

REPORT:

**PAN AFRICAN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' DIALOGUE WITH THE FOREST CARBON
PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (FCPF)**

Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge, Arusha, Tanzania, 19TH – 24TH APRIL 2012



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Nairobi, May 2012



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Acronyms

| | |
|--------|--|
| CAR | Central African Republic |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| FCFP | Forest Carbon Partnership Facility |
| FPIC | Free, Prior and Informed Consent |
| IPs | Indigenous Peoples |
| IWGIA | International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs |
| MRV | Measurement, Reporting and Verification |
| OP | Operations Policy |
| Q&A | Question and Answer |
| REDD | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation |
| R-PP | Readiness Preparation Proposal |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDRIP | United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples |
| UNPFII | United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |



1. Introduction

More than 50 representatives of African Indigenous Peoples (IPs) met with representatives of the World Bank at Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge, Arusha, Tanzania between 19th and 24th April 2012 (**Annex 1: List of Participants**). The purpose of the meeting was to provide an opportunity for African IPs to hold dialogue with the World Bank over the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), with a view to establishing what the Facility means for IPs' rights over forest resources and how they can engage with its implementation in a meaningful and mutually beneficial manner. The dialogue was the first in a series of regional meetings that the World Bank has committed to hold with IPs around the World. The need for these dialogues was agreed at the consultations IPs held with the World Bank in Gaigirgurdub, Guna Yala, Panama in September 2011. At the end of that meeting, IPs agreed on a road map, which they called the Guna Yala Action Plan. Similar regional dialogues are planned for Asia and Latin America, with a final global dialogue tentatively scheduled for September 2012.

The representatives of African IPs also took advantage of the gathering in Arusha to reflect on their situation in terms of the gains they have made in focusing the attention of governments and other development actors to their situation, the challenges they still face, and strategies for moving forward. In this connection, they held a closed-door two-day preparatory meeting immediately before the dialogue.

Both the closed-door meeting and the dialogue with World Bank officials had as their principal objective the promotion of positive engagement between African IPs and the World Bank as well as other international agencies

Specific objectives of the Meeting

1. to update IPs on FCPF
2. to agree on how FCPF will implement the Cancun decision on REDD+ in the context of the draft Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness
3. to agree on application of relevant environmental and social safeguards policies in the Multiple Delivery Partner arrangement
4. to discuss views and concerns of IPs regarding the FCPF Carbon Fund
5. to agree on future mechanisms, processes and funding for effective engagement of IPs in FCPF processes; and
6. to provide an update on the R-Package



involved in climate change adaptation and mitigation work that has a bearing on the interests of IPs generally and their rights to forests and forest resources in particular. The formal discussions during the dialogue were organized around major themes and mechanisms related to the work of FCPF in particular and the World Bank in general (see Box and **Annex 2, Agenda**).

2. African Indigenous Peoples' Preparatory Meeting

The closed-door meeting held on 20th and 21st April served three major purposes, namely:

- Preparatory meeting for African IPs to acquaint themselves with issues and agree on a collective position ahead of their dialogue with the World Bank;
- Opportunity for IPs to reflect on their critical challenges in engagement with governments, international organizations and other development actors and how to address them; and
- Opportunity for IPs of Africa to share and network with a view to strengthening their collective voice and effectiveness in advocacy at national, regional and global levels.

The meeting consisted of presentations in plenary as well as group work to discuss in greater detail critical agreed issues, and presentation of the outcome of group discussions in plenary to inform the development of collective positions. Formal presentations were made by key resource persons, including IPs and individuals who work closely with IPs on climate change and other issues at national, regional and global levels.

1. Formal presentations: UNPFII and African Commission WG

Four formal presentations were made in the course of the closed-door meeting. Kanyinke Sena, an IP member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) made a presentation on the Forum and the participation of African IPs in its meetings and other processes, and another on the *Doctrine of Discovery*, which is the theme of the forthcoming meeting of the Forum. Kristen Hite, a Consultant who had been engaged by MPIDO to undertake a review of Readiness Preparation Proposals (R-PP) in selected African countries, presented her findings on those processes with reference to issues of concern to IPs, namely: participation,



consent, environmental impacts, participatory governance, tenure, MRV and benefit sharing. Grace Balawag of TEBTEBBA made a presentation on the experience of IPs of Asia in participating in UNPFII and other UN mechanisms, while Naomi Kipuri, a member of the African Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities made a presentation on the work of the Working Group to-date.

