities (*campesinos*)
- Technical workshops with
 - Academia
 - Research institutes

MEXICO

- Information Dissemination:
 - Workshops at the national and regional levels
 - National CTC-REDD (NGOs and civil society)
- Dialogue
 - Intersectoral (at federal and state levels)
 - Indigenous Peoples and local community organizations
 - CDI (*Comision Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indigena*)

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS STAKEHOLDER GROUPS (Costa Rica)



- Relevant sector governments (agriculture, protected areas, land, infrastructure, etc.)
 - **Indigenous Peoples traditional and non-traditional structures** 
 - Donors and other multilateral organizations
 - National and international NGOs
 - Private Sector;
 - Rural local communities (non-indigenous)
 - Academia and Research Institutes
- **Atlantic Region: ADIs; grass-roots Indigenous Peoples organizations; community leaders; community women's organizations.**
 - **South and Pacific Region: ADIs; grass-roots Indigenous Peoples organizations; community leaders; community women's organizations.**
 - **National level Indigenous Peoples organizations**

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS STAKEHOLDER GROUPS (Mexico)



- State governments
 - Indigenous Peoples (national, regional, local)
 - Ejidos and local communities
 - Small producers (agrarian communities)
 - Women's groups
 - National and regional organizations
 - National CTC-REDD (Technical Consultative Committee)
 - Regional CTC-REDD (Chiapas, Peninsula de Yucatan)
- 
- National level indigenous peoples organizations
 - Select regional indigenous peoples organizations and associations
 - Direct participation of indigenous peoples and local communities (select States)
 - Consultative Council of CDI (government)

NATIONAL SESA WORKSHOP (Costa Rica)



- Lead by FONAFIFO (May 4-5, 2011, San Jose)
- Closed-door meetings by specific stakeholder groups and moderated by facilitators
- Caucusing of indigenous peoples on strategic options
- Issue-scoping exercise: deliberate and identify benefits as well as risks of each strategic option and the respective contextual challenges
- Presentation of results of discussions by each stakeholder group

REDD+ STRATEGIC OPTIONS (COSTA RICA)

- Integrate carbon sequestration in national parks and biological reserves
- Maintain the current coverage of payment for environmental services (PES)
- Expand the coverage of payment for environmental services (PES)
- Strengthen SINAC for addressing forest fires
- Strengthen CIAgro
- Promote the sustainable management and use of forest resources
- Raise additional funds for financing the implementation of REDD+ strategy
- Coordinate and support regularization of special lands, in particular those of indigenous peoples

NATIONAL SESA WORKSHOP (Mexico)



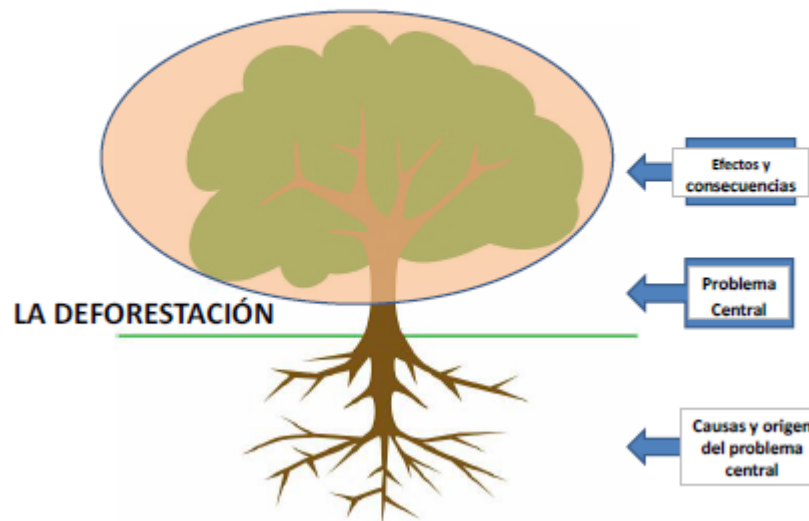
- Lead by CONAFOR (May 12-13, 2011, Mexico City)
- Leveling the knowledge gap (what is climate change, REDD+ and SESA)
- Break out group discussions by stakeholders moderated by independent facilitators
- Issue-scoping exercise: identification of benefits and risks of each strategic option, contextual challenges
- Methodology tested in previous regional SESA workshop (Bacalar, Quintana Roo)
- Break out group discussions on the adequate forms of communications and information dissemination for REDD+

Issue Scoping Exercise (Mexico)



Líneas Estratégicas de la Visión REDD+ México	BENEFICIOS / RIEGOS DE REDD+ MÉXICO		
	SOCIALES	AMBIENTALES	LEGALES Y DE POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS
Arreglos Institucionales y Políticas Publicas			
Esquemas de Financiamiento			
Nivel de Referencia Forestal y MRV			
Desarrollo de Capacidades			
Comunicación, Participación Social y Transparencia			

El árbol de problemas



ISSUES RAISED BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

COSTA RICA

- Clarification of land tenure
- Design a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) model culturally appropriate for Indigenous Peoples
- Benefit sharing from REDD+ payments
- Traditional use of forest resources
- Need culturally adequate consultation process for Indigenous Peoples during readiness phase
- Indigenous Peoples governance

MEXICO

- Respect and compliance with ILO Convention 169
- Ensure the free, prior and informed consultation and consent for the design of the REDD+ strategy (national, local)
- Protection for indigenous traditional knowledge, use and management of forest resources in accordance to their own self-determination
- Protection and conservation of forest resources and watershed ecosystems; support for certification
- Strengthen capacity of indigenous peoples for community monitoring and MRV
- Direct access to resources by indigenous peoples

SESA WORKSHOP OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES



- Documentation of feedback and issues raised
 - Workshop proceedings
 - Issues particular to each specific stakeholder groups' perspective
 - Response to issues raised (Costa Rica)
- Specific response to key issues raised by Indigenous Peoples (Costa Rica)
- Establishment of SESA Follow-Up Group; linkage with CTC-REDD (Mexico)
- Outcomes of workshop publically available
- SESA Workplan: agreed steps for forward process planning around the issues raised.

EARLY LESSONS



- SESA process must be led by the respective government agency; World Bank can provide technical assistance
- Early and regular information dissemination in a culturally appropriate manner is key
- Indigenous Peoples and other local communities do not have uniform access to information on REDD+
- Identification of all key stakeholders is a must; Indigenous Peoples and other local communities are key stakeholders; stakeholders may also change

EARLY LESSONS (continued)



- Engagement and continuous dialogue with key stakeholders is important, including those who are opposed to REDD+
- Participatory process of conducting SESA is as critical as the outcomes themselves
- Prior meetings with key stakeholder groups on contentious issues are recommended
- Open and transparent channel of communication with stakeholder groups is essential
- Recognizing that stakeholder groups may have diverging interests
- Adapting to dynamic situations: stakeholder identification may change, issues identified may change over time

Thank you