

#### Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanisms



A Joint session by:



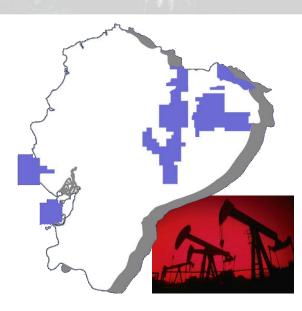
FCPF Regional Workshop on Capacity Building for Social Inclusion in REDD+ Readiness

Bogotá, Colombia December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2013



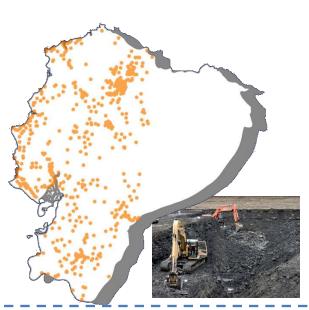
# REDD+

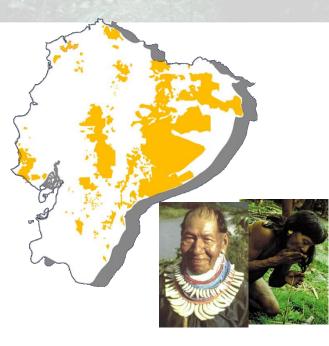
# REDD related disputes are deep-rooted



Map meant for training use only

— it does not accurately reflect
the current state of affairs





Deeper causes of disputes

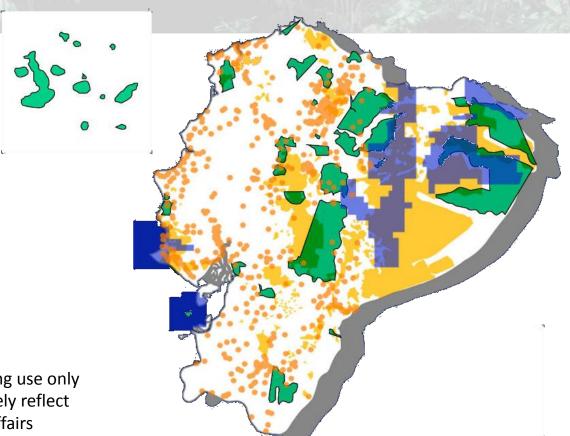
Incompatible & incoherent policy making

Poor land use planning

Absence of State Institutions

Structural inequality and Limited Participation

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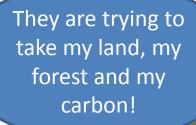
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When REDD is implemented, disputes are likely to arise locally in the form of grievances



Where is the money I was promised I'd get?

Individual grievances

Deeper causes of disputes

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As in any dispute, REDD-related grievances may escalate if not redressed early Negotiation? Community & Police acts allies take it to national level No redress **HIGH-LEVEL CRISIS** Community **COMMITTEES** blocks road No redress Community **JUDICIAL COURTS SYSTEMS** complains formally **MEDIATION** Individual **GRIEVANCE REDRESS** grievances **MECHANISMS** Absence of State Incompatible & Institutions incoherent policy making **Deeper causes** of disputes Structural inequality and Poor land use planning **Limited Participation** 

Insecure land tenure & resource rights

POLICY DIALOGUE: READINESS & SESA

# Our Approach: Keep it simple...



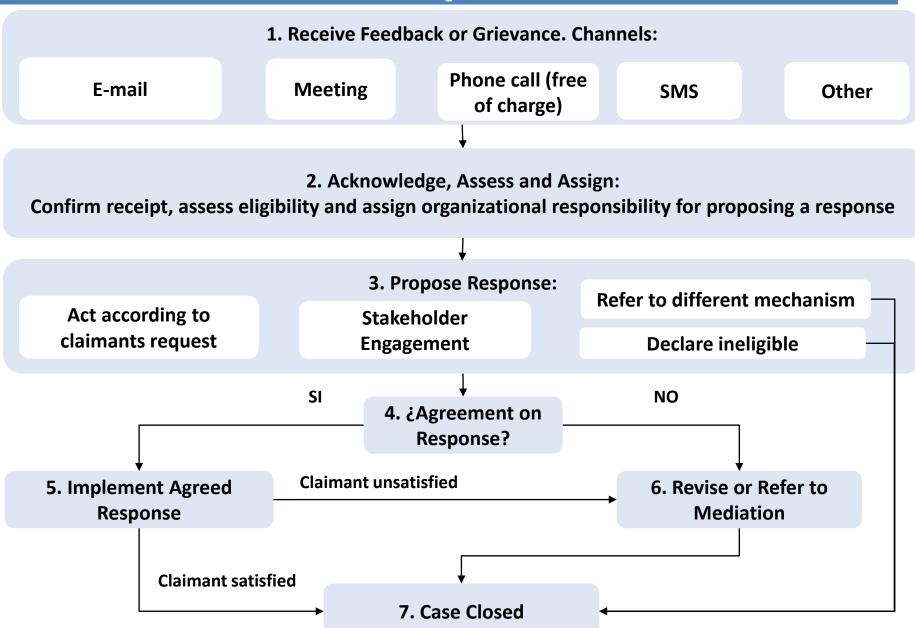
- What questions, grievances, and disputes are likely to come up in your country?
- What systems already exist in your country to address those grievances?
- What can we do together to make your existing grievance redress systems work better?

THERE IS NO GOLDEN-STANDARD
WE ARE ALL LEARNING BY DOING

# Our Approach: 6 Process Essentials

- Easily accessible and well-publicized focal point/s or user facing 'help desk'
- A registry of complaints received, resolution and time to respond.
- Eligibility Review.
- Categorization and Assignment.
- Appeals.
- Monitoring, tracking, and reporting on outcomes.

