



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



WORLD BANK GROUP

Weilburg Conference II

27-29 November 2018, Weilburg, Germany

Social Inclusion in REDD+ processes:
Status and Achievements of 10 years' REDD+
Preparation and Implementation

Conference Report

By Kimaren Ole Riamit — April 2019





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was commissioned by the organizers of the Weilburg Conference – BMZ and FCPF – and was written by Kimaren Riamit (Consultant). Any comments or observations on the Report should be directed to Ms. Ute Sonntag, GIZ (ute.sonntag@giz.de, GIZ) and Ms. Haddy Sey, FCPF (hsey@worldbank.org).

The author would like to thank the following people for their assistance in preparing this report: Ms. Ute Sonntag (GIZ); Ms. Haddy Sey (FCPF) for providing invaluable feedback, technical guidance and overall leadership in the report drafting process; and the workshop participants who gave their reflections on specific case studies and shared their experiences through the regional working groups.

In addition, the author wishes to appreciate the contribution of the Weilburg Conference “Voices for Action” team who drafted the key Weilburg II messages: Ms. Cécile Ndjebet (Réseau des Femmes Africaines pour la Gestion Communautaire des Forêts, REFACOF); Joseph Ole Simel (Mainyoto Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization - MPIDO); Mr. Josh Liechtenstein (Bank Information Center); Ms. Grace Balawang (Indigenous Peoples International Centre for Policy Research and Education, Tebtebba); Mr. Saah David (Forestry Development Authority, Liberia FDA-RIU) and Ms. Harlem Marino Saavedra (Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, DAR).

He would also like to acknowledge the contribution of the regional working groups’ conference rapporteuring team, including Ms. Tamara Bah, Mr. Tchani Wachiou and Mr Guillermo Mayorga, for the Asia, Africa and Latin America regions respectively.

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF ACRONYMS	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
1. INTRODUCTION	8
Participants' Reflections – 10 years REDD+ Journey	10
2. SAFEGUARDS: MANAGEMENT OF RISKS AND MAXIMIZING INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT DIVIDENDS FOR FOREST COMMUNITIES	11
2.1 Lessons learnt on REDD+ Safeguards	13
2.2 Urgent Actions on Safeguards	14
3. ENHANCING EQUITABLE BENEFITING SHARING MODELS FOR BOTH CARBON AND NON-CARBON BENEFITS	16
3.1 Lessons learnt on Benefit Sharing	18
3.2 Urgent Actions on Benefit Sharing	19
4. RIGHTS AND RESOURCES TENURE: FROM POLICY TO ACTIONS	20
4.1 Lessons learnt on Rights and Resources Tenure	21
4.2 Urgent Actions on Rights and Resources Tenure	24
5. THE IMPACTS OF REDD+ SOCIAL INCLUSION ON REDD+ AND BEYOND	25
5.1 What have Social Inclusion efforts brought to REDD+?	26
5.2 What have REDD+ and REDD+ Social Inclusion brought to the countries?	27
5.3 REDD+ Initiatives' responsibility to sustain change in the future	28
6. CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS	29
Weilburg Action Agenda Messages	30
7. LIST OF ANNEXES	
Annex I: Graphic Recordings	33
Annex II: Notes on Safeguards, Regional Working Groups	34
Annex III: Notes on Benefit Sharing, Regional Working Groups	43
Annex IV: Notes on Rights and Resources Tenure, Regional Working Groups	52
Annex V: MERRY GO ROUND: What have social inclusion efforts brought to REDD+ and beyond?	61
Annex VI: List of participants	71
Annex VII: Conference Agenda	76
Annex VIII: Conference Concept Note	78

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ERPAs	Emission Reduction Purchase Agreements
ERP(D)	Emission Reduction Program (Document)
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (of the World Bank)
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SIS	Safeguards Information Systems
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2nd Weilburg conference held in November 2018, was initiated by the World Bank and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and jointly implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

The conference, with a balanced regional participation and a large number of indigenous peoples, local communities and female delegates, brought together a cross-section of REDD+ stakeholders and created an inspiring environment. It lived up to its title “Social Inclusion in REDD+ processes: Status and Achievements of 10 years’ REDD+ Preparation and Implementation” and presented a chance and space to touch base, reflect and simply take the pulse of some very critical elements of Social Inclusion in REDD+.

Three topics that are essential for Social Inclusion were in the foreground of the conference: Safeguards, Benefit Sharing and Land and Natural Resources Tenure were addressed within the last 10 years of REDD+ Readiness and piloting, including a glance at the impacts of REDD+ Social Inclusion beyond mere REDD+ processes.

Taken together, adherence to Safeguards, access to Benefits and Land tenure security, including the requisite enabling institutional and legal frameworks for REDD+ and gender inclusivity, potentially provide a solid foundation for sustainable and pro-poor REDD+ initiatives within REDD+ Countries.

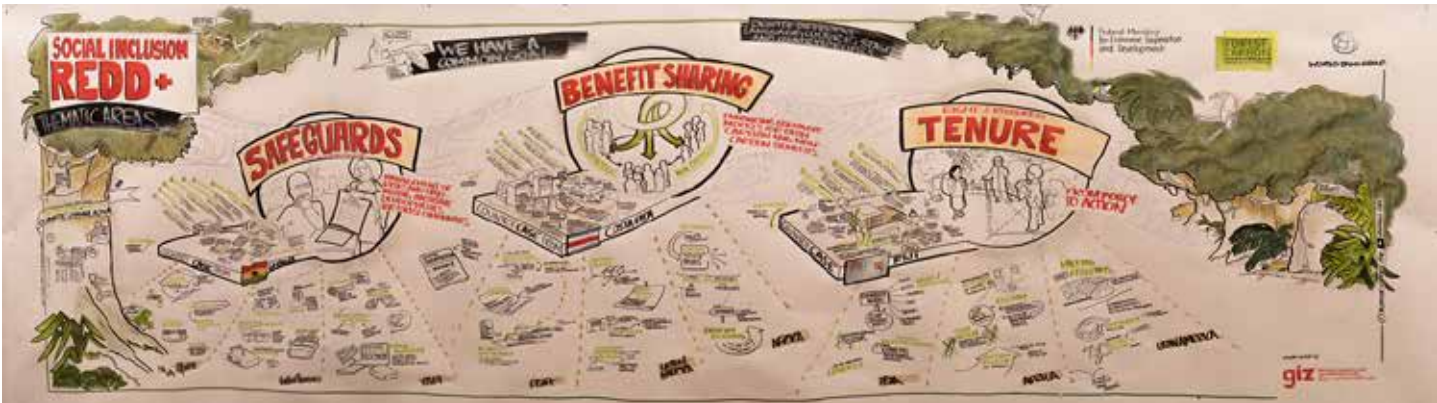
Sustainability and Social Inclusion concerns have always been at the forefront of the REDD+ agenda. Arising from their 10 years collaborative work on Social Inclusion in REDD+ Countries, the conference hypothesis of FCPF and BMZ was that Social Inclusion and Sustainability are the pillars on which REDD+ stands or falls. The conference therefore aspired to draw lessons from the rich and growing experiences of REDD+ countries, IPLCs and women in their communities, CSOs and donor partners and other stakeholders in addressing and advocating for Social Inclusion in REDD+ programming.

The participants regretted the delays in implementing REDD+, formulated suggestions for improvement and identified support needs from international donors. On **Safeguards**, participants called for continuous efforts to ensure their application during REDD+ implementation and anchor safeguards mechanisms in national law to secure their sustainability and use in other sectors. On **Benefit Sharing**, participants emphasized the need to meaningfully address questions related to transparency, equity and access modalities, in order to avoid conflicts, ensure effectivity of benefit sharing plans and thus the sustainability of ER efforts. On **Land and Nature Resources Tenure**, the need was highlighted to account for customary and women’s rights and tenure as a bundle of rights in complex and country/region specific contexts, so as not to (re)produce new exclusions through formalization. The participants called for assistance in resolving land conflicts and land right issues, and protecting indigenous and local human rights and environmental activists.

Participants recognized that REDD+ has triggered progressive dialogues around Safeguards, Benefit Sharing plans, Land and Carbon Tenure Rights and associated legal and institutional reforms, and has contributed to explore the place and role of IPLCs and women in forest and natural resource management. These dialogues have **opened-up spaces for multi-stakeholder engagement, representation and consultation**, making it possible for IPLCs and women to contribute to a deeper and nuanced understanding of REDD+ in their countries.

Similarly, the capacity building efforts in REDD+ have facilitated more informed and clear articulation of IPLCs’, women’s, CSOs’ and government’s concerns in the context of REDD+, increasingly leading to **enhanced cooperative decision-making and growing mutual trust** among REDD+ stakeholders. With awareness raised, IPLCs and women are increasingly standing and speaking for their rights, contributing to the increased recognition of customary rights to land, gender sensitivity in development planning and upwards trend in women’s participation and representation in natural resource governance and management.

To zoom in, >> [click here](#) to go to Annex I



Overall, through triggering inclusive dialogue spaces and multi-stakeholder platforms, thus facilitating meaningful negotiations, REDD+ Social Inclusion efforts have ultimately led to the establishment of more inclusive, responsive and sustainable programmatic, policy, legislative and decision making arrangements.

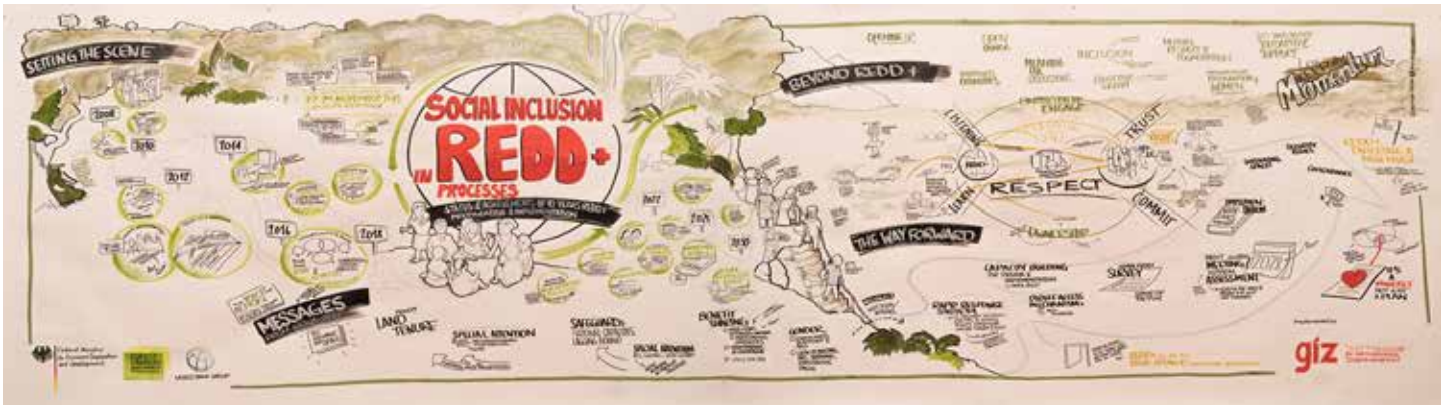
The positive transformational impacts of Social Inclusion in REDD+ is slowly but surely being felt and replicated also in other political arenas, processes and spaces that go beyond climate change and REDD+: for example in the Costa Rican Health Sector or in the Kenyan Transport Sector, and in many other countries when it comes to consultation of IPLCs. Yet, sustaining and implementing policy reforms and progress towards inclusive governance remains a challenge for REDD+ countries.

Donor partners and national governments were called to maintain and scale up financing to elevate capacity building and participation of IPLCs and women into a common practice within relevant institutional arrangements and across levels. The implementation of the Carbon Fund’s ERPs phase, which will trigger actual operationalization of the safeguards and benefit sharing plans, was seen to be an essential arena to apply and scale up governance arrangements and target further capacity building efforts.

Participants highlighted that sustaining and leveraging REDD+ social inclusion achievements – including mutual trust between governments and IPLCs – is essential in order to guarantee the development and delivery of a pro-poor, sustainable and collaborative and responsive development agenda, for REDD+ purposes and way beyond.

Concluding the three days conference, the participants from the REDD+ countries and civil society organizations have jointly developed and endorsed the document *“Weilburg Action Agenda Messages”*.

To zoom in, >> [click here](#) to go to Annex I



1. INTRODUCTION

The 2nd Weilburg Conference, under the theme “Social Inclusion in REDD+ processes: Status and Achievements of 10 years’ REDD+ Preparation and Implementation” was held on November 27-29, 2018, at the Castle of Weilburg, Germany. The conference was initiated by the World Bank and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and jointly implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank.

The conference brought together a cross-section of about 100 REDD+ stakeholders from across the globe, including forest dependent Indigenous Peoples and other forest dwellers (IPLCs), women, Civil Society Organization (CSO) representatives, REDD+ participating Countries, REDD+ Donor agencies, International Organizations and Academia (See Annex I, list of participants).

The theme of the conference was on Social Inclusion in REDD+ processes with emphasis on the extent to which the issues of Safeguards, Benefit sharing and Land and Natural Resources Tenure were addressed within the last 10 years of REDD+ Readiness and piloting, including a glance at the impacts of REDD+ social inclusion beyond REDD+. The conferences’ specific objectives were i) exploring achievement and constraints (lessons learnt) in addressing social inclusion and environmental sustainability in REDD+; and, ii) highlighting any noticeable transformational effects REDD+ processes have triggered (impacts beyond REDD+) (see conference Concept Note, Annex III).

The conference organizers’ hypothesis was that social inclusion and sustainability are the Pillars on which REDD+ stands or falls. The choice of the three focal themes (Safeguards, Benefit Sharing and Land tenure) was informed by several factors. Firstly, the global long-term vision of REDD+ is about promotion of sustainable and socially inclusive climate change mitigation and adaptation co-benefits, hinged on securing forest ecosystems integrity and security of local livelihoods. Second, the goal(s) of FCPF and BMZ in their involvement in the REDD+ agenda has broadly been to achieve the twin goals of sustainable landscapes management and pro-poor rural economic and social development. Third, taken together Safeguards, access to Benefits and Land tenure security (including the respective governance arrangements, legal and regulatory frameworks for REDD+) potentially provide a solid foundation for sustainable and pro-poor REDD+ initiatives within REDD+ Countries. Fourth, forest-dependent Indigenous Peoples and Forest Dwellers, including women in these communities, are some of the REDD+ stakeholders who have been victims of historical exclusion in the context of development and natural resources management. Fifth, the conference focus was also informed by some of the messages of the first Weilburg conference (Sept. 2013), which related to REDD+ as a catalyst for promoting and enhancing meaningful partnership between IPLCs and national governments.





The issue of gender inclusivity, and the role of women in REDD+ related processes were perceived as cross-cutting issue that received notable consideration in the conference deliberations. Women representation, participation and uptake of their voices in REDD+ readiness and in the design of the ERPDs and ERPAs, including their effective engagement in emerging decision-making arrangements, effective and equitable access to land, natural resources and associated REDD+ benefits, and how women-specific concerns and risks related to REDD+ were mitigated, remained a going concern during the conference.

The conference design and facilitation methodologies were diverse¹ with a highly participatory approach, all with the aim of providing an open engagement space and atmosphere for enhanced and nuanced reflections and sharing of perspectives, experiences and aspirations of/from the participating stakeholders from different regions, countries and backgrounds.

The three-day conference was split into two days of inputs and reflections on country and stakeholder experiences on REDD+ social inclusion and the last day looking at REDD+ impacts beyond the sector and potential next steps. Ultimately, each of the stakeholder groups had a chance to share their collective and individual experiences and reflect on future concrete action(s) with respect to social inclusion in REDD+ (See Annex II, Conference Agenda).

Discussion points for the subsequent chapters of the report are drawn from a rich body of data and reflections generated from a range of interactive engagement sessions over the three days of the conference. Specifically, each of the three thematic areas (Safeguards, Benefit Sharing and Land tenure) was structured in a REDD+ Country-focused case input sessions with responses from the plenary and subsequent in-depth discussion sessions in three regional (Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Africa) multi-stakeholder working groups focusing on experiences, lessons and proposed priority action areas.

While the following chapters provide a rather condensed synthesis of the conference results, all the work results are annexed (in the respective WGs' languages) to the report for a more detailed reference of the conference deliberations.

(1) Facilitation approaches/methodologies: reflection feedback grouping, Case presentation/input papers, fishbowl, talking sticks, Merry-go-around, Regional Working Groups, Visualization and Café spaces...)

Participants' Reflections – 10 years REDD+ Journey

Initial reflections on the conference agenda were kick-started with welcoming remarks from Ms. Lena Bretas, BMZ and Mr. Simon Whitehouse, FCPF, followed by a brief exploration of the perspectives and experiences of the stakeholders, and a reflection on the 10-year journey of REDD+. Following are some of the highlights captured during these reflection sessions:

- » “We celebrate the transformation of CSOs from side-actors to leaders in the frontline; from perceived traitors to joint visionaries with their governments – and the overall shift from stigma to mutually beneficial and positive partnerships in the context of REDD+ programming” (CSO representative, Liberia).
- » “We are proud that the Indigenous Peoples’ cosmovision on the relation between people and nature (forest conservation) and bottom-up approaches, as opposed to top-down decision-making arrangements, were embraced in REDD+ design processes” (Indigenous Peoples Representative, Mexico)
- » “We are happy that women are increasingly coming on board of the emerging REDD+ leadership and decision-making arrangements” (Indigenous Women’s representative, Cameroon).
- » “Consulting with non-state actors in REDD+ Readiness processes was initially tough for governments but slowly and surely, we have now come to embrace and appreciate the invaluable contribution of non-state actors in REDD+ design and implementation and do look forward to sustain the collaborative engagement” (Government representatives, Nepal).
- » “50% of the German government’s funding to the forestry sector is targeted at REDD+ initiatives. We are eager to hear and learn from direct voices from the ground beyond official project reports and receive reflections on where the REDD+ community is at, 5 years after Weilburg I, including how to respond to the shrinking spaces for IPLCs fighting for social inclusion” (BMZ Representative, Germany).
- » “Social Inclusion in REDD+ processes is vital, essential and significant, without it REDD+ would fail! This commitment is reflected in the FCPF’s Charter, Carbon Fund Methodological Framework and is embodied in the composition and functioning of the Participants Committee of the Carbon Fund” (WB, FCPF Representative)

Yet still, despite the overall growing recognition of the contribution of IPLCs in forest conservation and their corresponding positive engagement in the context of REDD+:

- » effectively addressing historical marginalization of IPs (and, associated high incidences of poverty), and land tenure security related concerns coupled with minimal access to REDD+ resources remain a going concern for IPs, and a challenge to a number REDD+ countries.
- » government and communities in REDD+ countries occupy different conceptual spaces of REDD+ and are experiencing diverse local realities which need to be pro-actively reconciled in future REDD+ programming.





2. SAFEGUARDS: MANAGEMENT OF RISKS AND MAXIMIZING INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT DIVIDENDS FOR FOREST COMMUNITIES

REDD+ aspires to achieve sustainable emission reductions within a legal, social and environmental landscape, with multiple actors, often with overlapping (if not competing) views, needs and interests. REDD+ implementation may therefore trigger potential risks and impacts to both biodiversity and diverse stakeholders, particularly Indigenous Peoples, local communities and women.