Sena explained the origins, evolution and work of UNPFII, emphasizing that the Forum offers a unique framework for IPs to engage with the UN system and governments of the World at the highest levels. He outlined what the Forum has done to-date, noting that it has made significant progress in raising the profile of IPs in the international arena. He welcomed the work of the FCPF and appreciated the efforts by the Facility and the World Bank to dialogue with IPs as an important effort to ensure effective participation by IPs in the processes of FCPF and other World Bank initiatives on climate change.

As regards participation of African IPs in UNPFII, Sena explained that the membership of the Forum includes individuals selected by governments and by IPs. Africa has Anglophone and Francophone representation for IPs. He wondered why government selected representatives of African IPs to the Forum have only been from Francophone countries. Furthermore, he decried the poor and ineffective participation of African IPs in the Forum, noting that their participation was characterized by poor numbers, inadequate preparation and participation, little or no feedback to IPs by those who take part in the meetings and no follow up on recommendations with national governments.

Sena concluded with a presentation on the *Doctrine of Discovery* which is the theme of the next meeting of the Forum. He explained that this doctrine, which originated from Papal Bulls of the 15th century, formed the basis of occupation of foreign land by Western powers in the past and has continued to inform the alienation of lands of IPs in modern times. He saw a close connection between the doctrine and concerns of IPs regarding their land rights within the context of climate change financing arrangements, including FCPF. He hoped that IPs of African would participate effectively in reflections about the doctrine at the forthcoming sessions of UNPFII,



and that those reflections would contribute to a better understanding of land rights challenges of IPs and how to address them.

Kristen Hite's presentation summarized her findings from a review of R-PPs of Ghana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Kenya, and incorporated information from reports on Cameroon, Ethiopia and Central Africa Republic (CAR). She analyzed how safeguards have been applied in the development of R-PPs with a particular focus on the involvement of IPs in those processes and how their concerns have been dealt with. She identified a number of constraints to the effective participation of IPs in these processes, among them: lack of information, lack of capacity and time to prepare adequately, and in some countries the absence of recognition of "indigenous peoples" as a separate category of stakeholders in the processes. As a result, although serious efforts have been made to ensure that IPs participate in R-PPs and that their concerns are clearly articulated, there are constraints that undermine the effectiveness of their participation. Some of the constraints are at the macro-level and will require action on the part of governments as well as the World Bank and other players, while others are at the micro-level and will require action by IPs and their representatives.

In her presentation on the experience of IPs of Asia in participating in UNPFII and other UN mechanisms, Ms. Balawag underscored the importance of effective mobilization and adequate investment of time and resources in preparations. She asserted that the quality of participation and inputs into processes of the Forum is directly proportionate to the quality of the preparations. She also emphasized the importance of post-sessions processes at the regional and country levels to ensure debriefing of participants and the design of strategies for following up decisions and recommendations of the Forum. She challenged IPs of Africa to put in place appropriate frameworks for mobilization, preparations and follow up with regards to UNPFII as well as other mechanisms of relevance at regional and global levels.

Dr. Naomi Kipuri recounted the evolution of IPs discourse in Africa, noting that the establishment of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities by the African Commission marked the high point in this evolution. She outlined the challenges that IPs of Africa faced in the beginning in dealing with the general resistance of African states against the



identification of specific communities as being indigenous. She drew attention to the immense progress that has been made over time, much of it as a result of the work of the Working Group. She noted with great satisfaction the fact that IPs of Africa are getting increasingly organized as demonstrated by the attendance and quality of discussions at the meeting. She concluded by thanking organizations and institutions that have stood by IPs of Africa in their long struggle, singling out the International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) for special commendation as a true friend of IPs not just in Africa but globally.

2. Group Discussions and Feedback

In order to facilitate more elaborate discussions of the issues emerging from the formal presentations, participants broke up into groups organized around sub-regions of Africa represented at the meeting (East, West, Southern and Central) to reflect on and make recommendations on how to improve participation of IPs of Africa in UNPFII and to raise issues for the next session of UNPFII on the theme of *Doctrine of Discovery*. The group reports were received and discussed in plenary.