# **Common Steps of the Process**



# Our Approach: 7 Principles

- Accessibility: does it provide sufficient assistance to those who face barriers such as language, literacy, awareness, cost, or fear of reprisal?
- **Predictability**: does it offer a clear procedure with time frames for each stage and clarity on the types of results it can (and cannot) deliver?
- Fairness: are its procedures widely perceived as fair, especially in terms of access to information and opportunities for meaningful participation in the final decision?
- **Legitimacy**: is its governance structure widely trusted by those who are expected to use the mechanism?
- Rights compatibility: are its outcomes consistent with applicable national and international standards? Does it restrict access to other redress mechanisms?
- **Transparency**: are its procedures and outcomes transparent enough to meet the public interest concerns at stake?
- Capability: does it have the necessary technical, human and financial resources to deal with the issues at stake?

But we are already getting many complaints during the Readiness stage...

My community has not been properly

Elites will capture all the benefits!

# How should these concerns be meaningfully addressed at the policy level?

and security on

# SET UP A FEEDBACK CHANNEL FOR THE CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION PROCESS THAT HELPS TO SYSTEMATICALLY REGISTER AND ADDRESS THESE CONCERNS

Deeper causes of disputes

POLICY DIALOGUE: READINESS & SESA

incoherent policy making

Poor land use planning

Histitutions

Structural inequality and limited participation

### ... and disputes are already escalating.



FEEDBACK CHANNELS MEET
POLICY REQUIREMENTS BUT
MAY NOT BE SUFFICIENT TO
ADDRESS ESCALATING DISPUTES

Deeper causes of disputes

POLICY DIALOGUE: READINESS & SESA

Incompatible & incoherent policy making

Poor land use planning

Insecure land tenure & resource rights

DISPUTE ANALYSIS SKILLS

FACILITATION OF DIALOGUE

Absence RESOLUTION SKILLS

Structural inequality and limited participation

# Case Example: Suriname

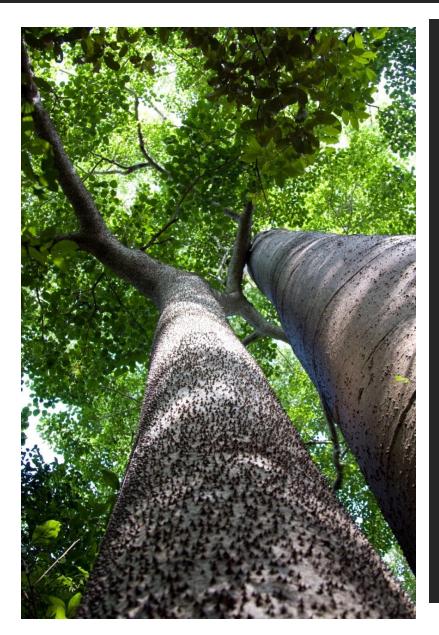


**Suriname** is a (HFLD) country. Approximately 95%, less than 0.02% RD.

The population (of roughly 500,000), settlements and economic activity are concentrated in the north of the country on the Atlantic coast.

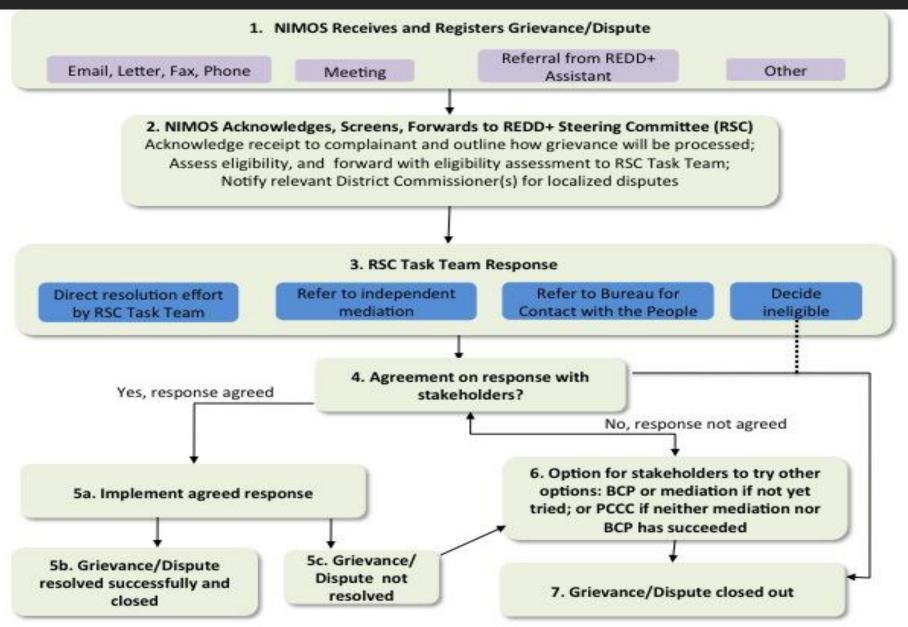
- •Review the risks of grievances and disputes that may affect the REDD+ Readiness and/or implementation
- •Assess existing and proposed REDD+ (FGRMs) in light of those risks;
- Make recommendations on options for refining and/ strengthening existing and proposed FGRMs

# **Initial Findings**



- Dispute Risks: Unresolved land rights issues; Mining; Planned roads; Large scale agriculture
- Review of existing processes to address complaints: some infrastructure to build on but needs to be strengthened to ensure principles are met
- Bodies outlined in the R-PP to address FGRM, including the REDD+ Steering Committee, the Parliamentary Commission on Climate Change and others

# **Recommendations and Options**



### Resources

http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/draft-toolbox-addressing-grievances-and-disputes-during-redd-readiness-preparation-1