Some of the critical REDD+ related safeguards elements relate to governance², social³ and environmental⁴ concerns. The topic of safeguards generated deep and important reflections on lessons learnt, challenges and concrete actions from all the conference input streams. Initial inputs to the safeguards discussion came from the Ghanaian case study (see box 1, p. 12).⁵

The safeguards development process in most REDD+ countries was seen to be a rather slow. From the CSOs' perspective, in the earlier phases of REDD+ discussions, many governments did not appreciate the need to develop a set of protection principles and instruments against potential REDD+ risks. Instead, initial discussions on REDD+ safeguards were often targeted at compliance to REDD+ development partners' requirements.

(2) Forest law enforcement, Corruption, transparency, risk management, Conflicting policies, and political will, Planning and Coordination, & Capacity needs

(3) Conflicting development goals; Participation, rights, FPIC, gender; Opportunity costs and Benefit sharing; capacity, burn-out & Cultural identity

(4) Biodiversity Conservation; Conversion, Permanence, Leakage, Economic and non-economic values

(5) "Safeguards: Management of Risks and Maximizing Inclusive Development Dividends for Forest Communities", a presentation by Roselyn Fosuah Adjei, National REDD+ Coordinator, Ghana. 2nd Weilburg Conference 27th – 29th November, 2018

The policy and legal review processes to entrench safeguards in national policy frameworks of REDD+ were seen to be either hurried with minimal consultation and analysis, or unduly long and occasionally stalled. Many were seen as piecemeal approaches with minimal links to other relevant sectors and tending to slow-down at the implementation phase.

BOX 1 // Country Case Study on Safeguards: Ghana

The country's safeguards process is informed by Cancun safeguards requirements, WB's safeguards instruments and Ghanaian relevant policies, laws and regulations. The process of developing safeguards was highly inclusive, participatory and consultative, reaching multi-stakeholders drawn from eco-zones based on forest types.

Principles, criteria and indicators for the safeguards information system (SIS) have been defined and are ready for reporting. The requisite "safeguards legal and institutional framework" to enable the realization of safeguards aspirations is in place – all of which were developed through bottom-up approaches and gendered quotas on representation.

Despite the big and positive strides made by Ghana with respect to establishment of its national safeguard's framework, several challenges remain to be addressed. Some of the challenges mentioned include the need to harmonize the different safeguards related donor requirements, high unbudgeted costs related to the implementation of safeguards and the need to strike balance between carbon accounting and safeguards.

Finally, the need was highlighted to strengthen the sensitization on rights, participation and respect specifically among political decision-makers at the national level in the context of safeguards.



At the other hand, progress and valuable influence of REDD+ safeguards processes were noted in terms of strengthened participation and existing risk management instruments, as well as providing a new entry point to the tenure agenda of IPLCs:

Most REDD+ countries have undertaken participatory dialogue engagement processes with REDD+ stakeholders at the national level. The ensuing dialogue and consultation processes have opened doors for IPLCs, CSOs and women participation and provided unprecedented space and opportunity to learn and articulate with decision-making processes.

As part of the readiness process, all countries undertook strategic environmental and social assessments in order to unpack and enhance deep understanding of REDD+ safeguards related complexities. In many cases, thematic baseline studies⁶ provided the necessary building blocks to the design and implementation of safeguards, and in some countries, already existing instruments such as Environmental Impact Assessments were actually strengthened through REDD+ safeguards requirements.

(6) "Safeguards: Management of Risks and Maximizing Inclusive Development Dividends for Forest Communities", a presentation by Roselyn Fosuah Adjei, National REDD+ Coordinator, Ghana. 2nd Weilburg Conference 27th – 29th November, 2018

In some countries such as Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia and Fiji, these dialogues on safeguards and the established participatory governance spaces contributed to the recognition of traditional user rights. In Peru and Guatemala, the process enabled progress towards addressing questions such as the titling of indigenous and local community lands, and in other countries, collaborative forest and natural resources management arrangements were enhanced. In Mexico and Costa Rica, safeguards were even made legally binding provisions through their incorporation into national laws.

The detailed discussion results can be summarized as follows (for details see Annex II: Safeguards Notes, Regional Working Groups).

2.1 Lessons Learnt on REDD+ Safeguards

Highlighted below are some of the lessons learned as generated from regional working groups' discussions:

Trust Building: While significant progress was made towards enhancing trust among the diverse REDD+ Stakeholders operating across levels, much more ground remains to be covered on this front. Enhancing common understanding on the vision and various elements of REDD+ across stakeholders, ensuring sustained full and effective engagement including means to safeguard gained trust in the context of changing governments' regimes, were some of the critical ingredients discussed.

Building Capacities: Acknowledgement was made that REDD+ Readiness processes have contributed significantly to improved capacities in the areas of appreciating the roles and contribution of the different stakeholders, the complexities related to the multi-sectoral nature of REDD+ programming and the centrality of land tenure security in the success of REDD+. Yet, there were still some capacity gaps identified, such as low negotiation skills among IPLCs and women to articulate and push for stronger and practical safeguards that effectively speak to their concerns, including securing their land tenure rights. Building capacities of a wide array of REDD+ actors operating across levels and in the context of limited resources was highlighted as an area for which sustained support is essential.

Effective Participation: The dialogue and consultation processes most countries have undergone with REDD+ stakeholders were considered to have opened doors for IPLCs, CSOs and women participation in the safeguards development processes and made it possible to bring several critical issues of concern for the respective stakeholders - such as land tenure and representation for IPs - to the negotiating table. Subsequently, conference participants highlighted that participation efforts in REDD+ have facilitated enhancement of capacities and rights consciousness among REDD+ stakeholders. Although notable gains were acknowledged especially with respect to IPs' participation in REDD+ planning processes, the need to continue efforts to facilitate effective and continuous contribution of IPLCs at the decision-making level and throughout implementation and monitoring was highlighted. This included the call for capacities and resources to enable enhanced coordination within IPLCs themselves.

Enhancing Sustainability: Overall, the question of how to cement the gains made under REDD+ Readiness and piloting, such as the established structures/platforms for stakeholder engagement, inclusive decision-making practices and multi-sectoral dialogues, and to translate these into an institutionalized norm in REDD+ countries, including outside of REDD+, was considered to be a critical concern.

Taking into account that sustainable REDD+ implementation needs efforts on the ground, participants emphasized that REDD+ still needs to be brought down to the local level. Dissemination of information about the REDD+ mechanism in general and safeguards in particular, among CSOs and youth was considered to be still low, as well as coordination between relevant state agencies (Lands, Environment and forestry departments) and IPLCs at the local level. Emphasis was put on the need to develop a shared and sustained understanding of the concept of REDD+ associated risks and corresponding safeguards among local stakeholders.

In general, the institutional framework to enable effective and sustainable implementation of safeguards in REDD+ Countries is still weak, with national funding hardly available. There is still a heavy reliance on development cooperation partners and donors.

Safeguards development processes in some REDD+ countries were often slow, with the processes initially geared towards piecemeal programming centered around development partner requirements characterized with weak cross-sectoral visioning, ultimately reducing REDD+ into a stand-alone initiative devoid of broader country context dynamics.

Yet, it was noted that national safeguards need to reflect the specific development needs such as food security, rural development, and recognition of rights to land, cultural values and cosmovision. The established national safeguards systems must be inclusive and flexible, to enable reporting and responding to prevailing country circumstances as well as to requirements of multiple REDD+ financing mechanism i.e. voluntary REDD+ markets, bilateral arrangements, FCPF or Green Climate Fund (GCF), and must be sustainable beyond donor supported time-bound projects frames.

In this context, general weaknesses identified were that REDD+ policies have often had relatively weak influence on other relevant sectors; or a clear institutional framework to enable the envisioned participation mechanisms in REDD+ safeguards was lacking. Participants concluded that safeguards can hardly work in isolation but must be integrated into the broader country's legal systems. Only then, they can effectively be anchored in the respective Country's Emission Reduction Program Documents (ERPDs) with clear monitoring arrangements, including grievance mechanisms.

2.2 Urgent Actions on Safeguards

Capacity building and awareness raising: REDD+ Safeguards related concepts and processes are complex, particularly as REDD+ processes move from readiness and piloting to full implementation and results-based payments. It is therefore vital to integrate awareness-raising and capacity-building strategies about safeguards, including indigenous rights, targeted at the various REDD+ stakeholders not only into Safeguards and Benefit Sharing Plans but also into Emission Reduction





Purchase Agreements (ERPAs) to facilitate their use and compliance. There is urgent need to transit knowledge and capacities related to safeguards from national spaces to subnational and local levels within civil society organizations (including Indigenous Peoples', women's and youth-led and targeted) state agencies, and private sector actors operating at the community level. In this capacity building endeavor, the Asian and the Latin American regional groups called for incorporation of Indigenous Peoples' experts and locally respected persons as resource persons.

“Walk the Talk”: Most of the lessons and experiences shared during the 2nd Weilburg conference on this topic relate to the safeguards development processes

with minimal experience(s) on actual implementation. The implementation phase of REDD+ poses the biggest challenge for safeguards implementation, as this is where the rubber meets the road in terms of whether safeguards actually serve their purpose: safeguards need to be applied to programs, projects and activities aimed at reducing deforestation and to benefit sharing under results-based payment schemes. Participants called for undertaking scoping studies on existing safeguards implementation approaches to take stock of emerging best practices (in- country and cross-regional) and translating lessons into a practical guide/handbook on safeguards implementation. South-south learning exchanges on REDD+ safeguards informed by these scoping studies are essential. There were also calls from the working groups for sustained momentum of the multi-stakeholder dialogues and engagement throughout the implementation and monitoring of REDD+ programs. In addition, institutional and policy strengthening to enhance government's cross-sectoral coordination, representation and participation of IPLCs and women in decision-making arrangement across-levels needs to be ensured.

Safeguarding Safeguards: Participants from all working groups found it is essential that safeguards concepts be incorporated into national legal frameworks of REDD+ countries, in order to provide strategic linkages with other relevant sectors such as mining and agriculture and to make safeguards compulsory and binding beyond the forest sector. REDD+ safeguards should not be a compliance checklist to fulfil specific donor requirements. As such, contextualization of safeguards is important to reflect ground realities of specific REDD+ country's circumstances and to make safeguards implementation instruments flexible and adaptable to other potential REDD+ financing opportunities. There is a need for REDD+ countries to anchor safeguards arrangements within their national governance set-ups, in order to be able to mitigate against potential negative impacts of regime change.

Sustained Resource Allocation: Sustained availability and access to resources by REDD+ countries to roll-out safeguards application on concrete action is paramount. The participants request that international REDD+ development partners including FCPF, BMZ, GCF and others should improve, support and sustain allocation of funding for effective and sustainable implementation of safeguards. Yet, REDD+ countries should also make provisions in their national budget to provide for resources to sustain implementation of safeguards beyond external support.

3. ENHANCING EQUITABLE BENEFIT SHARING MODELS FOR BOTH CARBON AND NON-CARBON BENEFITS

REDD+ potentially presents avenues for tropical forest countries to generate carbon and non-carbon (monetary and non-monetary) benefits. How both carbon and non-carbon revenues from REDD+ are to be effectively and equitably shared between different stakeholders is a key question for each REDD+ country to address in the context of its Readiness activities and Emission Reduction Program design.

This session explored stakeholders' experiences on the means of setting up socially inclusive benefit sharing arrangements, and how beneficiaries and means of distributing REDD+ benefits are identified and implemented. This included a view to the requisite policy, legislative and institutional enabling environment within REDD+ countries. The Costa Rican Country experience on benefit sharing regimes provided invaluable inputs for this session (see Box 2).

BOX 2 // Country Case Study on Benefit Sharing: Costa Rica

The Country's benefit sharing design process followed a very participatory approach bringing on board IPLCs, CSOs, relevant government agencies, private sector, small agroforestry producers and the academia.

The sharing of benefits is based on contracts with land owners, including indigenous communities, following the approach of an established Scheme of Payments for Environmental Services. Revenues accrued from public forests areas are redirected towards strengthening forest conservation, monitoring and addressing drivers of deforestation such as illegal logging and forest fires, among other areas. REDD+ payments as well as a tax on fossil fuels and a fee on water usage are managed and redistributed by the National Fund for Forest Financing.

The program has clarified and established arrangements for provisioning of non-carbon benefits such as protection of the Water and Biodiversity resources, including protection of Scenic beauty/ecotourism, technical skills and appropriate technologies (e.g. early warning systems for forest fires) and improved governance.

The benefit sharing plan is linked to the country's Gender Action Plan, which implies a gender-disaggregated risk assessment and criteria for differentiated access to benefits to address pre-existing inequality experienced by rural women, who in the present own less than 16% of all titled farms.





Benefit sharing arrangements affords REDD+ governments an opportunity to achieve greater social inclusivity by maintaining a delicate balance between social, economic and environmental interests and concerns. The Indonesian experience for example, demonstrated the importance of reaching agreement on roles of government and other non-state actors in order to facilitate effective and equitable sharing of risks and benefits; and that benefits sharing should be aligned with poverty reduction strategies in order to leave no one behind.

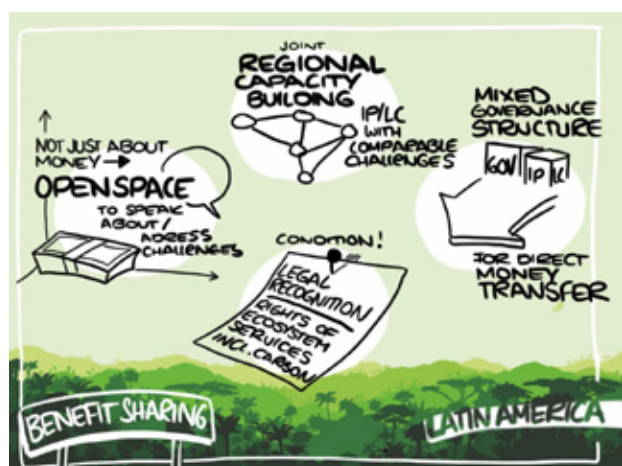
Benefit sharing plans also present an opportunity for affected communities to participate in decision-making as equal partners. It grants governments the comforts that risks associated with REDD+ such as non-permanence and leakage will be reduced. And finally, equitable and collaborative benefit sharing arrangements in REDD+ could help enhance sustainability by turning conflicts over natural resources into consensual and long-term solutions.

REDD+ country experiences and lessons learnt on REDD+ benefit sharing design are varied. Most of the countries commenced their dialogue and design of benefit sharing arrangements with thematic baseline studies to determine the range of stakeholders/right-holders, nature of costs and benefits and potential modalities for benefit distribution, the land tenure and carbon rights nexus, including the requisite enabling legislative and governance environment.

The discussion results are summarized as follows (for details see Annex III notes on Benefit Sharing, Regional Working Groups).

3.1 Lessons learnt on Benefit Sharing

Highlighted below are some of the lessons learned as generated from regional working group discussions:



Scales: It emerged from the discussions that a significant portion of the benefit sharing arrangements of REDD+ countries made efforts to address benefits distribution related concerns along the vertical axis (national and subnational), with very little information available on how costs would be accounted for and benefits distributed horizontally, i.e. within stakeholder groups (intra-community or household level). Associated with the minimal focus on horizontal benefits distribution is the tendency of existing benefit sharing plans to concentrate on collective/communal project benefits as opposed to individualized or household targeted benefits. While this approach accounts for the need to generate a leverage effect of benefits, participants pointed to the risk, for example,

of masking gender related dynamics on access to benefits at the community level. At the same time, cases like Costa Rica show the challenge that payments to community or household level alone do not guarantee economic development of the recipients.

Fairness and Equity: The ratio of benefits allocated to REDD+ stakeholders across-scales (national, subnational, community) varies significantly across and within REDD+ countries. Participants told that in Ethiopia, communities receive about 80% of carbon and non-carbon benefits associated to REDD+ projects implemented within their territories, with the remaining 20% allocated at the national level. In the case of Madagascar, participants said that only 2.5% is allocated to local communities and less than 1% in the Democratic Republic of Congo.⁷

Access modalities: Channels and structures to facilitate communities' access to REDD+ benefits are either not yet in place, weak and or dysfunctional. Also, most benefit-sharing design proposals were criticized as they do not contemplate granting Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' direct access to resources. At the moment, only minimal REDD+ resources reach IPLCs, and this little is seen to be shrouded in intransparency. IPLCs desire to see a broader vision of benefit sharing, as, for example, through the Indigenous REDD+ concept⁸ which puts more emphasis on the worldview and life-plans of the communities involved. Many called for laws and established structures for benefit sharing so that IP benefits do not depend on their good or bad relations with the government. The Indigenous Pillar of the REDD for Early Movers (REM) program's benefit sharing in Colombia served as a good example of how benefits can be accessed and widely self-governed along pre-consulted criteria and preferences, with a contractually agreed secured share.

Sustainability: Caution was also given that REDD+ should not be perceived by REDD+ stakeholders as panacea for all the landscapes and natural resource challenges but rather as a complimentary intervention which can trigger diversified (co-)benefits such as direct livelihoods support and positive change in the realms of policy and governance in the countries' natural resource management sector. In order to avoid and/or cement conflicts over land use and rights, participants highlighted that benefit sharing agreements should be informed and ideally hinged-on clear and IPLCs' responsive land, tree and carbon rights regimes. This entailed the demand for corresponding clarity on how land demarcation, titling and other land natural resources conflict related costs are to be dealt with, as demonstrated in the case of Costa Rica and Fiji (see also chapter 4).

(7) Refer to African Working Group discussion notes on Benefit sharing (Annex III)

(8) Piloting of Indigenous REDD+ (RIA) projects approaches in the Amazon

Transparency: Clear, transparent and inclusive governance arrangements are needed to effectively deliver benefits to REDD+ stakeholders. Their balanced composition, mandate and key decisions should be adopted through full and effective participation, including the free, prior and informed consent of IPLCs and women. Clarity on the nature and scope of non-carbon benefits associated to REDD+ and the means through which the goals such as biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement are to be attained is critical.

3.2 Urgent Actions on Benefit Sharing

Arising from the fact that hardly any results-based payments have been made so far, it is evident that in most REDD+ countries benefit sharing experience relates to readiness preparation funds, while actual implementation of the benefit sharing plans is yet to be felt on the ground. The proposed actions on benefit sharing therefore centers on how to give meaning to, strengthen and sustain the proposed benefit sharing plans under the ERP phase.

Dedicated funding support for IPLCs: Calls were made from the working groups for the establishment of dedicated capacity building and investment funding⁹ arrangements targeted at IPLCs, women and CSOs beyond current REDD+ readiness initiatives. In this regard, it is necessary to strengthen the institutional capacities of women-led and Indigenous Peoples' Organizations (IPOs), including at the regional and grassroots level, to be able to manage funds and facilitate direct access of REDD+ benefits to communities. Other innovative funding instruments and approaches such as public-private partnerships, and advance payment should be explored to ensure the sustainability of REDD+ programmes.

Enabling Inter-Institutional Coordination: While in most REDD+ countries the requisite institutional and decision-making arrangements for benefit sharing are generally in place, effective coordination and capacity building for these arrangements to operate under ERP implementation phase, needs further attention. Strengthening inter-institutional and multi-level coordination among government institutions is critical to ensure that effective participation mechanisms are sustainably anchored (less dependent on international funding) and efficient (less bureaucratic). Such inter-institutional arrangements would help facilitate consistent and effective communication and information disclosure, operationalization of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and monitoring, so as to ensure compliance with the established benefit sharing protocols.

Enabling Policies: Promote the adoption and operationalization of legislation to resolve issues relating to land and carbon rights in each country's legal framework to enable fair and sustainable benefit sharing mechanisms. It is important to respect and account for the rights of communities that care for and conserve forests in REDD+ benefit sharing, even when their rights aren't legally recognized.