The groups considered and made recommendations on how to improve funding, preparation, accountability and follow up mechanisms for IPs of Africa with respect to the UNPFII (see Table 1 below)

Table 1: How to improve participation by IPs of Africa in various global Mechanisms including FCPF

| Funding | Preparation | Accountability | Follow up |
|--|---|--|---|
| Design appropriate strategies for fund-raising | Design proper strategies for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪selection of appropriate participants ▪preparation of participants ahead of the Forum sessions | Ensure processes for selection of participants are participatory and transparent | Networks should disseminate recommendations of the Forum widely at all levels |
| Urge donors to distribute support for | Organize annual collective preparatory | Ensure feedback and report back mechanisms | Establish structured mechanisms for |



| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| participation more equitably between Asia, Africa and Latin America | processes at county and regional levels | at national and regional after sessions of the Forum | follow up of recommendations Make use of the International Day of Indigenous Peoples to focus on follow up |
|---|---|--|---|

In the group discussions of the Doctrine of Discovery, participants reflected on the impact of the doctrine on IPs, particularly their land and resource rights and suggested strategies for restitution that should be considered by the UNPFII in its forthcoming sessions. Table 2 below presents in summarized form the results of the group discussions in this regard.

Table 2: Doctrine of Discovery: Impacts and Restitution Options

| Impacts | Restitution Options |
|--|---|
| destroyed property rights, ecosystems, livelihoods, institutional arrangements | restitute and compensate IPs for lost lands and natural resources |
| loss of land, traditional knowledge, intellectual property rights, displacement | review and reform policies and laws to secure rights of IPs generally and their land and resource rights specifically |
| Undermined socio-cultural and spiritual identity and dignity, perpetuated prejudice, institutionalized marginalization | ensure equitable benefit sharing where land and natural resources of IPs are exploited |
| engendered resource-based conflicts and civil strife | organize and facilitate negotiations between IPs, governments and other development actors for reparations |
| violation of IPs' human rights | |

Following plenary discussions of the group reports, participants agreed on the following actions to address the challenges:

1. To compile recommendations from groups, particularly those relating to the Doctrine of Discovery, for submission to the Permanent Forum by the African Caucus;
2. To share relevant parts of the recommendations from groups with FCPF;
3. Participants to discuss and agree on methods of selecting IPs' representatives to climate change mechanisms and how to hold them accountable; and



4. Participants to consider how to ensure better coordination of IPs' participation in the various climate change mechanisms of the UN and other global and regional agencies

3. The Dialogue: Identifying and addressing Concerns of African IPs

The dialogue between IPs of Africa and the World Bank took place over a period of two and a half days. The dialogue revolved around presentations of different aspects of FCPF and World Bank work with particular reference to how it bears on the land and resource rights of IPs generally and their right to forests and forest resources in particular (see Box).

The main thrust of presentations was the FCPF, its governance, structure and operational framework, with a focus on why and how it seeks to engage with IPs. Other presentations traced the evolution of IPs' engagement with climate change negotiations, the gains made in that regard, what remains to be done, and the challenges and opportunities for IPs arising especially from the Cancun and Durban Outcomes. Specific presentations were made on the application of free prior and informed consent (FPIC) in climate change related investments, and on the Readiness Package and the FCPF Carbon Fund. Two presentations articulated perspectives of IPs on these issues, with a focus on safeguards within the framework of Cancun and Durban Outcomes, and on community based Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV).

A key interest in the presentations as well as discussions during Question and Answer (Q&A) sessions related to safeguards and their effectiveness in securing the rights of IPs. While acknowledging that there was increasing recognition of their rights and interests, IPs were concerned about the actual implementation of the safeguards, especially in the light of often

Issues/Topics of Presentations

1. Overview of FCPF and Engagement with IPs
2. The Role of IPs of Africa in REDD+ Processes
3. IPs' Perspectives on REDD+ Cancun and Durban Outcomes
4. Cancun and Durban Decisions on Safeguards and FCPF
5. An overview of World Bank Safeguards Policies
6. UN-REDD Guidelines on FPIC
7. IPs' Perspectives on MRV of Carbon and Non-Carbon Safeguards
8. FCPF and rights considerations
9. Readiness Package: Purpose and Assessment Approach
10. The FCPF Carbon Fund



hostile national policy and institutional frameworks. They sought assurances about the commitment of the World Bank to ensuring that the safeguards are implemented in practice.