(9) In the Brazilian Amazon, some plans for indigenous territories are in advanced stages with an upcoming Indigenous Peoples' targeted fund supported by the Norwegian government. The creation of an indigenous Peoples Amazon fund was discussed within the Latin American Group – Tuesday, 27th Nov. 2018

4. RIGHTS AND NATURAL RESOURCES TENURE: FROM POLICY TO ACTIONS



As a forest sector targeted mechanism, REDD+ programming, implementation and outcomes will ultimately have a bearing on (and will be impacted by) existing land tenure and natural resource regimes. The overlapping carbon, tree and land tenure rights, including customary rights, will be impacted and will impact the design and eventual success of REDD+ initiatives. The discussions around rights and resources tenure in the context of REDD+ were triggered by Fiji's country presentation¹⁰ (see Box 3) and follow-up discussion.

BOX 3 // Country Case Study: Fiji's Experiences on Rights & Resources tenure

The Fijian presentation on Rights and Resource Tenure in the context of REDD+ helped provide useful insights on REDD+ country experiences on land tenure.

In Fiji, land is customarily own by the iTaukei, the major Indigenous Peoples of the Fiji Islands. This is enshrined in the constitution, land law and forest bill. iTaukei land is legally registered through the iTaukei Land Trust Board (TLTB). The iTaukei land tenure system is regulated under the matriarchal Mataqali clan system into which clan members are registered.

Carbon rights in the context of Fiji are relatively well defined. Rights to land, forests and carbon rights are reconciled. Financial benefits accruing from emission reduction are pegged on legal & exclusive ownership of carbon rights, including lawful possession of the trees. The right-holders' interest are safeguarded through certification of legal ownership and robust direct stakeholder consultation.

The carbon rights scheme endeavors not to destabilize or at the least reconcile pre-existing rights to land and forest, including seeking avenues to anchor REDD+ within existing national legislations.



(10) Fiji, FIJI, Rights and Resource Tenure a presentation by Laitia Leitabu, (Emalu REDD+), Mr. Semi Dranibaka (Ministry of Fisheries & Forests, Fiji) and Ms. Christine Cakau Fung (GIZ, Fiji)



Overall, the rights and resource tenure landscape in REDD+ countries exhibits diverse historical contexts, varied legislative and policy environment, tenure and governance arrangements. The spectrum of rights and resources tenure arrangements range from entirely state owned and controlled tenure arrangements¹¹, predominantly government controlled with minimal share granted to communities to the rare case of mainly local community owned and controlled. This diversity is, for example, reflected in the cases of Mexico, with 10% of the land owned by IPs and Fiji, with over 80% of the land being owned by IPs through their kinship system.

The historical and evolving practice and policy realities give rise to a complex and fluid multi-layering of rights and resources tenure that REDD+ social inclusion efforts must account for. The tenure regimes may include dynamics such as: land owner vs. land user, formal/legal vs. informal ownership, customary/kinship vs. local informal arrangements and collective/communal ownership vs. private/individual ownership. These complex realities related to rights and resources tenure imply that REDD+ countries' national and local contexts are critical in understanding and designing pragmatic and sustainable REDD+ carbon and non-carbon rights regimes.

The discussion results are summarized as follows (for details annex IV, Notes on Rights and Resources Tenure).

4.1 Lessons Learnt on Rights and Natural Resources Tenure

REDD+ has opened a window for the tenure agenda: Overall, participants highlighted that REDD+ has triggered progressive dialogues around land tenure rights, including legal and institutional reforms, and has explored the place and role of IPLCs and women in forest and natural resource management. The debate has even gone further to consider rights over naturally occurring trees (granting tree rights to individuals or communities, right to sell the tree) and carbon rights (underground, above ground) and has effectively opened spaces for community forestry.¹² Yet, the potential of REDD+ to advance the tenure agenda has not fully been leveraged: for example, land tenure security under the FCPF's ERPAs is categorized under non-carbon benefits, which are aspirational in nature.¹³ Despite ERPAs being legally binding and enforceable instruments within REDD+, the aspirational nature of non-carbon benefits including land tenure security, limits the effectiveness of the ERPAs as instruments to secure land tenure rights. Hence, national legislation remains the most plausible and critical space for recognition and protection of land tenure rights.

(11) Examples of REDD+ Countries where government owns and controls land tenure rights: Nepal, Francophone Africa region, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Liberia (with growing recognition of communal ownership)

(12) The Case of Ghana and Fiji

(13) World Bank, Facility Management team comments during, African Regional Working Group on safeguards

The predominant tenure situation in a country can pose a risk to IPLCs and ERPs if REDD+ adds complexity and complication to the situation:

- » In instances of unresolved conflicts over land, such as in the case of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), pegging carbon rights on pre-existing “legal” ownership of land based on title deeds is problematic – especially for communities who are struggling to reclaim or have their land rights recognized. In this case carbon rights allocation layers further the complexities around claims for restoration or restitutions. In such contexts, REDD+ is viewed less as an enabler of protection of rights and more as a driver or entrencher of dispossession.
- » In many Western African countries such as Ghana, tree tenure belongs to the state while land belongs to the communities. The lack of community ownership on trees growing on their land contributes to the problem of illegal logging in the forestry sector. It is therefore essential to the objectives of ERPs to incorporate strategies to address this driver of illegal logging and solve a long-standing tenure issue in one sweep.
- » In countries such as Madagascar, in which the state has legal ownership and control over land rights, the state remains with the monopoly over carbon rights, with communities left with little say and a feeling of vulnerability and exploitation. In these contexts, and especially considering that according to the participants, Madagascar has granted only 2.5% of carbon benefits to IPLCS, trust building, balancing of interest and thus long-term acceptability of REDD+ depends even more on how user rights and non-carbon benefits are being distributed and guaranteed to IPLCs.
- » In the Fijian case, married women remain traditional owners of the land through their kinship system; there is a potential risks of women not benefiting from the benefit sharing arrangements and plans if there is elite capture by males or head of the Matagali clan owning units.

Accounting for customary tenure rights is critical to IPLCs: In most REDD+ countries – with Fiji being a positive exception – divergences often existed between land rights established in written law and those under customary law. Where this is the case, customary and women’s tenure rights as well as the respective rights claims tend to be least recognized and protected once competing interests to conserve areas or diminish deforestation enter the stage. Conference participants expressed their fear that when REDD+ regimes fail to account for existing customary tenure right claims over those formerly recognized in written law, REDD+ initiatives may inadvertently be associated with landlessness. REDD+ initiatives thus need to take into account the customary right over land use (not necessarily only land claims) and consider these rights in any legal arrangements regulating REDD+ implementation in the countries. It was also emphasized that mapping boundaries and delineating land rights is essential to enhance clarity in the allocation of carbon rights and benefits, and thus for a sustainable ERP. The Costa Rican and Mexican experience with demarcation, titling and tenure rights definition in the context of REDD+ are useful examples in dealing with land tenure concerns for Indigenous Peoples.

Appreciating and treating rights and natural resource tenure issues as a bundle of rights: Participants called for a broader and deeper appreciation of rights and resources tenure as a bundle of rights which encompasses i) collective rights over land, territories and resources, social functions, identity and customary rights; ii) inheritance, ownership, titling, access and control; iii) user rights/usufruct, leasehold, sell and transfer of title, collateral and exclusion, duration of user rights and livelihoods security, stewardship and management, among other elements.¹⁴ These elements – each of them vital for certain livelihood strategies and situations – must be accounted for to avoid cementing or triggering conflicts and runaround dynamics, thus ensuring more effective and sustainable REDD+ initiatives.

(14) Refer to Asian Regional Working group on rights and resources tenure

(15) Cases of Guatemala and Honduras

Accounting for secondary and temporal resources user rights: ERP should also account for potential impacts of REDD+ initiatives on secondary resources user rights and temporal resources users such as mobile pastoralists in many African regions. On a very different note, primary resources users considered in REDD+ initiatives can find themselves and their territorial control impacted strongly by migration or other dynamics such as drug traffic¹⁵, raising the question on how this impacts on ER carbon rights regimes.

Sustaining Policy reforms and Implementation is the main challenge in the nexus REDD+ and land tenure, with various dimensions to consider: In many instances, the existing policy and legislative at national level do address land tenure issues, however the implementation of these policies and legislations are often not in accordance with relevant regional and international standards, conventions and mechanisms related to land tenure.¹⁶ This is partly due to low capacities of legislatures on existing relevant international laws and instruments related to land tenure.

While IPLC's customary rights and women's rights to land are increasingly being recognized in national laws, the aspirational fruits of land reforms such as lawful implementation, enforcement and monitoring, remain a big huddle: Tenure related policy and legal reforms are often long and protracted processes, which may even end up being stalled.¹⁷ This may be partly due to the fact that delineating and implementing land tenure reforms on the ground is a costly undertaking, which national governments may find difficult to fund. The lack of access to sufficient resources to enable communities to effectively map, demarcate and title communal lands is a serious impediment to securing land tenure rights and associated success in REDD+.

In the case of gender equity, there is also a strong socio-cultural dimension to consider: Even though recognition of women's rights to land is on an upward trend, effective ownership, access and control of land by women still remains distant. Traditional and cultural value systems and practices on gender roles have constrained robust and effective transfer of land ownership to women among IPLCs.



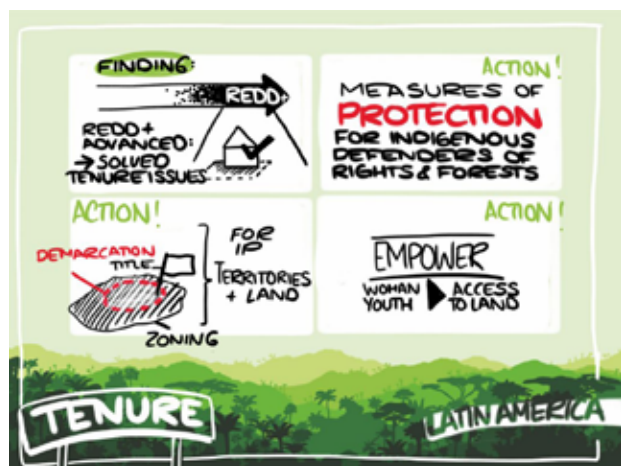
(15) Cases of Guatemala and Honduras

(16) ILO Convention no 169, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

(17) For example: community forest Natural Resource Management (NRM) law in Cameroon

4.2 Urgent Actions on Rights and Natural Resources Tenure

While REDD+ dialogue and design processes have contributed to land tenure related policy reforms in some REDD+ countries, including recognition of customary ownership rights to land, participants claimed that a lot remains to be done.



Securing recognition and respect for IPLC'S and women's tenure rights: There were urgent calls for REDD+ Countries' governments to strengthen efforts aimed at facilitating clear recognition and sustained respect for IPLC's and women's land tenure and natural resources rights through full and effective consultation including through Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes, ancestral domain mapping, titling and land use plans. This recognition should be cemented through the establishment and enforcement of the requisite policy and legal environment, considering indigenous/traditional knowledge systems, sovereignty and autonomy of all resources for IPs, and property rights that include natural resources and ecosystem services.

Formalizing tested customary practices: In line with the Fijian experience, REDD+ Countries were encouraged to formalize tried and tested customary tenure practices, among others accounting for and enabling ownership and effective control of resources rights by women.

Deepening understanding of tenure through studies: Participants reiterated the urgent need to deepening stakeholder understanding on the complexity of land tenure issues and the nexus between land and forest allocation, REDD+ and other competing land use options such as mining, infrastructure development policy. Consequently, there was a strong call for development partners to strengthen their support towards efforts in undertaking comprehensive studies and monitoring of the land and natural resources tenure situation and associated conflicts in REDD+ countries, with the aim to enhance clarity on the land tenure situation and enable conflict resolution, which would contribute to more sustainable ERPs.

Protecting the defenders: With urgency, participants highlighted the difficult and often dangerous situation IPLC leaders find themselves in, especially in their endeavor to defend their communities' rights to land, forests and other natural resources. REDD+ processes have made the IPLC agenda stronger and enabled the protagonism of IPLC representatives in terms of political capacity and influence, which they capitalize in other political areas. Due to the increasing number and intensity of conflicts over land use and tendencies of criminalization of IPs in many REDD+ countries, calls were made to development partners to avert exposing land and environmental rights defenders critical to REDD+ by strengthening efforts towards their protection.



5. The Impacts of REDD+ Social Inclusion on REDD+ and beyond

As a cross-cutting issue, attention was drawn throughout the conference to the “impacts of REDD+ beyond REDD+”, with the hypothesis that the social inclusion agenda has been advanced through the respective efforts in REDD+ processes. Participants shared their reflections on possible impacts beyond mere REDD+ processes from day one and within each of the three topical sessions of the conference. The encapsulation of those rich sharing came up on day three of the conference, in a session that endeavored to explore and refocus the question what transformational change REDD+, with all its efforts of inclusive processes, has triggered among stakeholders’ interactions, countries’ institutions and governance arrangements. Participants’ comments and reflections on this topic are synthesized and summarized below (for full account, see Annex V: Participants’ Reflection on Impacts of REDD+ Social Inclusion).

*If we had not had IPLC’s engagement in international negotiations on REDD+ ...?**

...We would miss ground realities for REDD+ implementation

...ownership of REDD+ would be jeopardized

...we would have excluded the most vulnerable actors from REDD+

...REDD+ would have remained hollow - devoid of the cosmovisions of indigenous guardians of the world’s forests ecosystems.

* extract from results of the merry-go-round discussions

5.1 What have Social Inclusion efforts brought to REDD+?

The areas in which the main appreciable impacts were reported were in governance and participation, policy and legislative reforms, particularly in the forest sector, and capacity building of IPLCs and women.



Participants noted that REDD+ dialogue processes, guided by the Cancún Safeguards and development partner requirements, have *opened-up several spaces of engagement and representation*, encapsulated in the establishment of national multi-stakeholder platforms and networks within REDD+ countries.¹⁸ In a nutshell, from the participants perspectives, REDD+ processes have “strengthened spaces of participation”, “created opportunities to raise IPs’ voices”, “installed direct dialogue of IPs with Governments”, “created opportunities to influence policy processes” and overall “increased awareness by IPLCs to voice their issues and stand for their rights”.

In effect, the *visibility REDD+* has given to IPLCs as crucial stakeholders and rightsholders has brought their voices and perspectives into REDD+ policy and programming design and implementation.

Direct engagement and associated REDD+ awareness and training activities have contributed to *enhanced capacities* of REDD+ stakeholders, particularly among the historically marginalized and socially excluded actors. IPLC’s, CSO’s and women’s mobilization, self-organizing and representation, and negotiation competencies in the context of REDD+, have improved.

IPLCs and women were thus enabled to immensely contribute to a deeper and nuanced understanding of REDD+ leading to the birth of a broader vision of REDD+, informed by *alternate vision of natural resources management* founded on Indigenous Peoples’ values, knowledge systems and practices that transcend mere carbon accounting. This vision has led to the emergence of a REDD+ discourse and practice which now helps minimize and address vulnerability, exclusion, disharmony and social strife between REDD+ stakeholders. As a result, the values of indigenous and traditional knowledge systems in sustainable natural resource management including in REDD+, are increasingly being appreciated and promoted.

On *gender inclusion*, REDD+ has triggered a meaningful discussion on gender sensitivity, equity and equality. Gender related capacity development efforts, strategies, policies, action planning across levels were established in several REDD+ countries. Women’s participation and integration of gender concerns in natural resource governance and management is increasingly shifting from being an exception to a norm.

(18) Examples of such Platforms included - Amazon Indigenous Roundtable on Environment and Climate Change (MIAACC) in Peru and National REDD+ Roundtable in Ecuador

5.2 What have REDD+ and REDD+ Social Inclusion brought to the countries?

The *positive transformational impacts* of Social Inclusion in REDD+ are slowly but surely being felt and replicated in other political areas, processes and spaces that go beyond climate change and REDD+. The value of collective wisdom generated from the experiences and active engagement of multi-stakeholder approaches pioneered by REDD+ initiatives is an invaluable lesson for other sectors.

Participants felt that other sectors could take a leaf from the REDD+ mechanism, especially in the “creation and coordination of multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms”, “recognition of the contribution of LCs, IPs and women in development processes” and “safeguarding the interests of the historically excluded”.

In many countries, REDD+ processes have generated the first opportunity for IPLC representatives to *sit at one table* with their respective country governments, deliberating jointly, being *engaged at eye-level*, ultimately enhancing social inclusion in REDD+ processes. The open and direct dialogue between IPLCs, women and Governments have also led to *mutual respect and cooperation*.

The deliberate and targeted *capacity building efforts* to the historically marginalized groups with dedicated funding (grant) mechanisms¹⁹ was hailed by participants as best practices that should be emulated in other sectors.

*Poverty Reduction and REDD+ are like...**

Mother and Child

Flowers and Bees

Chicken and Egg

Rice and Water

Cold Beer on A Hot Day

Two Sides of The Coin

Other political arenas, such as the health sector in Costa Rica and the transport sector in Kenya, are already tapping into the positive energy of the established national REDD+ *platforms for coordination and information sharing*. Also, many other countries are taking up lessons from their consultation processes with IPLCs. Further REDD+ pioneered social inclusion approaches such as *safeguards instruments, recognition of tenure rights, establishment of dedicated financing arrangements and direct representation of IPs and women in decision-making arrangements* are invaluable contributions to broader development planning and implementation processes. The example of direct participation and representation of IPLCs and women, and the experiences made with associated enabling instruments such as Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) act as a trigger for these instruments to increasingly being developed, piloted and acquiring a life of their own outside of REDD+ processes.

(19) For example, the FCPF Capacity Building Program on REDD+ for Indigenous Peoples, Southern CSOs and Local Communities

* extract from results of the merry-go-round discussions



As highlighted in Chapter 4, REDD+ social inclusion strategies such as effective participation and representation have led to increased recognition and respect for customary rights to land. Increased recognition of IPs' and women's rights to land in conjunction with robust safeguards and benefit sharing regimes will in the long-term have a *positive multiplier effect in addressing poverty related concerns among IPLCs*. REDD+ initiatives have helped countries put in place accountable and transparent processes that facilitate community participation in forest governance issues beyond law enforcement²⁰, addressing potential conflicts associated with REDD+ decision-making arrangements, and the recognition and protection of land and territorial rights of IPs.

5.3 REDD+ Initiatives' responsibility to sustain change in the future

In order to sustain and leverage REDD+ social inclusion achievements, and effectively counteract "shrinking spaces" for CSOs and rights defenders, participants identified the need for REDD+ actors to explore a number of actions.

The good faith, dialogue and participation spaces established under REDD+ Readiness need to be guaranteed in the long-term through *inclusive institutional arrangements and governance structures* during the implementation phase of REDD+, yet also for the broader political arena.

REDD+ countries should strengthen and scale-up inclusive collaborative stakeholder efforts and *institutionalize multi-sectoral approaches* beyond the forest sector, through enhanced cross-sectoral coordination and policy harmonization.

Knowledge and experience sharing – nationally, regionally and internationally, and across sectors that impact on IPLCs – needs to be strengthened through enhanced capacity development, scaled-up multi-stakeholder platforms and networks, and south to south country learning exchanges.

These efforts should be enabled through *sustained and improved financing*, including consideration for dedicated funding arrangements for IPs, LCs and women, to facilitate the respect for human rights enshrined in international human rights instruments that promote inclusive civic spaces.

(20) For example Ghana with their Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) approach where communities are in the center of natural resource management.

6. CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

REDD+ processes have been slow paced, technical and sometimes erratic. Yet, after 10 years of REDD+ social inclusion efforts, concerns for IPLCs, women, CSOs and government have been clearly articulated, spaces for representation and engagement have been opened, leading to enhanced cooperative decision-making and growing mutual trust among REDD+ stakeholders.

For all Weilburg participants it was clear that this momentum on mutual trust in the collaborative efforts in REDD+ must be leveraged and sustained. The participation and dialogue spaces established need a long-term trajectory underpinned by strong institutionalization, good faith, and strengthened constituency's umbrella platforms and networks in order to guarantee development and delivery of a collaborative and responsive REDD+ agenda.

REDD+ country contexts vary, hence the need to reflect and account for these variations in efforts aimed at addressing land tenure rights claims, so as not (re)produce new exclusions through formalization; particularly with respect to women and youth. It is imperative therefore to distill typologies of approaches on land tenure security that respond to specific contexts.

Robin Mearns, Practice manager, Social Inclusion, WB

REDD+ efforts should maintain and scale-up financing to elevate participation of IPLCs and women into a common practice within relevant institutional arrangements across levels and sectors, and throughout project cycles (design, implementation, monitoring), including strengthening the effective application of instruments of participation and consultation such as FPIC. Additional attention and resources should also be availed to enhance recognition, support and amplification of innovative IPLCs', women's and CSOs' initiatives in sharing indigenous knowledge, experiences, exploring Indigenous Peoples' visions of REDD+ and for enhancement of land tenure rights' recognition and protection as an enabler for sustainable REDD+ outcomes.

While representation and participation of non-state actors in REDD+ processes have opened-up dialogue spaces and enhanced contribution of IPLCs, women & CSOs' into REDD+ design and outcomes; in other sectors and/or the overall political arena, space for CSOs engagement is shrinking, often reflected in the rising criminalization of human and environmental rights defenders. In this regard, more attention, support and action is needed, aimed at mitigating the likely elevated risks for change agents actively engaged to push for realization of REDD+ relevant goals.



CONFERENCE REPORT



“It is critical that efforts be made to strengthen REDD+ cross-sector (health, education and nutrition) linkages to leverage the positive gains and good practice in stakeholder engagement, safeguards, land tenure security and benefit sharing”

Heiko Warnken, BMZ, Head of Division Rural Development, Land Rights, Forests, Animal Husbandry

The conference report also benefitted from the reflections of a team of conference participants, representing a cross-section of REDD+ stakeholders who volunteered to capture and synthesize what in their view were the key messages for future action emerging from the conference deliberations. These key messages are presented in the following:

Weilburg Action Agenda Messages²¹

Developed and endorsed by the delegates of Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Civil Society Organizations and REDD+ Countries at the 2nd Weilburg Conference on Social Inclusion in REDD+ Processes, Weilburg/Germany, 27-29 November 2018

Opening remarks

Acknowledging where we've come from and where we are now – Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) have seat at table, spaces have been opened, governments are not monolithic and are generally more willing to engage in dialogue; at the same time, persistent problems relating to land tenure, respect for rights and ineffective and non-transparent forest governance remain as significant challenges for REDD+ implementation in many places.

Land tenure

Recognizing the wide range of land and forest tenure situations across REDD+ countries, it is urgent to:

Customary land and forest tenure rights must be legally recognized and demarcated on the ground as essential for equitable benefit sharing, rights to carbon and stopping deforestation and forest degradation.

Rights of rural and indigenous women and youth, including pastoralists, to land and forest must be included in this recognition, and land use planning should be supported to resolve overlapping claims and conflicts around land and forest rights.

Safeguards

Recognizing that the international standards for REDD+ have advanced, but that national capacities and budgets for effective implementation are often lagging behind:

Social and environmental safeguards need to be aligned with international standards and made legally binding in national frameworks; this requires national legal reform processes be finalized and capacity for implementation enhanced, including effective feedback, grievance and redress mechanisms.

(21) A Weilburg Conference “Voices for Action” team comprising of Indigenous Peoples’, Local Communities’, Civil Society Organizations’ and REDD+ Countries’ representatives pulled together to reflect on the discussion during the conference and crafted key messages. The messages were presented for consideration, deliberation and adoption at the conference plenary.



Indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other key stakeholders need to be effectively included in the processes of implementing safeguards for REDD+ programs, including those funded by the FCPF Carbon Fund, and in developing and validating national reports to the UNFCCC from safeguard information systems including submission of shadow reports.

Practical guidance on safeguard implementation should be developed for use by countries.

Benefit sharing

Benefit sharing must be based on clear legal rights to carbon, a fair negotiation and the free prior informed consent of the participating communities; should prioritize collective benefits while respecting community norms and preferences.

Governance of benefit sharing must be inclusive, participatory, transparent, accountable, and accounting, prioritizing indigenous peoples and local communities and needs to include effective grievance and redress mechanisms.

Benefit sharing should be conceived of broadly, including carbon and non-carbon benefits in the form of cash and non-cash benefits; should be present in all stages of REDD+, and benefit sharing plans must be developed using effective participatory processes.

Gender

Recognizing the cross-cutting nature of gender and the important role of women in forest management:

Dedicated support and funding for rural and indigenous women, including pastoralists, to secure their legal rights should be prioritized, including training and capacity building and platforms for dialogue with the state.

Practical next steps

International donors should implement a rapid response mechanism for environment and human rights defenders under threat and at risk; using the network of contacts with governments, donor agencies, civil society and indigenous peoples' organizations to secure legal and financial support, protection and personal security mechanisms and evacuation from situations of persistent risk, as needed.

Governments should respect, sign and ratify relevant conventions that increase protections for human rights and environmental defenders.

FCPF should ensure continued funding for capacity building for indigenous peoples and local community organizations, extending the existing Capacity Building Program for indigenous people and civil society through 2025 and increasing the annual allocation so that IPLC can effectively engage in the design and implementation of emission reduction programs supported by the FCPF Carbon Fund. Building capacity on MRV²² needs to be included here.

Funding for land and territorial titling and restitution processes needs to be urgently prioritized by international donors, and funding should be included for land titling in all emission reduction programs where these issues are relevant.

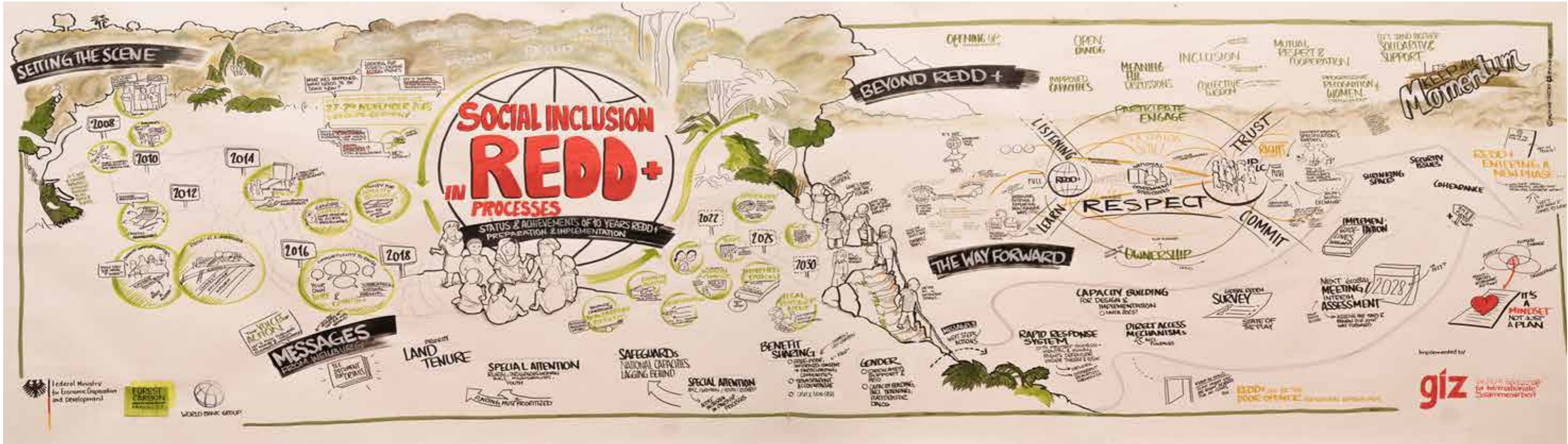
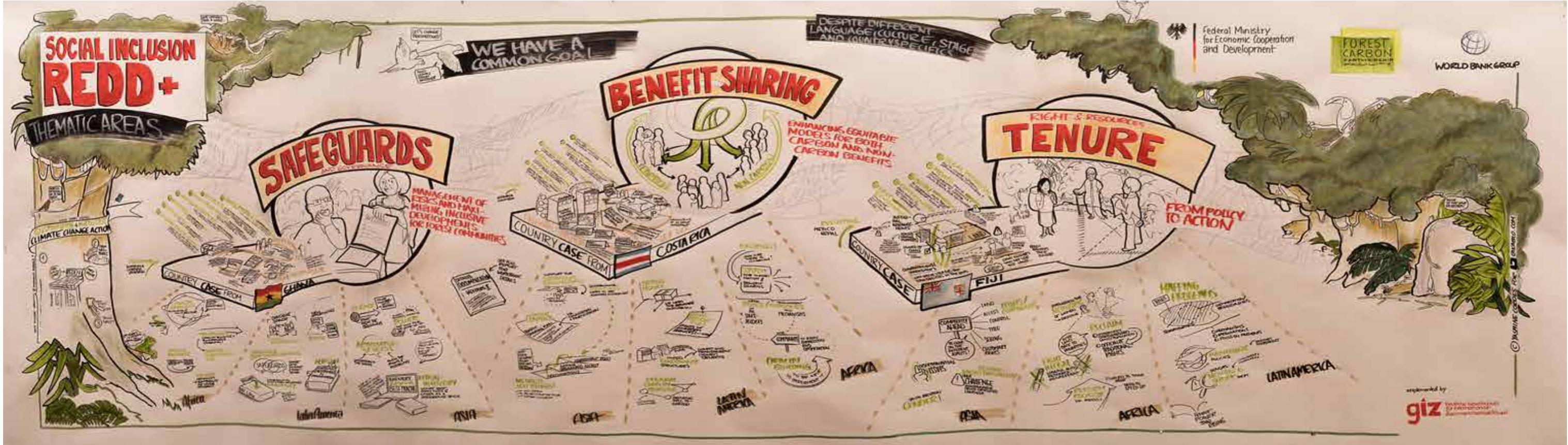
Governments, national and international funding agencies should prioritize the development of direct access mechanisms by indigenous peoples and local community organizations on a wide range of needs and themes, including dedicated funding through existing projects and programs.

FCPF should carry out a global survey of land tenure situations in REDD+ countries to capture the state of play, challenges and opportunities.

FCPF should organize a next round of indigenous peoples and local community, including pastoralists, regional and global dialogues to assess the past 10 years of REDD and renew the joint global agenda on the way forward.

(22) This also includes community-based/community-led forest monitoring with or without carbon accounting within Indigenous Peoples' territories

ANNEX I: Graphic Recordings



ANNEX II: REGIONAL WORKING GROUPS NOTES: SAFEGUARDS

I. Latin America Working Group²³

What were the five most important lessons learned during the process undertaken to implement the safeguards? What failed? What worked?

Procesos SESA - bien complicado
Costa Rica → funciona SESA
↳ ayuda la unidad dentro
PP11 frente gobierno
↳ mucho tiempo SESA - MGAS
↳ Todos países
10 años → No hay implementación
REDD No camina
EN Guate + Mexico - si cambio leyes
↳ se ha articulado plataformas
multi-sectoriales
PP11 - poder de paralizar el proceso

REDD+ - vs. esquemas
de conservación
Necesidad de reglas claras para
las Salvaguardas - pero no hay
↳ tanto gob. como PP11
Honduras - PP11 lograron participar
↳ Se ha visibilizado tierras/propiiedad
colectiva
Salvaguardas - demasiados complicados
↳ En Mexico - están plasmados en ley
En Guate - No hay estrategia Nac. Bosques
- REDD se genero dialogo directo Gob-PP11
↳ Identifico vacios legales

Brazil

- » Mechanism for dialogue between indigenous organizations and the government in Acre, Cuiabá, Amazonas and Pará.
- » Election year – the progress made with the government could be completely wiped out on 1 January not only at the national level but also at state level → in Acre and Mato Grosso for example, efforts to reduce deforestation could be set back. Bolsonaro is against REDD+ and does not believe in climate change; he has already sent communications to Germany and Norway (search).

(23) Notes taken on 27 November 2018 by Harlem Marino Saavedra and Guillermo Mayorga, translated by GIZ

Colombia

- » The Roundtable for Colombian Amazon Indigenous Peoples (MRA) on climate change – which was created by decree 3012-2005 and involves indigenous peoples, government, development cooperation partners and civil society – is in operation. In 2008 a special committee known as the Amazon Indigenous Roundtable on Environment and Climate Change (MIAACC) was set up to address REDD+ and climate change issues. The Colombian government and indigenous organizations, with the support of Norway, Germany and the United Kingdom, are working on the Amazon Vision:
 - different infrastructure for the Amazon area;
 - agro-environmental activities in Putumayo and Caquetá;
 - Amazon Vision – only land up to 500 metres above sea level;
 - specific land-use planning for the Amazon region;
 - decree concerning the carbon tax on companies, under which a register was created for companies wishing to offset their carbon tax liability; as a result, indigenous communities are signing agreements with these companies in relation to their forestland.
 - The government has not disseminated information on the safeguards throughout the country due to financial constraints.

Ecuador

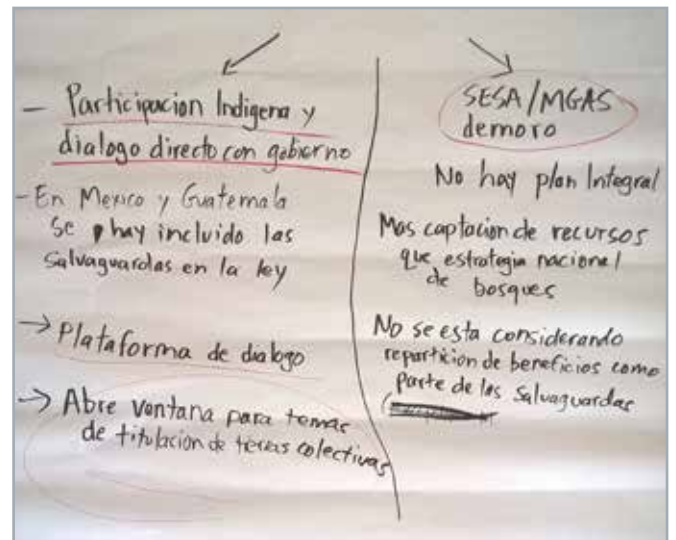
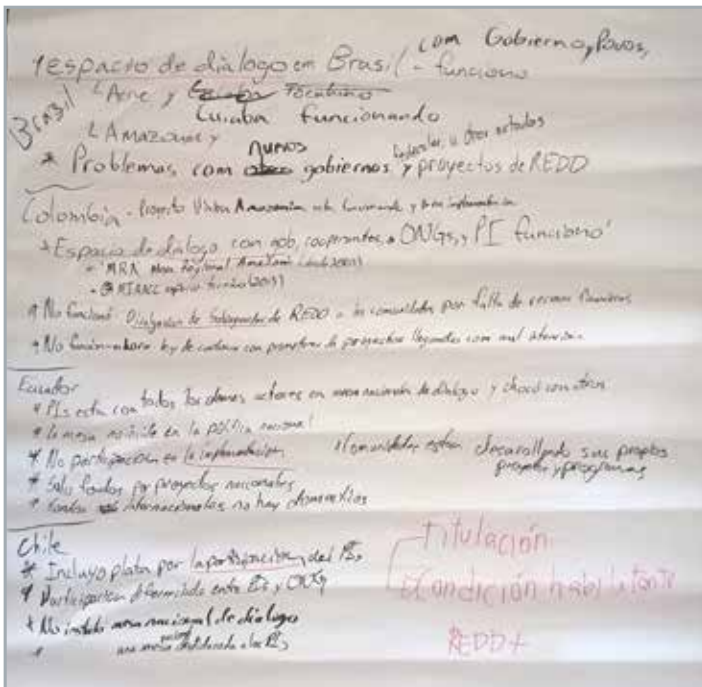
- » National REDD+ Roundtable created by ministerial decision; all the relevant actors are represented on this body. COICA (Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin) regards the body as detrimental because civil society organizations and academia end up taking over and dominating discussions, leaving indigenous peoples without a voice. Furthermore, the Roundtable has not been decentralised; it met once in the Amazon region.
- » The debate on REDD+ issues has no significant influence on public policy.
- » The participation of indigenous peoples has not been achieved at all levels of the participatory process. They have not been involved in planning and decision-making, for example.
- » International funds are only provided for programmes established by the government and not those developed by indigenous organizations.
- » Sufficient national funds are not available to ensure sustainability and develop the institutional framework. There is therefore a heavy reliance on development cooperation partners.
- » COICA is developing a proposal for an Amazon programme to be implemented in the areas it covers. The idea is for the State to recognise these initiatives so that they are included in the national regulatory framework.

Chile

- » The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) included a budget allocation for the participation of indigenous peoples. This is important because the government is not accustomed to investing in such areas.
- » Specific mechanisms for the participation of indigenous peoples.
- » The government failed to set up a national REDD+ roundtable to ensure permanent and continuous participation in general and of indigenous peoples specifically.

Peru

- » Achievement: enabling condition for REDD+ → indigenous land titling.
- » There are various processes still pending, such as the implementation of safeguards.
- » There is no clear institutional framework for the participation mechanisms created, and they are not sustainable. The REDD+ vision is fragmented.
- » Achievement: pilot Amazon Indigenous REDD+ (RIA) project.
- » Achievement: development in the Amazon region – in the previous vision the land was not used for agriculture.



In **Costa Rica**, SESA opened the possibility for IP to participate in various areas. As in most countries, the SESA was a very long process, especially when the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was built.

In **El Salvador** and **Honduras**, a note had to be sent to the World Bank in order for IPs to be duly included.

In **Panama**, the process was suspended because the agreements were not respected. There must be clear rules and continuous processes.

In **Mexico** at the beginning, safeguards were not understood, but now, a regulation and legal arrangements are being defined.

Regional

- » 10 years of REDD have passed to complete the first phase – will the second phase take another 10 years? Did REDD become a goal and not a means of strengthening?
- » REDD allowed bringing issues to discussion: land tenure, rural problems, legal situation.
- » Governments saw REDD as a compliance checklist: Safeguards are discussed only in a “light” way without being followed by changes of laws. Countries’ motivation to work on safeguards are expectations of funds, they do not envision transformation. Yet, comprehensive visions and plans (incl. an integrated forest strategy) are required and not isolated strategies; many times, laws were created prematurely without much analysis and consultation.

What three to five specific steps need to be taken by civil society, donors, governments and indigenous organizations in relation to safeguards and governance systems?

Colombia

- » Government → REDD+ policy for the Amazon region with regulations and funds.
- » Indigenous organizations → own REDD+ agenda.

Ecuador

- » Problems with the ministries of economy and mines; better coordination is required.
- » Indigenous peoples must be involved in decision-making.
- » There must be a state budget for dialogue mechanisms to ensure sustainability.