Each presentation was followed by a Q&A Session, providing opportunities for IPs to obtain clarification from World Bank officials with regards to the opportunities and challenges of their participation and protection of their rights in these processes. At the end of each day, IPs met in caucus to review the key issues arising during the day's presentations and to agree strategies for moving forward. The daily caucus provided the forum for preparation of the Arusha Action Plan agreed at the end of the meeting.

3.1. Emerging issues: Major concerns of IPs

Arising from the presentations and discussions, the following three issues were identified as being of critical concern to IPs of Africa with regards to their engagement with FCPF and the World Bank:

- i. the extent to which the World Bank can be trusted to deliver on the safeguards in order to secure and protect the rights of IPs;
- ii. whether African government can be trusted to implement the safeguards in their climate related investments
- iii. how IPs can be supported to develop the capacities needed for them to engage meaningfully with FCPF and other climate related processes and mechanisms and to monitor the implementation of safeguards

3.1.1. Trusting the World Bank to deliver

While appreciative of the commendable efforts of FCPF to engage with them, IPs of Africa sought reassurance from the World Bank that it would deliver on the safeguards, given its record and the commanding position of governments in its operations. Participants reminded World Bank officials at the meeting that the Bank ultimately deals with governments, who are also its owners. Moreover, they took note of the record of World Bank operations in Africa in the past



and even in the present, which have had adverse impacts on the land and livelihoods interests of IPs.

Additionally, IPs noted that World Bank's Operational Policy 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples requires free, *prior and informed consultations* resulting in *broad community support*, which is a lower standard than the *free, prior and informed consent* required under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) for projects affecting their lands and territories. They asserted that they consider the UNDRIP as the standard for safeguarding their interests in their land and territories.

3.1.2. Trusting African governments to deliver

Although they acknowledged that some progress has been made in a number of African countries regarding the discourse on the rights of IPs, participants were generally apprehensive about the capacity and willingness of African governments to implement the safeguards. They expressed doubts about the commitment of their governments to ensure the protection of their rights. They questioned whether governments have the political will or appropriate policy, legal and institutional frameworks, as well as technical, financial and material resources to deliver on the safeguards.

Participants took note of changes taking place in a number of African countries in the areas of governance, natural resource management and economic development that have the potential of improving the capacity of IPs to influence policy and decision making processes. However, they recognized that the changes at the policy level were yet to translate into significant changes in practice. Inadequate institutional and technical capacity combine with lack of resources undermine the implementation of the positive policies, as do inadequate mobilization on the part of IPs.

3.1.3. Capacity challenges for IPs to influence implementation

Participants underscored the challenge posed by lack of capacity on the part of IPs to mobilize in order to secure the safeguards at all levels. Organizational, technical and material/financial capacity to effectively monitor implementation of the safeguards was recognized as key to their



effectiveness. IPs sought support of the World Bank to develop these capacities in order to be better able to monitor implementation of safeguards.

They challenged FCPF to provide support to IPs as well as African governments to develop appropriate technical capacities for implementation of the safeguards. They also called on the World Bank to mobilize African governments to be supportive of the safeguards and the rights of IPs to their lands and territories.

4. Arusha Outcomes: Conclusions, Recommendations and Action Plan

On the final morning of the dialogue, participants agreed on the key outcomes of the meeting and actions to be undertaken to follow through the major issues discussed during the two days of dialogue. The IPs' Arusha Action Plan was presented to the World Bank team who after considering it in a very brief caucus, provided feedback to the IPs. The representatives of the Bank appreciated the opportunity to engage with the IPs, expressed their commitment to continuing the dialogue with IPs of Africa as well those of other regions in order to ensure that the FCPF and other World Bank initiatives are implemented with the active collaboration of IPs and in a manner that fosters their full and effective participation, and their rights and knowledge while contributing to addressing the challenges of climate change.