Brazil

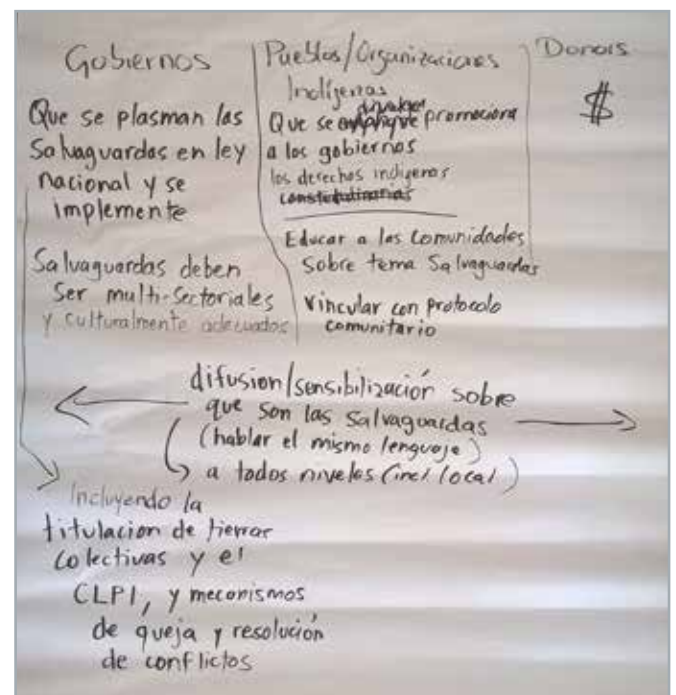
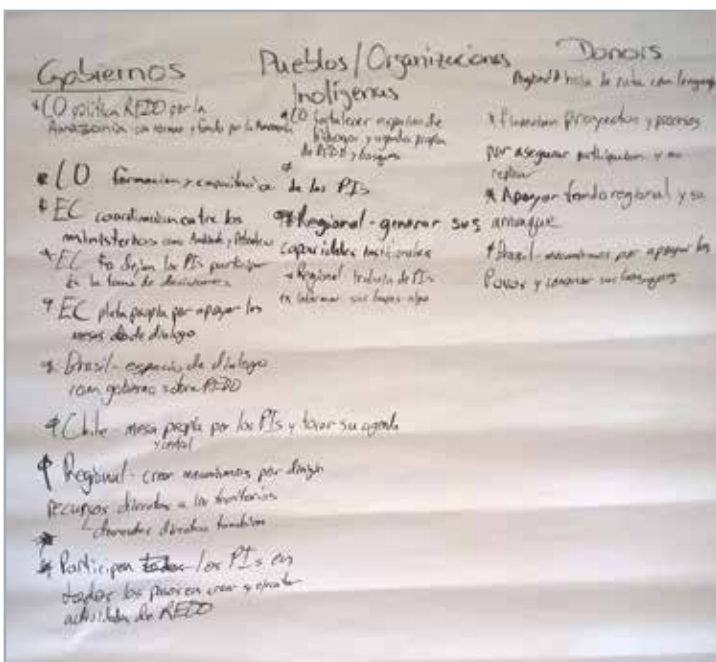
- » There is only one indigenous representative in the government's REDD+ dialogue mechanism. There should be more considering that there are hundreds of indigenous peoples.
- » How can donors be sure that governments are meeting the commitments they have made? What mechanisms are in place to secure efficient/effective financial support?

Chile

- » Independent mechanism/central roundtable for indigenous peoples so that they can manage their own cooperation budget.

Peru

- » Donors must make sure that the funding they provide is used in accordance with a country vision that ensures local actors and indigenous peoples benefit and are involved. They must also ensure that funding does not go to duplicated projects.



Regional

- » Indigenous peoples must improve their institutional capacities and develop a climate change action plan for their country.
- » National and regional mechanisms for dialogue.
- » Development of a financial and non-financial benefit-sharing mechanism/flow for indigenous organizations.
- » Donors must develop financial policies that ensure the funds reach the regional level.
- » A regional indigenous fund should be set up.
- » Shared responsibility should be established.
- » All the actors must be involved in the whole planning, decision-making and implementation process of REDD+ projects.
- » A mechanism should be established for indigenous organizations in the evaluation process before the ten-year mark is reached.
- » Funding is required to move the RIA initiative forward.
- » It is required that safeguards be binding and be inserted in the legal framework. That way, they will serve to regulate other sectors such as mining and agriculture, and must be respected by all indigenous organizations.
- » The development of capacities to understand and apply safeguards is required, as well as the dissemination of the issue of indigenous rights. Information needs to trickle down to all levels of indigenous organizations.
- » The processes are entrusted to consultants even though there are also indigenous technicians with sufficient capacity who can carry out the processes.
- » There must be community protocols.
- » What will motivate the countries to continue with REDD once the financing is closed? Alternative sources, for example the voluntary market, will need to be considered. Further, REDD should leave mechanisms that can be continued, such as the Probosque law in Guatemala.

Proposed next steps

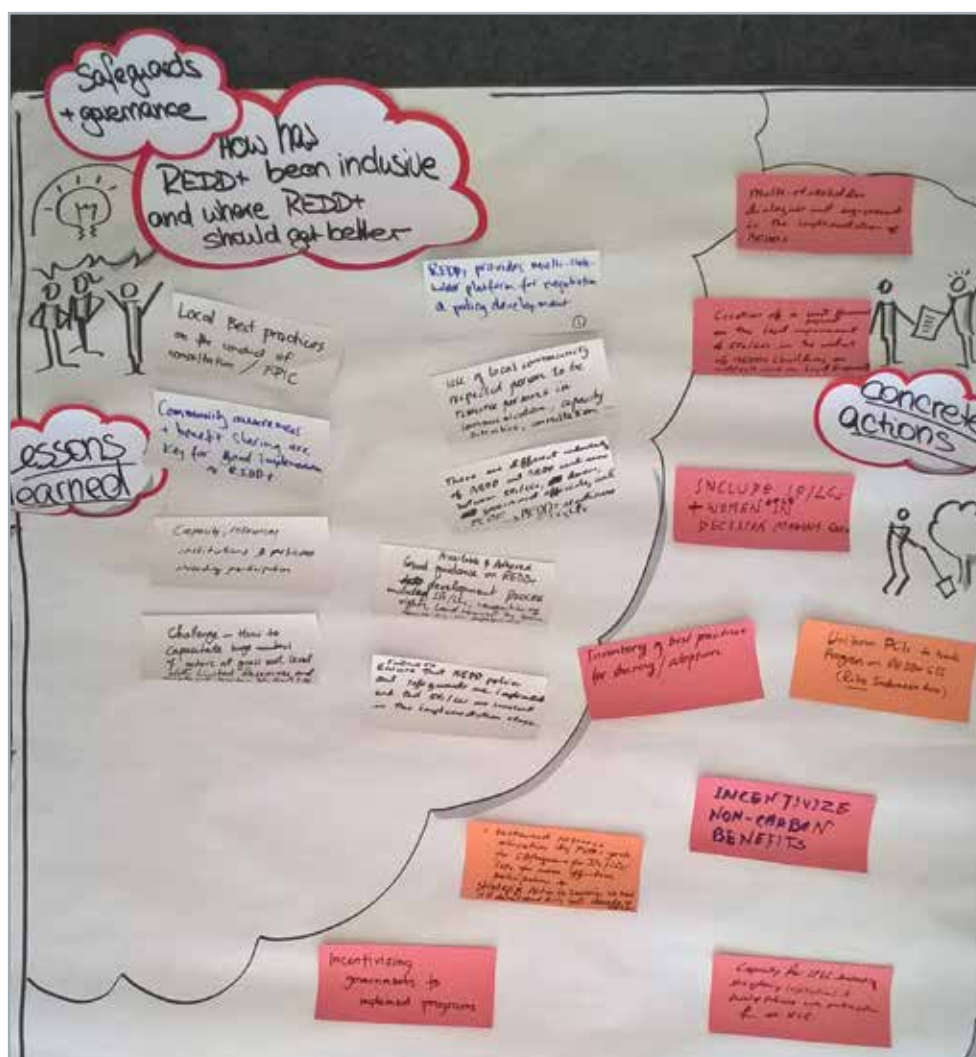
- » Create an indigenous Amazon fund. In this regard, it is necessary to strengthen the institutional capacities of indigenous organizations to manage climate financing for forests, which, in addition, will require donors to establish more mechanisms specifically for indigenous peoples.
- » Ensure that participation mechanisms are sustainable and do not depend solely on international funding.
- » Strengthen interinstitutional and multi-level coordination among government institutions.
- » Determine how donors can ensure that governments meet their commitments. Changes of government where political parties with extreme positions come into power, as in Brazil, are factors that need to be taken into account

II. Asia-Pacific Working Group²⁴

How has REDD+ been inclusive and where REDD+ should be getting better?

Lessons learned:

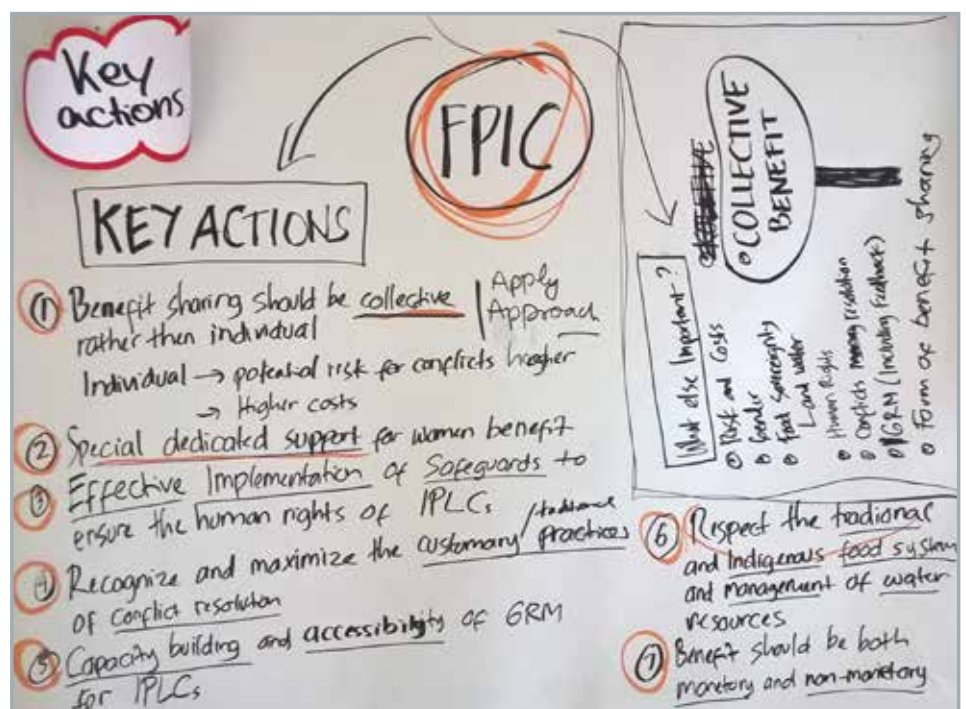
- » Local best practices on the conduct of consultation/FPIC
- » Community awareness and benefit sharing are key for good implementation of REDD+
- » Capacity, resources, institutions, and policies including participation
- » Challenge-how to capacitate huge amounts of actors at grassroots level with limited resources and mistrust factor between government and CSO/IP
- » REDD+ provides multi-stakeholder platform for negotiation and policy development
- » Use of local community respected person to be resource persons in communication, capacity activities, and consultations
- » There are different understandings of REDD+ and REDD readiness between IP/LCs, donors, government officials, and FCPF. REDD+ readiness= rights
- » Available and adhered good guidance on REDD+ development process including IP/LCs, recognition of rights, land tenure by some countries on safeguards
- » Failure to ensure that REDD+ policies and safeguards are implemented, and that IP/LCs are involved in the implementation stage



(24) Notes taken courtesy of Tamara Bah on Tuesday, 27 November 2018

Concrete actions:

- » Multi-stakeholder dialogue and engagement in the implementation of REDD+
- » Creation of unit focused on the legal empowerment of IP/LCs in the context of REDD+ (building on WB/UN work on legal empowerment)
- » Include IP/LCs and women in decision-making forums
- » Inventory for best practices for sharing/adoption
- » Uniform PCIs to track progress on REDD+ SIS (like Indonesia)
- » Incentivizing governments to implement programs
- » Capacity for IP/LCs including strengthening institutions and develop policies with participation for all IP/LCs
- » Sustained resource allocation by FCPF and governments for Capacity building program for IP/LCs/CSOs for more effective participation and strategize action to sustain skilled HR developed during the last decade of REDD+



III. Africa Working Group²⁵

African Country Experiences on Safeguards:

- » Ethiopia, no legal law to protect the interest of LCs
- » Women participation and voice is enhanced in various sectors
- » Level of awareness and participation of IPs
- » Increases participation of CSOs particularly at the national level
- » Development and experimentation on FPIC guidelines, Cameroon, Kenya
- » Triggered important baselines informed by thematic studies useful in the design and implementation of safeguards

Ghana:

- » Collaborative forest/NRM management already in existence
- » The country's SESA process uses the sustainability matrix approach, which made possible to bring all stakeholders on board - FLEG exists
- » Challenge: controlling further encroachment of illegal farms despite the grace period

Mozambique:

- » Lots of participation of LCs and CSOs taking into account historical and cultural issues
- » Good consultation at the national level - REDD+ Safeguards related concepts are complex

Liberia:

- » Policy laws and regulation must enable safeguards
- » How to deal with intra communities' insecurities (pastoralist and local farmers)
- » What happens with Safeguards established by countries through SESA who may not be transitioning into the Carbon Fund Phase and how to deal SESA generated expectations

What has gone well and what were the major challenges?

- » In some countries, all stakeholders – including, exceptionally, women, local and pastoralist communities, civil society organizations and other vulnerable groups – have been involved. The approach has been inclusive and multisectoral.
- » REDD+ has enabled judicial and statutory aspects to be strengthened.
- » The REDD+ process has created an interactive platform for the exchange of experience among communities.
- » The process is very robust but was not well understood by indigenous peoples and local and pastoralist communities.
- » Inclusion of indigenous peoples and pastoralist and local communities has not yet been effectively achieved in some African countries.
- » A lack of negotiation skills on the part of local and pastoralist communities and indigenous peoples.
- » Difficulty of sustaining motivation over a ten-year period (maintaining ongoing participation).
- » Having a shared definition of safeguards and ensuring that this definition is the same across all countries.

(25) Notes courtesy of Tchani Wachiou and Kimaren

What are the main lessons learned?

- » Having a shared definition of safeguards and ensuring that this definition is the same across all countries.
- » Safeguards cannot work in isolation, but must be integrated in the country legal system as a holistic approach.
- » All stakeholders should be involved from the outset of the process. In some countries, women were only involved in the REDD+ process at a late stage.
- » The established safeguards Systems must be inclusive and flexible, to enable reporting/responding to prevailing country circumstances and requirements of multiple of REDD+ financing mechanism i.e. Voluntary REDD+ markets, bilateral arrangements, FCPF, GCF and must be sustainable beyond donor supported time-bound projects frames.
- » Safeguards discussions have opened doors for community participation in the safeguards development process, triggered recognition of traditional user rights (Ethiopia and Ghana, Fiji) and enhancement of Participatory Forest Management

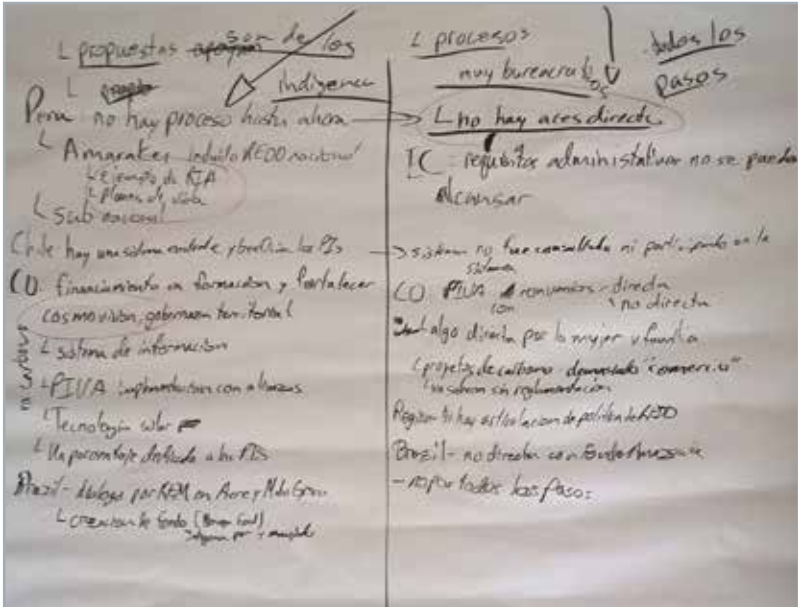
What urgent action needs to be taken in the future to fill the gaps?