The Arusha Action Plan of the IPs of Africa shall be disseminated as a separate document. In summary, the Action Plan:

- Reaffirmed the Guna Yala Action Plan as the foundation for ongoing dialogue and consultations between IPs and FCPF worldwide;
- Commended the World Bank for its commitment to engaging positively with IPs with regards to the implementation of the FCPF;
- Appreciated the work of the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights and its Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities and the guidance it continues to provide to African governments on indigenous peoples' issues;



- Noted with appreciation the Resolution of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights on Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples that calls for a human rights-based approach to climate change in Africa;
- Called on African governments to secure IPs rights by ratifying and domesticating international instruments that recognize IPs and their rights;
- Noted with appreciation the increasing willingness of some African governments to engage IPs in formulating policies that respect the rights of IPs and called on all other African countries to do the same on the basis of international instruments and obligations;
- Called on FCPF to continue supporting IPs through capacity building, research, analysis and documentation in order to strengthen IPs' participation in REDD+ processes;
- Called on the World Bank to fast-track the review of its Operational Policy 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples, conduct the same with the full, informed and effective participation of IPs, and use the opportunity of the review to align the provisions of the Operational Policy with the FPIC imperatives of the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); and
- Called for the inclusion of non-carbon values in carbon pricing.

5. Closing Ceremony

The dialogue was brought to an end with closing statements from a representative of the World Bank (Benoit Bosquet), a representative of the IPs Steering Committee that organized the meeting (Mutimanwa Kapupu Diwa) and a representative of MPIDO, the host organization (Joseph Ole Simel). They all expressed satisfaction with the manner the dialogue had proceeded, appreciated the spirit of collaboration that is emerging between the World Bank and IPs and hoped that the dialogues will improve the relationship between the Bank and IPs and contribute to the efficient and successful implementation of FCPF.

Kapupu noted and appreciated the capacity of Indigenous Peoples organization to organize, implement and facilitate high level engagement and events.



Ole Simel thanked the government of Tanzania and the management and staff of Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge for the support and hospitality they had demonstrated in hosting the dialogue. He appreciated the presence of a representative of the Government of Tanzania who had sat through the entire meeting and hoped that the spirit of cooperation and unity that had been demonstrated during the meeting shall inform the relationship between the government and IPs into the future. He highly commended the World Bank and in particular the staff of FCPF for their commitment to positive engagement with IPs in the search for lasting solutions to the challenges arising from climate change, noting that the dialogue had deepened even further the relationship between the Bank and IPs. He challenged IPs from the different African countries to learn from each other and to build on the successes that are being registered in individual countries for the collective good of IPs of the entire continent and the rest of the world.



Annex 1: List of Participants

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Annex 2: Agenda

| Thursday 19th April | | |
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| All Day | Arrival of IPs Participants | MPIDO/Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge |
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| Friday 20th April | | |
| Whole Day | Closed door meeting of IPs | Regional Steering Committee |
| | | |
| Saturday 21st April | | |
| Morning - Afternoon | Closed door meeting of IPs | Regional Steering Committee |
| | Arrival of FMT/PC/MDP Participants | Travel Agents |
| Evening | Briefing between the Regional Steering Committee, FMT and Facilitators | Facilitators |
| | | |
| Sunday 22nd April | | |
| <i>Session 1: Official Opening and Introductions</i> | | |
| 8.00 am – 10.00 am | Indigenous Spiritual Session | Maasai Elder |
| | Welcome remarks | Nanta Mpaayei, Elifuraha Laltaika, Benoit Bosquet |
| | Official Opening | Representative of the Government of Tanzania |
| 10.00 – 10.30 am | Tea Break | Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge |
| <i>Session 2: Introduction to FCPF</i> | | |
| 10.30 am – 1.00 pm | Dialogue objectives and review of agenda | Facilitator |
| | Overview of FCPF and engagement of IPs | Benoit Bosquet |
| | The Role of African IPs in REDD+ Processes | Elifuraha Laltaika |
| | Questions and Answers (Q&A) Session | Facilitator |
| 1.00 – 2.30 pm | Lunch break | Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge |
| <i>Session 3: Cancun and Durban Decisions on REDD+</i> | | |
| 2.30 – 4.30 pm | IPs' Perspectives on Cancun and Durban Decisions | Stanley Kimaren |
| | Cancun and Durban Decisions on Safeguards and FCPF | Ken Rapp |
| | Q & A Session | Facilitator |



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| 4.30 – 5.00 pm | Evening health break | |
| | | |
| Monday 23rd April | | |
| <i>Session 4: World Bank Safeguard Policies</i> | | |
| 8.30 – 10.30 am | World Bank Safeguard Policies: An Overview | Victor Bundi Mosoti |
| | UN REDD Guidelines on FPIC | Gaya Sriskanthan |
| | Community Monitoring MRV on Carbon and Non-Carbon Safeguards: An IPs' Perspectives | Stanley Kimaren |
| | Q & A Session | Facilitator |
| 10.30 – 11.00 am | Tea break | Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge |
| 11.00 am – 1.00 pm | FCPF and Rights Considerations | Elifuraha Laltaika/Kristen Hite |
| | Readiness Package: Purpose and Assessment Approach | Neeta Hooda |
| | Q & A Session | Facilitators |
| 1.00 pm – 2.30 pm | Lunch break | Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge |
| 2.30 – 5.00 pm | The FCPF Carbon Fund | Benoit Bosquet |
| | Q & A Session | Facilitator |
| 5.00 pm – 5.30 pm | Tea break | Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge |
| | | |
| Tuesday 24th April | | |
| <i>Session 5: Action Planning, Way Forward, Conclusions and Recommendations</i> | | |
| 8.30 am – 10.30 am | IPs caucus on Arusha Action Plan | Regional Steering Committee/Facilitators |
| 10.30 – 11.00 am | Tea break | Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge |
| 11.00 am – 1.00 pm | Presentation of Action in Plenary | IPs Representatives |
| | FCPF Team caucus on Action Plan and provide feedback | Benoit Bosquet |
| | Closing ceremony | Regional Steering Committee/Facilitators |



Annex 3: The Arusha Action Plan of Indigenous Peoples

Pan African Indigenous Peoples Dialogue with FCPF Arusha, Tanzania, 19th – 24th April 2012The Arusha Action Plan of Indigenous Peoples

We, the representatives of Indigenous Peoples of Africa met in the city of Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 19th to 24th April 2012, for a dialogue with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) with a view to strengthening our collaboration with the Facility for the benefit of IPs communities across the continent.

We reaffirm the Guna Yala Action Plan issued at the end of Indigenous Peoples Dialogue with FCPF in Panama 27th – 29th September 2011 as the foundation for ongoing dialogue and consultations between IPs and FCPF worldwide.

We commend the positive gesture by the World Bank to continuously engage Indigenous Peoples globally.

We welcome the work of the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights and its Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities and take its guidance on indigenous peoples as an important authority on the existence and the rights of indigenous peoples in Africa;



We take into consideration Resolution of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights No. ACHPR/Res153 (XLVI) 09 on Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples and appreciate and reaffirm its call for a human rights-based approach to climate change in Africa;

We call on African governments to secure IPs rights by ratifying and domesticating international instruments that recognize IPs and their rights, including ILO 169, UNDRIP, CBD and other regional and global instruments, and implementing these laws at the national level;

We appreciate the increasing willingness of some African governments to engage IPs in formulating policies that respect the rights of IPs and call on all other African countries to do the same on the basis of international instruments and obligations, specifically the UNDRIP, ILO 169, and the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights.



In order to strengthen IPs' participation in REDD+ and related climate change initiatives, we recommend that FCPF continues to support IPs of Africa particularly in the following areas:

1. Capacity Building for Effective Participation and Engagement

Specifically:

- i. Capacity building for women and youth on climate change issues, including REDD+ and FCPF;
- ii. Training and capacity building on recourse mechanisms of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Working Group on the Rights of Indigenous Populations/Communities and other relevant regional and global mechanisms;
- iii. Training on conflict management and negotiations skills;
- iv. Capacity building on national, regional and global policies and policy processes relative to climate change, human rights, indigenous peoples and environment and natural resource management, and the land rights of women
- v. Creation of awareness on REDD+ processes among indigenous peoples
- vi. Lobbying, advocacy and engagement with governments and other actors