- » Build capacity and raise awareness on safeguards: emissions and reduction, different stages in measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), gender, etc.
- » South-South sharing of experience on safeguards in Africa and Latin America.
- » Draw up an operational plan for the implementation of safeguards.
- » Create safeguard mechanisms that are suited to countries and not just designed to meet World Bank criteria.
- » Ensure that safeguards are flexible and inclusive so that they can easily be adapted to different financing mechanisms.
- » For some countries, particularly in Latin America, it is important to define what an 'indigenous territory' is.
- » Draft a procedural handbook on good practice that can be replicated while also taking full account of specificities
- » Safeguards are operational instruments of already existing mechanisms such as EIAs
- » Capacity building and awareness on safeguards ...to make non-alien ERPs
- » Need for local structures to enable safeguards, including information disclosure
- » Safeguards/social inclusion isn't an event, but must be integrated and anchored on ERPA with clear monitoring arrangements
- » Slow safeguards process, but the triggered impulses of new opportunities to address land tenure
- » Transiting safeguards from national spaces to subnational and local levels and be anchored in laws beyond REDD+ Laws and operational guidelines to enable meaningful application and GRM to enforce the safeguards
- » Sustained participation beyond isolated project activities to make it a practice and less opportunistic ... conceptualization of safeguards by different actors
- » Consider and account for institutional/regime change within REDD+ Countries and impact on safeguards
- » REDD+ should be seen as, pre-existing national natural management need outside and beyond REDD+ and carbon related funding

ANNEX III: REGIONAL WORKING GROUPS NOTES: BENEFIT SHARING

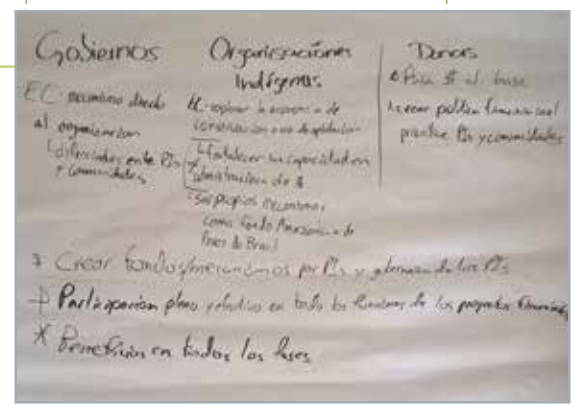
I. Latin Amerika Working Group²⁶

WHAT WORKED	WHAT DIDNT WORK	URGENT ACTIONS
<p>Peru: there is an advance with the ECA Amarakaeri started RIA and conventional National REDD and a symbiosis was made with Madre Dios pilot under the system of communal reserves, in that sense there was an RIA pilot there would be the principles of Amazonian RIA absorbed as a policy national, then they are designing RIA 2 the legal regulations, analyzing how the benefits will work, public and private funds for FENAMAD. Amarakaeri has examples that can be learned in the case of Peru.</p>	<p>Peru: no progress has been made in the framework of REDD + has been discussed at some moments last year, a strategy ?, preparation ?, there is only one law for payment of ecosystem services such as Costa Rica, it is now being discussed in the ERPA to inside.</p> <p>Harlem: distribution of network benefits as a national policy, but as an early initiative as REDD move, there is RIA in Amarakaeri. So the early initiatives have their own forms in the case of indigenous RED but in the case of ANPs there is a figure in management contracts,</p>	<p>Differentiate REM and national REDD + policies</p> <p>Distribution of benefits does not have to wait for the payment for results, but it must be done from the discussion, to plan a distribution of specific benefits beyond competing for funds. Example in the case of DCI Peru with Norway is that with the disbursements as 3% go non-governmental actors to prepare for REDD this was an agreed amount. Actions is to start talking about the distribution of benefits in all stages of REDD +.</p>



(26) Notes taken by Iris Oliveira and Guillermo Mayorga on 28 November, 2018, translated by GIZ

<p>Chile: Design a distribution system of benefits studying the existing system of forestry with what has worked in other countries, have a Plan under construction,</p>	<p>But that system has not yet been consulted with the IPs</p>	<p>Consult IPs about these mechanisms</p>
<p>Colombia: The proposal of the IPs for the environmental issue is permanent, in spite of the movements that happen. Experience in Chorrera in front of RIA, through the integral plan of life. They already have an example of a school in Norway, it is a payment for reduced carbon, this is an example of non-economic benefit, training is a space to empower the IP through training. Territorial governance, have an information system from the young, this system was funded by Norway.</p>	<p>Vision Amazonia has not worked the administration process, the agreements, the accompaniment in the field, in the case of the agreements one option is for the communities to execute their activities directly, in communities they have had an alliance with GAIA to manage their resources. In other cases due to the complexity of the Amazon is still pending renewable energy and how we can start to convert the gasoline boats and the second call for viewing Amazon would address issues together, there will also be a call for women.</p> <p>In the case of carbon, the boom in the commercialization of territories as a shop open to commerce. For example, in Colombia, trade was opened for payments for environmental services (they have a law but it is still not regulated) but it would seem that there would be action but with damage, with division of communities, although there are already projects in Chorrera that come with COICA, it has not been socialized In terms that mean accounting and statistics and monetary issue, we have not sat down to see the benefits if there are in Colombia departments with a large population but with little territory.</p> <p>In addition, despite the advances, there are no articulated policies because there are mining and hydrocarbon activities.</p>	<p>The IP proposal that is taken into account for the implementation Donors can ask for articulated policies</p>



Ecuador: The sociobosque proposal worked, adjusted sociobosque and obtained more funds from the government

But when there is a national investment policy on extractive activities on the same area where it promotes

When the funds go to the state it becomes very bureaucratic and almost nobody now accesses in case of UNDP that manages funds is complex, because they launch a contest that they say we look for there, but it should not be like that, but they have to reach the field.

Ecuador Ministry of Environment look: You do not have a proposal for the distribution of benefits, you are only limiting it as a prioritization of benefits. What is done is with a national focus, and prioritizes economic credits that reduce deforestation in the country 70% goes to actions of the territories and 30% enabling, in this 70% this sociobosque, for the enabling policy is prioritized for control non-timber forest, it is also thought that specific window as competitive funds for network this has not yet been designed is expected to be designed for IP and civil society, thinking that it is easy and less bureaucratic

The funds have to reach territorial level. Change bureaucratic mechanism, make it more flexible so that communities can have access.

The State must have an efficient and flexible mechanism, a differentiated and specific mechanism for the communities, the OOLs have to generate their capacities to access those benefits for that.

Donors should have a clear policy on communities and IPs. Sometimes money is given to government or not governments but there are no clear guidelines and there is no strong component to get there

Design of Financial Policy to ensure that it reaches the communities.

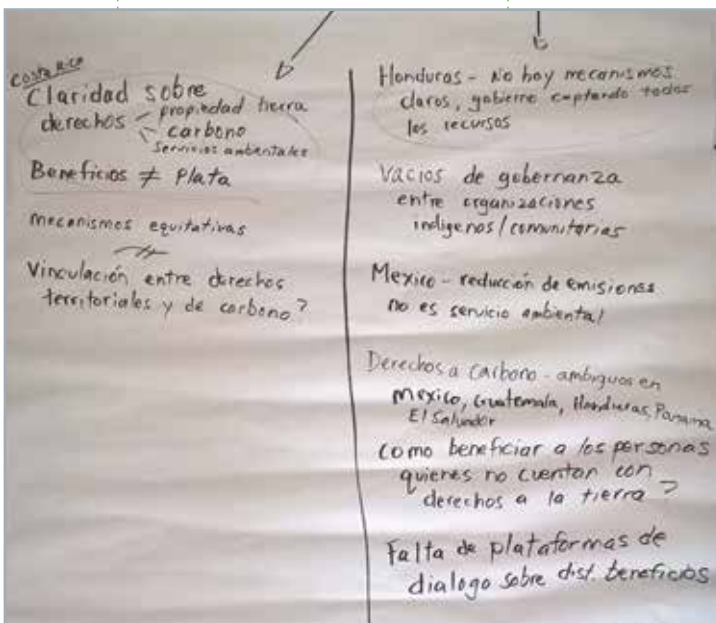
The demands are for the OOL to create its own financial collection mechanism Since COICA has the fund for the Amazon LIVE, the proposal is for donors to finance this financial mechanism, a fund for Amazonian sustainability.

The communities through their life plan can access this fund.

Generation of capacities to access funds.

In fact, there are three stages of REDD + confusion. In the case of Ecuador, firstly, it was the preparation phase, the first support phase of several UNDP UNEP. But it is important that the efforts be replicated in the next phase of implementation properly and think about the payment for results that result from the reduction of deforestation.

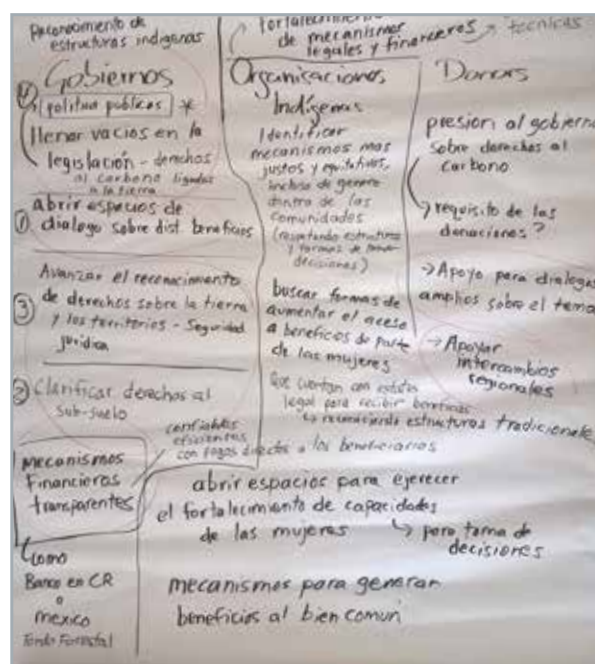
It should be a policy for indigenous professionals to participate in the preparation of proposals, it is for the territory but they are not those of the territory and they do not benefit



<p>Brazil: REM if a dialogue with the IP worked, it started first with Acre and then in Mato Grosso.</p> <p>There is a National Plan for indigenous territories with an upcoming Indigenous fund supported by the Nowregian government</p> <p>They are building an Indigenous Fund with Norway and direct Ford for the indigenous people, a direct mechanism for the IPs</p>	<p>There is no REDD + policy in each country of the Amazon basin.</p> <p>In the present discussion there is no civil society or government.</p> <p>In Brazil they do not have the interest of coordinating with the IP, but they do promote progress with agro business in IP lands.</p> <p>There is no articulation of the institutions.</p> <p>The Amazon Fund the IP do not have direct access to the IP, the environmental NGOs are other spaces that did accede.</p> <p>They only have a IP presenter in the national council despite having 365 IP</p> <p>REDD has a camera with 5 regions on Climate Change</p> <p>REM if I worked a dialogue with the IP began first with Acre and then in Mato Grosso</p>	<p>Respect the IPs Life Plan and respect the consultation protocols and cultural diversity of each IP.</p> <p>It is necessary to demarcate the territory of the IP.</p>
<p>All: 10 years ago it was good that the bank supported for regional dialogues, in these 10 years it is necessary to continue and share these lessons learned among the IP.</p>	<p>Regarding carbon rights linked to land. This discussion has not yet been carried out in each country. Whatever it has raised is the issue of qualification as an enabling condition.</p>	<p>Create discussion workshops and the topic is treated institutionally at national and international level, the exchange in Latin America is useful.</p>

Central America

- » The issue has not been sufficiently addressed: The issue requires defining the carbon right, but it is not yet defined - apart from Costa Rica, which grants the right to carbon to the owner of the land; and there are no clear mechanisms for the distribution of benefits.
- » We must consider that the distribution of benefits is not only a monetary issue. There must be a fair and equitable distribution that includes the following:
 - Land security
 - Rights on environmental services
 - Equitable mechanisms



II. Asia-Pacific Working Group²⁷

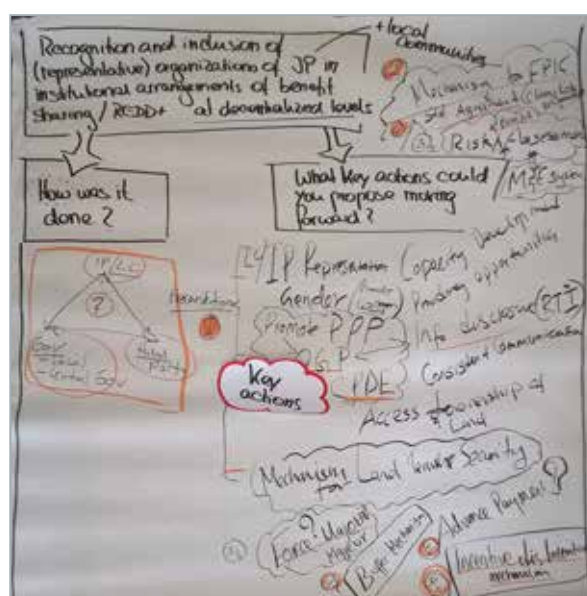
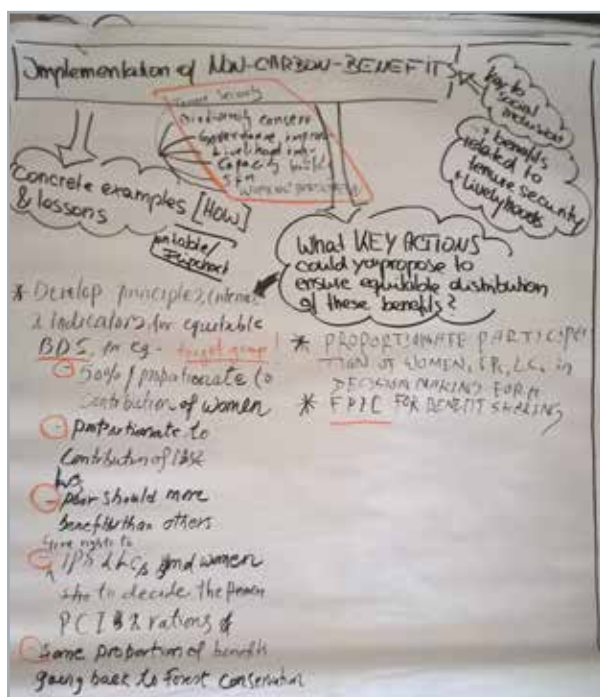
Engagement and effective participation of IP in Governance/Decision-making of benefit-sharing/REDD+. How was it done? What key actions could you propose moving forward?

Key actions – Group 1:

- » Provide monetary support for the implementation of national consultation and participation plan
- » Provide support and assurance⁴ for the continuity of readiness governance/structures through the implementation of REDD+ programs
- » Provisions of resources for sustained and dedicated capacity building awareness for IP/LCs
- » Provide support to re-facilitate the process of IP/LCs selection of representatives in governance/decision-making bodies
- » Recognition and inclusion of (representatives) organizations of IP/LCs in institutional arrangements of benefit-sharing/REDD+ at decentralized levels

Key actions – Group 2:

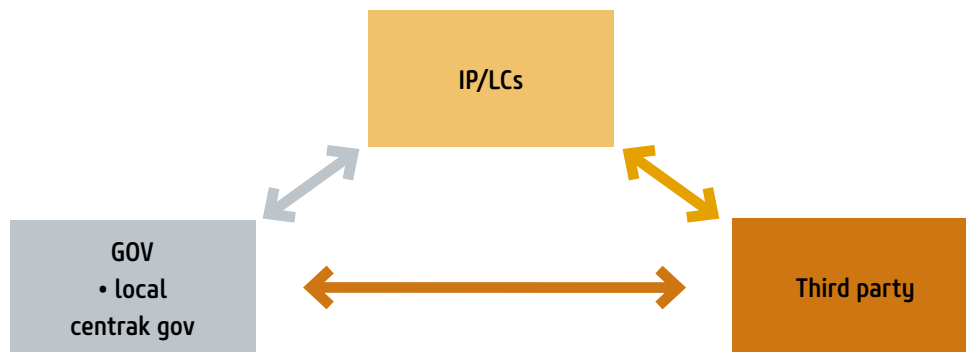
- » Promote PPP, OGP, CPDE
- » Mechanism for FPIC (standard agreement -clear roles and responsibilities)
- » Risk and benefit assessment / m&e system
- » IP/LCs representation and gender (women), capacity development, providing opportunities, info disclosure (RTI), consistent communication, access to ownership of land
- » Mechanism for land tenure security
- » Buffer mechanism
- » Advance payment
- » Incentive mechanism



(27) Notes recorded and shared by Ms Tamarag Bah

How?

- » CSO platform facilitators
- » Capacity building
- » Leadership vs stewardship
- » Good governance
- » FPIC (UNDRIP)
- » Political dynamic lack of awareness/rights of IP/LCs. Limited decision-making power. Limited capacity. Not participatory (institutional mechanism)



Collective benefit-approach

Key actions – Group 3:

- » Benefit sharing should be collective/apply approach rather than individual
 - Individual—potential risk for conflicts
 - Higher costs
- » Special dedicated support for women's benefits
- » Effective implementation of safeguards to ensure the human rights of IP/LCs
- » Recognize and maximize the customary/traditional practices of conflict resolution
- » Capacity building and accessibility of GRM for IP/LCs
- » Respect the traditional and indigenous food systems and management of water resources
- » Benefits should be both monetary and non-monetary

What else is important?

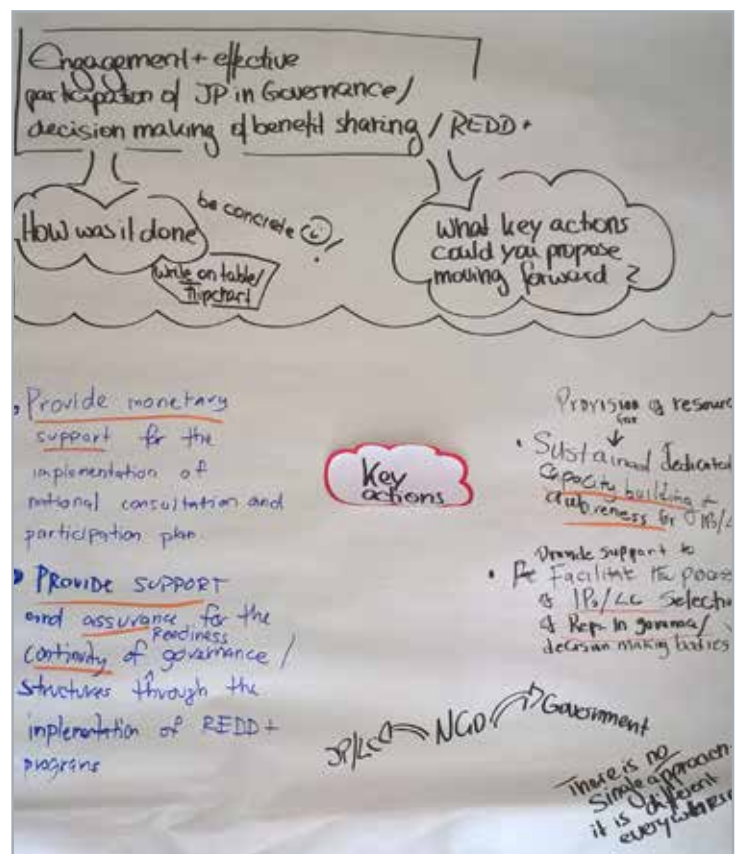
- » Risks and costs
- » Gender
- » Food security and water
- » Human rights
- » Conflict resolutions
- » GRM (Including feedback)
- » Forms of benefit sharing
- » Implementation of non-carbon benefits

Examples:

- » Tenure security
- » Biodiversity conservation
- » Governance improvement
- » Livelihood improvements
- » Capacity-building
- » SFM
- » Women's participation

Key actions – Group 4:

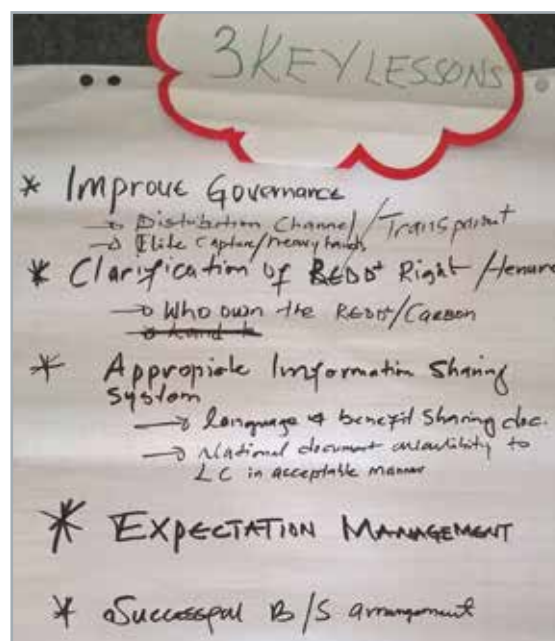
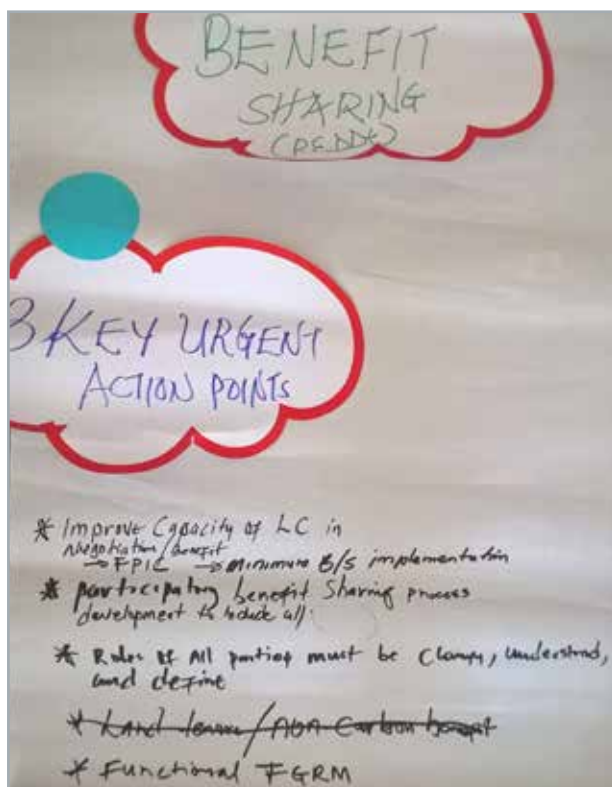
- » Develop principles, criteria, 2 indicators for equitable BDS, for example
- » 50% proportionate to contribution of women
- » Proportionate to contribute of IP/LCs
- » Poor should move benefit than others
- » Give rights to IP/LCs and women to decide the PCI indicators/ratios
- » Some proportion of benefits going back to forests conservation (costs)
- » Proportion participation of women, IP/LCs in decision-making
- » FPIC for benefit-sharing