- vii. Capacity building on research, analysis and documentation

2. Research, Analysis and Documentation

Specifically:

- i. Study on indigenous peoples' land tenure issues in Africa
- ii. Geographical and cultural mapping of Indigenous Peoples' of Africa and their associated territories

Further, we met in Caucus and agreed on the following;

1. The current African representatives to the FCPF will serve in the Advisory Body agreed in Kuna Yala on the IPs capacity building program. (Meitiaki Soikan (Anglophone) and Kapupu Diwa (Francophone) Alternates to the two representatives will be named in due course, taking into account gender balance. The said representatives will serve on the Advisory Body for the duration of their tenure as African representatives to the FCPF. The same arrangement will continue with their replacements
2. On the Capacity Building Fund under the FCPF, the Caucus agreed on the following;
 - i. The capacity building fund will be shared equally among the three regions (Africa, Asia and Latin America);
 - ii. The funds shall be disbursed through Indigenous Peoples' organizations to eligible organizations; and



- iii. The Global Advisory Committee proposed in Kuna Yala shall oversee the application and the distribution of the fund.

A. Selection and submission criteria for proposals:

- a. proposals should be complimentary to the national REDD+ processes in order to provide the opportunity for IPs to influence national decision-making, policy formulation and setting up the right institutions for REDD+ to work for IPs
- b. Activities to be funded through the IP capacity building program shall contribute to:
 - i. Accumulation of indigenous knowledge systems to be used for informing the REDD+ processes
 - ii. The development of relevant social, economic, cultural and environmental indicators for implementing and monitoring carbon and non-carbon benefits
 - iii. Review of land tenure systems that exist at the local level to understand whether land is communally owned, private, and/or property of the State
 - iv. Research and documentation of indigenous knowledge and;
 - v. Addressing issues raised in this Action Plan and any other emerging issues of relevance



Safeguards Policies of the World Bank

- a. Conduct training of trainers on the Operational Policies (including safeguards) of the World Bank and other international institutions implementing REDD+ activities.
- b. Prepare and disseminate a simplified guide to the Operational Policies (including safeguards) of the World Bank and other international institutions.
- c. The FMT must clarify whether and how the World Bank Supervision Policy applies to FCPF-related activities. For any FCPF-related activity to which the World Bank's Supervision Policy does not apply, the FMT must clarify the person or entity with ultimate responsibility for the execution of each activity.
- d. The World Bank Inspection Panel should be able to consider all cases relevant to the FCPF, including those related to activities occurring after readiness funds are disbursed and before emission reductions payment agreements are signed.

We further make the following recommendations and call on FCPF and the World Bank to act on them in furtherance of the ongoing dialogue:

1. We wish to see the review of OP 4.10 fast-tracked with our full participation, concerned about the sequencing of the



consultations and the continued delay in proceeding with the review of the policy in line with the UNDRIP while projects are being designed and implemented in our territories.

2. We expect that the promised consultations with us on OP 4.10 and other issues that may affect us shall be systematic and inclusive, from the grassroots to national, regional and global levels.
3. We expect the World Bank to take advantage of the planned review to align OP 4.10 with UNDRIP.
4. World Bank/FCPF operations in Africa should reflect input from the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights Working Group on Rights of Indigenous Populations/Communities.
5. We want to see the FCPF Charter requirements related to International obligations and institutional safeguard policies applied strictly in assessing, revising and implementing REDD+ related activities including planning and strategies as well as policy/legal reforms and projects.
6. We wish to see the gains for Indigenous Peoples in the ongoing policy and legal reforms reflected in the REDD+ related process including R-PPs and the Readiness Package.
7. We wish to state that the World Bank should strengthen its coordination with the African Commission on Human and Peoples



Rights and its Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities regarding IPs and Pastoralist issues.

FCPF Carbon Fund

We demand that:

1. Non-carbon values be considered in carbon pricing as they are fundamental for indigenous peoples. Emission reduction programs in indigenous peoples' territories can only take place through process of full and effective participation of indigenous peoples.
2. Any transactions related to Carbon payments must respect Indigenous Peoples customary and statutory rights to lands, territories and resources.

Annex 4: Some photos of the dialogue