III. Africa Working Group²⁸

Lessons Learnt:

- » There is a need for agreement on the roles of states and governments, which requires analysis of risks and benefits.
- » Carbon benefits must go to the poor and nature (forests).
- » Governance needs to be improved.
- » Transparency must be ensured in fund management.
- » A good benefit-sharing system must be put in place at both the national and the local level.
- » An appropriate system is needed for benefit sharing.
- » While most BS arrangement deal with the vertical axis of benefit sharing with very little attention by extension minimal horizontal and local level dynamics, there's also a tendency to concentrate on socially collective projects benefits as opposed to individual aspects
- » REDD+ isn't a panacea for all the landscapes challenges ...it's just one complimentary intervention
- » Diversified/co-benefits for REDD+ -i.e. agroforestry, value addition, direct livelihoods activities
- » No uniform BS arrangement in the region, studies are critical to inform design, including cross-pollination
- » While most countries acknowledged the challenge associated with establishing baselines and criteria upon which the stakeholder(s)' share of REDD+ Benefits are to be based - size of forest area under REDD+, size of carbon sequestered, level of stakeholders' participation in forest conservation/REDD+, rights forgone by local communities and the role of women - were some common parameters considered: size of forest area, level of stakeholders participation in forest conservation/REDD+, women participation, transparency and accountability structures at the community level, adjudication of disputes on rates and firms of benefits between REDD+ Actors.
- » **Ethiopia:** need to consider both vertical and horizontal dimension on benefit sharing with 80% allocated for communities and 20% nationalized
- » **Congo:** IPs share of benefits is less 1%, while private sector takes 30% ...despite having minimal/negligible historical emissions



(28) Notes recorded and shared by Tchani Wachiu

- » **Ghana:** Study on who has REDD+ Rights, including those living outside forest areas, whose livelihoods are impacted by REDD+ Programming, such as Cocoa farmers receiving farming inputs in the context of REDD+. GRM is in place and all is yet to be tested.
- » **Liberia:** channel and structures to facilitate communities access to benefits aren't in place, weak and dysfunctional ...how will the money reach them?

Urgent actions:

- » Set up an investment fund for local communities/indigenous peoples.
- » Strengthen the capacity of all the stakeholders involved.
- » Involve all stakeholders in developing the benefit-sharing process.
- » Define the role of stakeholders in benefit-sharing.
- » Put in place a complaint handling mechanism accessible by all.

Recommendations:

- » Need to strengthen negotiation capacities for IPLCs in the context of BS as state, private sector and CSOs dominate the process
- » BS plan be developed with communities and communicated in local languages understood by communities ...meaningful participation based on mutual respect enabled through FPIC
- » State political will and capacities to roll-out the BS arrangement is crucial as is transparency

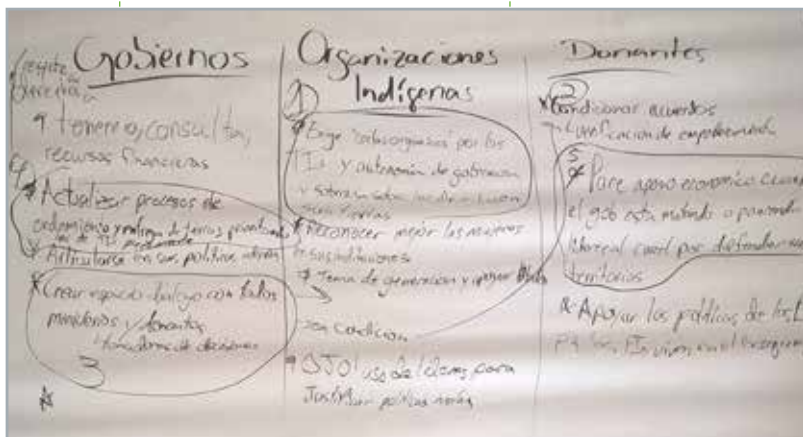
ANNEX IV: REGIONAL WORKING GROUPS NOTES: Rights and Resource Tenure

I. Latin America Working Group²⁹

WHAT WORKED	WHAT DIDNT WORK	URGENT ACTIONS
<p>Colombia: from the REM project of the Colombian Amazon, the problem is not land tenure but how to govern those territories,</p> <p>Search for new regulatory framework can the figure of the reservation is old but it is insufficient because it does not advocate the right of carbon, shelter protects only land but it is about addressing now the territory</p> <p>The land has three inalienable, unattachable, collective conditions, but what carbon law has to do and water resources are an essential part of the land. This must be a necessary condition</p>	<p>How to find governance mechanisms</p> <p>You do not have rights over carbon.</p> <p>It has to be made clear where the environmental policies are being put, that donors support the IP proposals and we are the least listened to, that they have in mind that we live there.</p>	<p>Qualifying condition the title and demarcation and governance understood as property right of all this with part of the agenda of the indigenous movement.</p> <p>Donors one of the conditions that must be placed is territorial legal security.</p> <p>The same REDD + in turn must pass safeguards for example conservation contradictions vs. mining or hydrocarbons in the same territory.</p> <p>Territory: jurisdiction there are many forms of tenure, the shelter is not complete, electromagnetic spaces, you need to reflect this new terms, new forms that are reaching the IP but from the local is not known. From the indigenous leadership is required to be at the same level, because this is a matter of negotiation. If we are the owners we are from the house what are those equitable conditions to talk about want negotiation.</p> <p>In Colombia, the same officials do not know about it, but from the outside it can be done from the donors. That is why resources have to arrive where they have to arrive and governments have to articulate and have clear policies.</p> <p>The reflection is to where the Amazon basin is, to identify who this is, territorial continuity is important, it calls us to make a collective effort.</p>

(29) Notes taken by Iris Oliveira Gomez and Guillermo Mayorga, 28 November 2018

<p>Peru: The mechanism dedicated to indigenous peoples with which land with OOH Aidesep and CONAP was promoted for land titling Peru's experience. They created new models of more direct financing and with an allied organization that they chose.</p> <p>This is part of the FIP in the framework of support for REDD + implementation</p> <p>Prevent conflict between the IP titration and individual rural properties (PRIS)</p> <p>COICA stresses that this initiative was elaborated by the indigenous organizations itself.</p>	<p>The titling approach under the Convention framework is still pending.</p>	<p>States order their regulations related to physical sanitation to be effective and effective in protecting the territory of the IPs</p>
<p>COICA: is not satisfied with this MDE experience, it was imposed lightly</p> <p>Poses that the titling, sanitation is an enabling condition for REDD +</p> <p>The message is that without titling there is no REDD +.</p>	<p>It is necessary to strengthen the organic institutionality of the indigenous organizations themselves.</p>	<p>Principle of consultation indigenous movement raises the reform, the constitutional language, but in the legal language is for the other side, among the principles,</p> <p>Referendum, Consultation of the State for this type of actions that has to do with the territory. Respecting the principles of each country as the consultation protocols.</p> <p>One thing is security and another thing is property (land, subsoil), the task is to look at the other countries of how</p> <p>Autonomy that has a certain territorial circumscription, autonomies of provinces or states, there is tied the autonomy of the province, from there you can start playing and create own laws from the local from below, from the local to the donor.</p>



<p>Chile: targeting of state programs that were functioning independently under the REDD + approach, meaning those who are interested in accessing REDD + activities have priority for sanitation programs.</p>		
<p>Brazil: fundamental principle the guarantee of demarcation territory</p>	<p>In Brazil this qualifying condition does not apply, on the contrary there is a bill that cuts out the demarcation</p> <p>In Brazil overlaps of territory have been created as national parks, wood concessions within the territory of IP.</p> <p>Brazil are promoting caziques that support agribusiness, they are dividing us.</p>	<p>For the donors, they have a mechanism to monitor that they really are fulfilling the commitments, Brazil is imposing and there is no dialogue, that is why we have our own consultations and to demand our rights they call us terrorists.</p> <p>Protection mechanism for indigenous defenders.</p>
<p>Ecuador: there is no progress, on the basis that it is a voluntary mechanism, but the interesting aspect of the REDD process has a national network guide, that is, all the private initiatives that network in IP territories have to make a protocol and procedure with consultation this is thought for the population for the Green Climate Fund.</p> <p>Ecuador Article 74 Constitution of carbon and forest rights is not private. The state is that it regulates that environmental service but these environmental services do not correspond to a person on a personal basis.</p>	<p>It is a challenge to address the qualification as an enabling condition.</p> <p>The recognition of a public policy for certification.</p> <p>Women clearly do not have rights over the land, this will be part of an internal process, for example 10 years have passed to be part of the structure of the organization. Expected.</p> <p>In the proposal of the indigenous territorial circumscription of the Amazonian IPs, there is opposition with the Andean IPs</p>	<p>It is necessary to harmonize public policies of the State on the one hand respect for the rights of the IP that since the constitution says is inalienable and indivisible but then decides to do extractive activities on the same territory.</p> <p>Leverage existing instruments, anchoring the instruments of territory is important, the work of IP is essential and the life plans that contribute with the subject of titulación of IP.</p> <p>How to ensure the participation of women on land.</p> <p>The language has to be inter-generational in relation to the access of the land.</p>

Central America

- » REDD brought the issue of land tenure to the discussion. There are conflicts between those who have property titles and those who use it. In some countries, IPs only have a small percentage of land, so the problem is that there is no fair distribution of land. We have to talk about territory and not land, since the first goes in line with identity.
- » **Costa Rica and Mexico** have resolved the issue of land tenure. In the other countries, a sanitation, demarcation and titling process must be promoted.
- » The issue of migration sometimes leaves insecurity in tenure: In **Honduras** there was a titling process but lands with problems were assigned, for example influenced by drug trafficking. In the Petén in **Guatemala**, families have been displaced due to drug trafficking. In general, a sensitive problem is the invasion of settlers.

Lecciones

Avance REDD → CR, MX
 ↳ Seguridad jurídica → condición habilitante

Donde gobiernos no quisieron hablar de Tierra - REDD no avanza

Falta de programas de titulación

Falta de procesos de saneamiento
 ↳ terceros, narcos, colonos

1

- Mal distribución de la Tierra
- Conflictividad
- Expansión de Plantaciones agro-industriales
- Crecimiento poblacional
 ↳ debilitación de capacidades
- No reconocimiento de Territorios
- Procesos históricos y actuales de desplazamiento
- Situación de Mujeres Ref. derechos colectivos
 ↳ problema → MX, CR
- Atención Fracturada temas agrarios

Seguridad Territorial es una condición habilitante para el avance de REDD (eg. Costa Rica, México)

Falta de políticas públicas
 Hace Falta programas de titulación

Hace Falta programas de saneamiento territorial

Hace Falta articulación institucional integral a temas tenencia/agraria

Situación de la mujer + jóvenes sigue marginado sin atención adecuada

gobiernos no están ligando derechos territoriales a los servicios ambientales

1

1. Tener tierras ya por ende en condiciones

2. MLE: atención tenencia tierra

3. Desplazamiento por los PIBs del sector extractivo por el sector agropecuario

4. Que el sector agropecuario en el país también pueda tener acceso a servicios ambientales

5. Mecanismos de tenencia y planificación

6. Tener tierra que el territorio este reconocido al nivel de la comunidad

7. No tener acceso al carbono

8. Tener tierra que el territorio sea reconocido al nivel de la comunidad

9. Tener acceso a los servicios ambientales

10. Tener acceso a los servicios ambientales

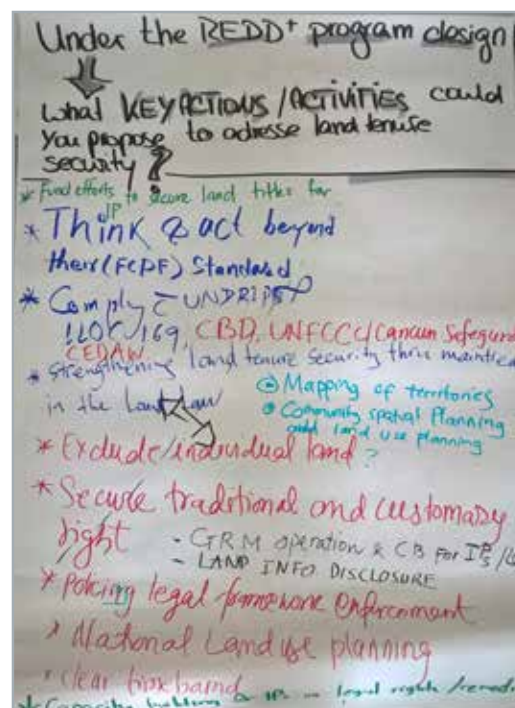
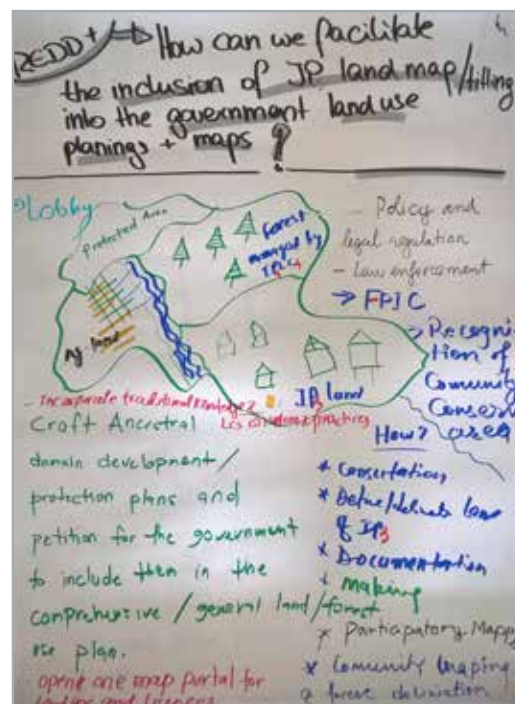
II. Asia-Pacific Working Group³⁰

What should we NOT do/ty to AVOID

- » Do not promise money or false expectation
- » Do not create dominance of elite group in the community in any stage of the processes
- » Avoid any discrimination in all processes
- » Avoid mono-culture
- » Avoid commercial plantation on community land
- » Avoid insinuations that land tenure can be translated into some sort of a community (non-commercialization of IP lands)
- » Avoid displacement of IP/LCs communities at all costs
- » Do not ignore IP/LCs and women's marginalization/roles
- » Avoid forest land conversion into different land-use

What do we mean by land tenure and resources?

- » Bundle of rights
- » Land title/ownership
- » Resource user rights
- » Leasing right
- » Title transfer
- » Access/control
- » Inheritance
- » Identity
- » Customary land rights
- » Collateral
- » Exclusion
- » Account for Right to sell the property, Social function and identity, Access/control
- » Duration of use rights
- » Management
- » Quota
- » Duration of use rights
- » Collective rights over land, territory, and resources
- » Stewardship
- » Usufruct
- » Rights to livelihood



(30) Notes courtesy of Tamara Bah, 28 November 2018

How can we facilitate the inclusion of IP land map/titling into the government land use planning and maps?

- » Incorporate traditional knowledge and IP/LCs practices
- » Craft ancestral domain development/protection plans and petition for the government to include them in comprehensive/general land/forest use plan
- » Open and one map portal for land use and licenses
- » Policy and legal regulation
- » Law enforcement
- » FPIC
- » Recognition of community conservation areas

What should we NOT do / try to AVOID? REDD+ Social inclusion TENURE

- ① Do not promise money or false expectation. ✓
- ② Do not create ^{dominant or} "elite" group in the community in any stage of the processes ✓
- ③ Avoid any ^{negative} discrimination ^{but apply positive} in all processes ✓
- ④ Avoid mono-culture
- ⑤ Avoid commercial plantation in common land
- ⑥ Avoid insinuations that land tenure can be translated into some sort of a commodity (Non-commercialization of IP lands)
- ⑦ Avoid displacement of IP/LCs communities at all cost (Marginalized communities)
- ⑧ Do not ignore LCs, IPs & women's role
- ⑨ Avoid forest land conversion into different land-use

What else... Actions

Lessons experiences, success stories

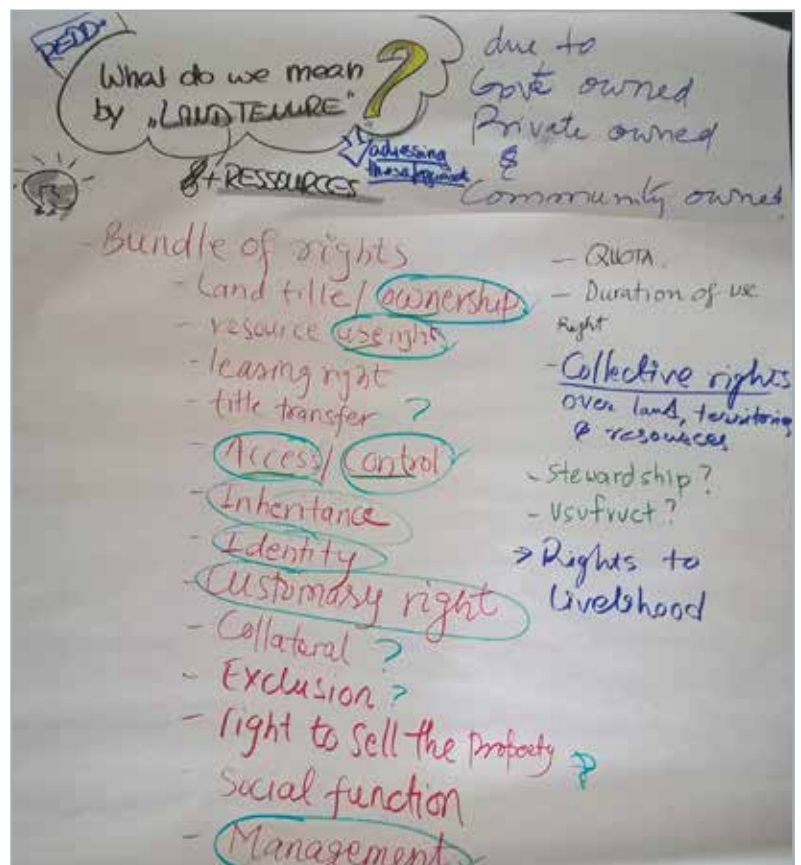
1. A understanding the complexity of land tenure (political system, land policy, land & forest allocation, ...)
2. Gender integration / Positive discrimination
- ③ Migration V: Displacement of CO2 emission
- ④ Account for changes within IP communities e.g. education, technology etc.
- ⑤ Adherence to international commitments e.g. ILO 169, UNDRIP, CBD, Paris Agreement, ^{CE, MAH} etc. ^{etc. CCB}
- ⑥ National law recognized the rights to customary ownership
 - ⊙ Traditional and sustainable use and management of natural resources and territories
- ⑩ FGRT
- ⑪ Capacity build all legislative (MAs)

How:

- » Consultation
- » Define land of IPs
- » Documentation making
- » Participatory mapping
- » Community mapping and forest delineation

What else:

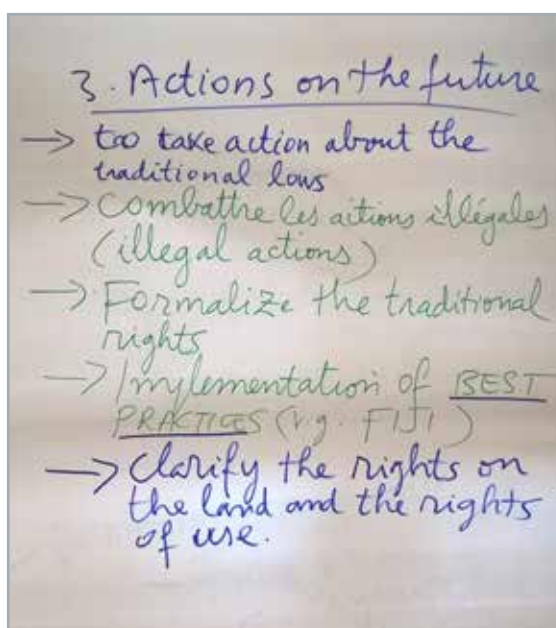
- » Understanding the complexity of land tenure (political system, land policy, land and forest allocation, ...)
- » Gender integration/'positive discrimination'
- » Migration vs displacement of CO2 emissions
- » Account for change within IP communities (e.g. education, technology, etc.)
- » Adherence to international commitments (e.g. ILO 169, UNDRIP, CBS, PA, CEDAW, SDGs)
- » National law recognized the rights to customary ownership
- » Traditional and sustainable use and management of natural resources and territories
- » FGRM
- » Capacity build all legislature/MPs



III. Africa Working Group³¹

Lessons learned

- » The customary rights of indigenous peoples and local communities must be recognized.
- » The question of carbon ownership remains unresolved in countries in which the state owns the land.
- » Local communities are not effectively recognized.
- » Demands by women for access to land.
- » Discrepancies between land rights established in written law and traditional land rights (customary law), linking of land law to environmental payments.
- » Importance of conducting a mapping survey and securing unanimous agreement on land boundaries - establishment for making effective claims to rights and natural resources on REDD+
- » Triggered dialogue around land tenure legal and institutional reforms, in particular the role of women but implementation remains a big a huddle - culture and traditions – practice
- » In some instances, clan in the context of matrilineal communities provides a window of opportunities for women land rights
- » Informal arrangements based on traditional arrangement to explore formalization.
- » REDD+ has opened, spaces for community forestry and community forest development enterprise
- » **Cameroon:** How to wrap-up/secure reform and report the aspirational fruits, too long a process for Cameroon community forest NRM law is stalled. Resources to enable communities to get onto the titling struggle/processes
- » **Ghana's** experience on tree tenure: the tree belongs to the state which encourages illegal logging
- » How the illegal logging affects the nexus of legal resources owners' rights
- » Dialogue around multiple actors across levels on land tenure ...safeguarded/legalized communities ownership land, titling and all the way to family
- » **Liberia:** all land is owned by government ...recently communities have been granted right to land ownership; land rights reforms; customary rights, private and public ...



(31) Notes recorded and shared by Tchani Wachiou

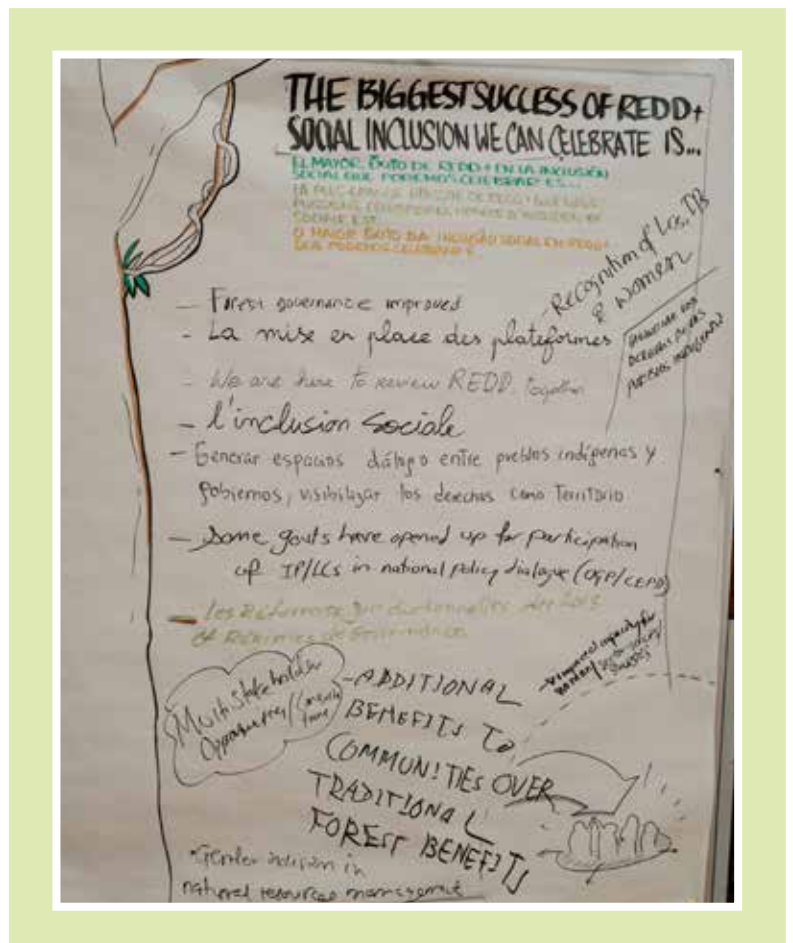
Urgent action

- » Make every effort to ensure that women have access to land.
- » Promote inter-community dialogue through recognition.
- » Clarify and formalize recognition of traditional land law.
- » Increase implementation in the following stages.
- » Harmonize public policies (guidelines) to boost understanding of land tenure systems.
- » Ensure that custom and practice is less discriminatory against women.
- » Formalize tried and tested customary practices.
- » Women and land: in the Fijian case, married women remains traditionally owners of the land through the kinship system, which often their non-clan husband my exploits to the chagrin of the wives clan
- » Managing expectation, REDD+ is an intergenerational initiative, landowners (often elderly) at the time of readiness, expect REDD+ benefits within the life span.
- » Challenges of designating carbon rights on which BS are hinged -on ...still struggling to find a rhythm on this
- » Pegging carbon rights on ownership land title deeds, is problematic especially for communities who are struggling to reclaim or have their land rights recognized, in this context carbon rights allocation layers further the complexities around restoration/restitutions, in this context REDD+ isn't an enabler but driver of dispossession e.g democratic republic of Congo
- » African French postcolonial states had vested land on the state, a situation which was sustained during and after independence ... in this context REDD+ mechanism is a positive initiative on land tenure rights in Francophone Africa
- » Positive transformation associated to REDD+ on representation and participation is tested on sustained implementation post REDD+ readiness
- » Land tenure security for IPs, must precede REDD+ for REDD+ is just one of the many forest sector initiative
- » **Madagascar:** land is state owned, hence REDD+ works in natural forests with legal rights, citizen/communities only have usufruct rights (property rights vs user rights). Hence the state has monopoly for Carbon rights
- » **Mozambique:** useful to distinguish local communities Vs local governments on land rights...land belongs to the people, therefore people can manage land legally with no paper title; right of adverse possession 10 years. Yet the state confers and/withdraws rights at will, transforming citizens from rich land owners to poor. the value of land longterm plans is ignored.
- » **Ethiopia:** All land is owned by Ethiopia government ..only user rights are granted to communities; tenuring isn't an issue

ANNEX V: MERRY GO ROUND: What have social inclusion efforts brought to REDD+ and beyond?

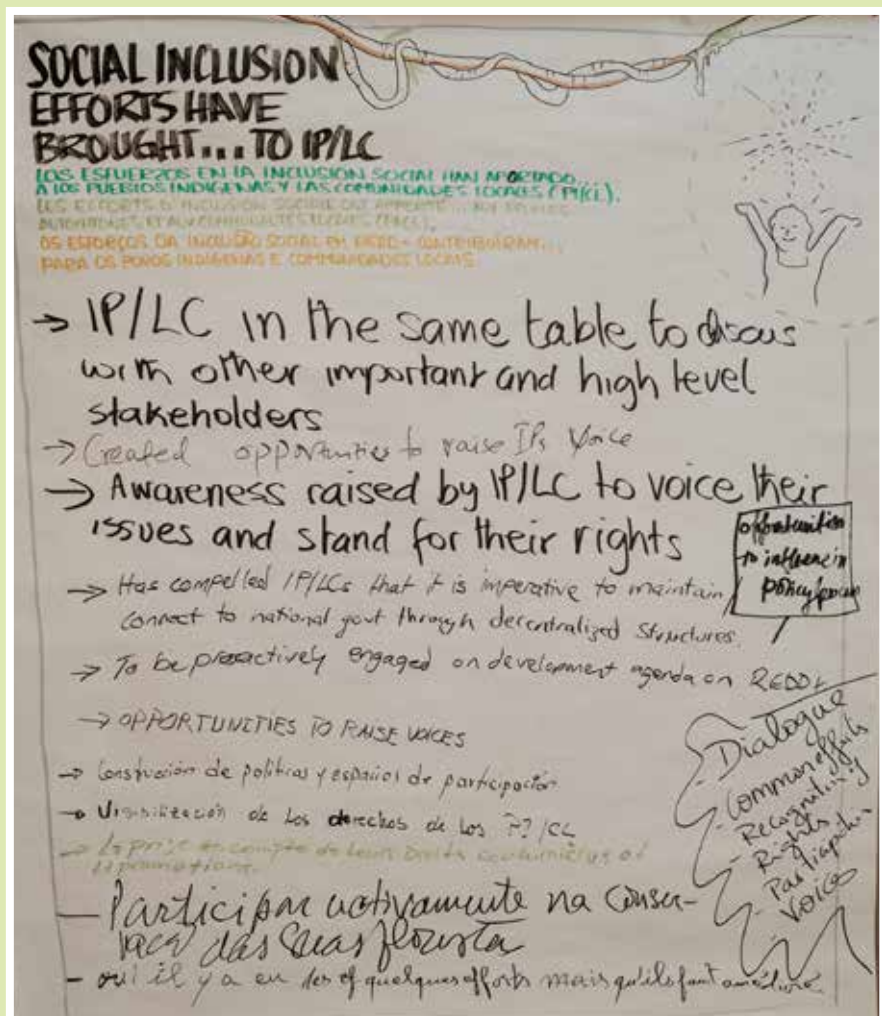
1. The biggest success of REDD+ social inclusion we can celebrate is...

- » Forest governance improved
- » The setting up of platforms
- » Recognition of LCs, IPs and women
- » We are here to review REDD together
- » The social inclusion
- » Generation of spaces of dialogue between IP and governments, visualization (make visible) of rights like territory
- » Some governments have opened up for participation of IPLCs in national policy dialogue (OGP/ CEPD)
- » Jurisdictional reforms of laws and governance regimes
- » Multi-stakeholder opportunities/consultations
- » Additional benefits to communities over traditional forest benefits
- » Gender inclusion in natural resources management
- » Improved capacity for women/sector policies/strategies
- » Guarantee the rights of IP



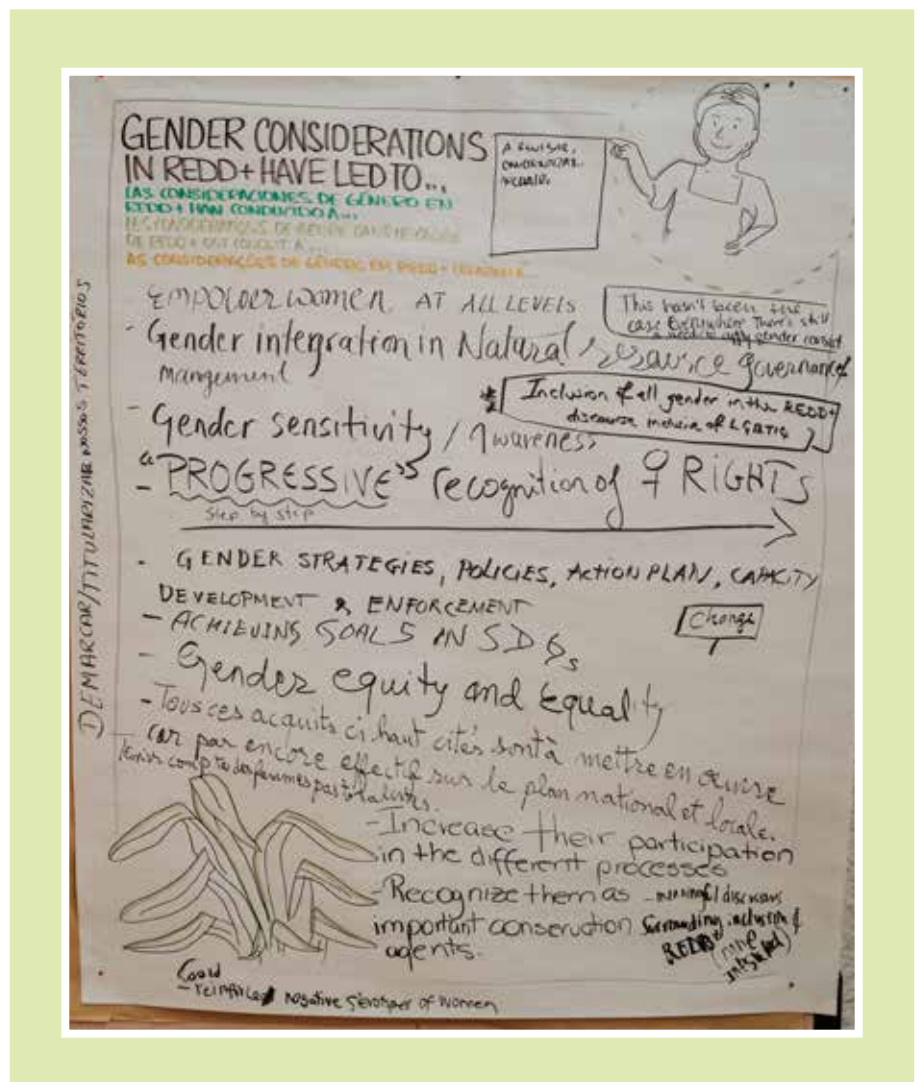
2. Social Inclusion efforts have brought ... to IPLC.

- » IPLC in the same table to discuss with other important and high level stakeholders
- » Created opportunities to raise IPs voice
- » Awareness raised by IPLC to voice their issues and stand for their rights
- » Has compelled IOLCs that it is imperative to maintain connect to national governments through decentralized structures
- » To be proactively engaged on development agenda on REDD+ --> opportunities to influence in policy process
- » Opportunities to raise voices
- » Construction of policies and spaces of participation
- » Visualization of IPLC's rights
- » Consideration and promotion of their customary rights
- » They participate actively in the conservation of their forests
- » Yes there efforts but they need to be improved
- » Dialogue
- » Common efforts
- » Recognition of rights
- » Participation
- » voices



3. Gender considerations in REDD+ have led to...

- » Empower women at all levels
- » Gender integration in natural resource governance and management
- » Gender sensitivity/awareness
- » This hasn't been the case everywhere, there is still a need to apply gender considerations
- » Inclusion of all gender in the REDD+ discourse inclusive of LGBTG
- » "progressive" (step by step) recognition of rights
- » Gender strategies, policies, action plan, capacity development and enforcement
- » Change
- » Achieving goals in SDGs
- » Gender equity and equality
- » All the achievements mentioned above need to be put in practice as they are not yet effective on national and local level
- » Consider pastoralist women
- » Increase their participation in the different processes
- » Recognize them as important conservation agents
- » Meaningful discussions surrounding inclusion and REDD+ (map integrated)
- » Could reinforce negative stereotypes of women
- » Demarcate/title our territories

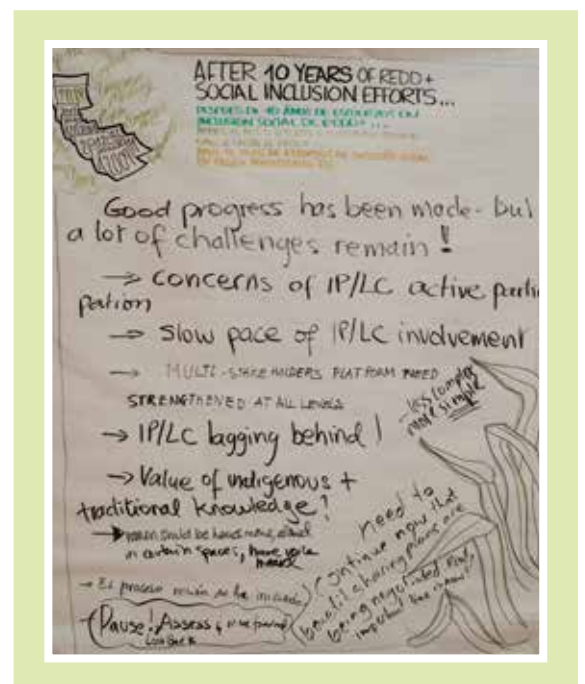
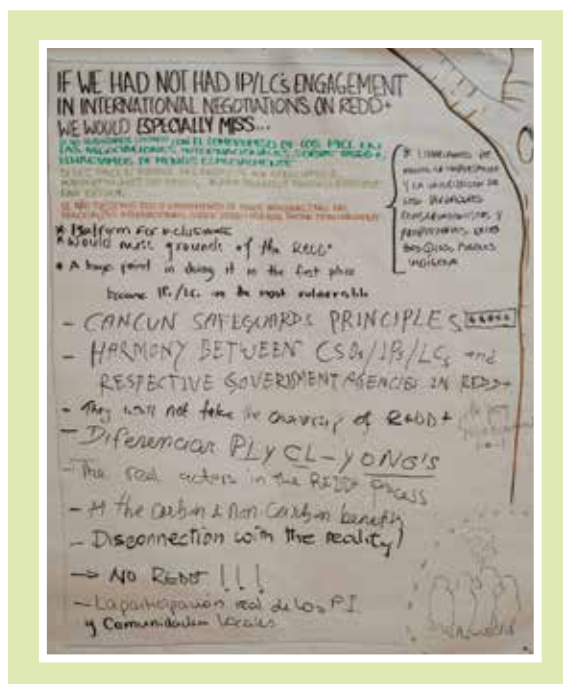


4. If we had not had IPLC's engagement in international negotiations on REDD+ we would especially miss...

- » Platform for inclusiveness
- » Would miss grounds of the REDD+
- » A huge point in doing it in the first place because IPLC are the most vulnerable
- » Cancun Safeguards principles (*****)
- » Harmony between CSOs/IPLCs and respective government agencies in REDD+
- » They will not take the ownership of REDD+ if the program will eventually fail
- » Differentiate IP and LC and NGOs
- » The real actors in the REDD+ process
- » The carbon and non-carbon benefits
- » Disconnection with the reality!
- » No REDD+!!!
- » The real participation of IPs and local communities
- » We would miss the importance and valorisation of the real conservationists and owners of the forests, the indigenous peoples

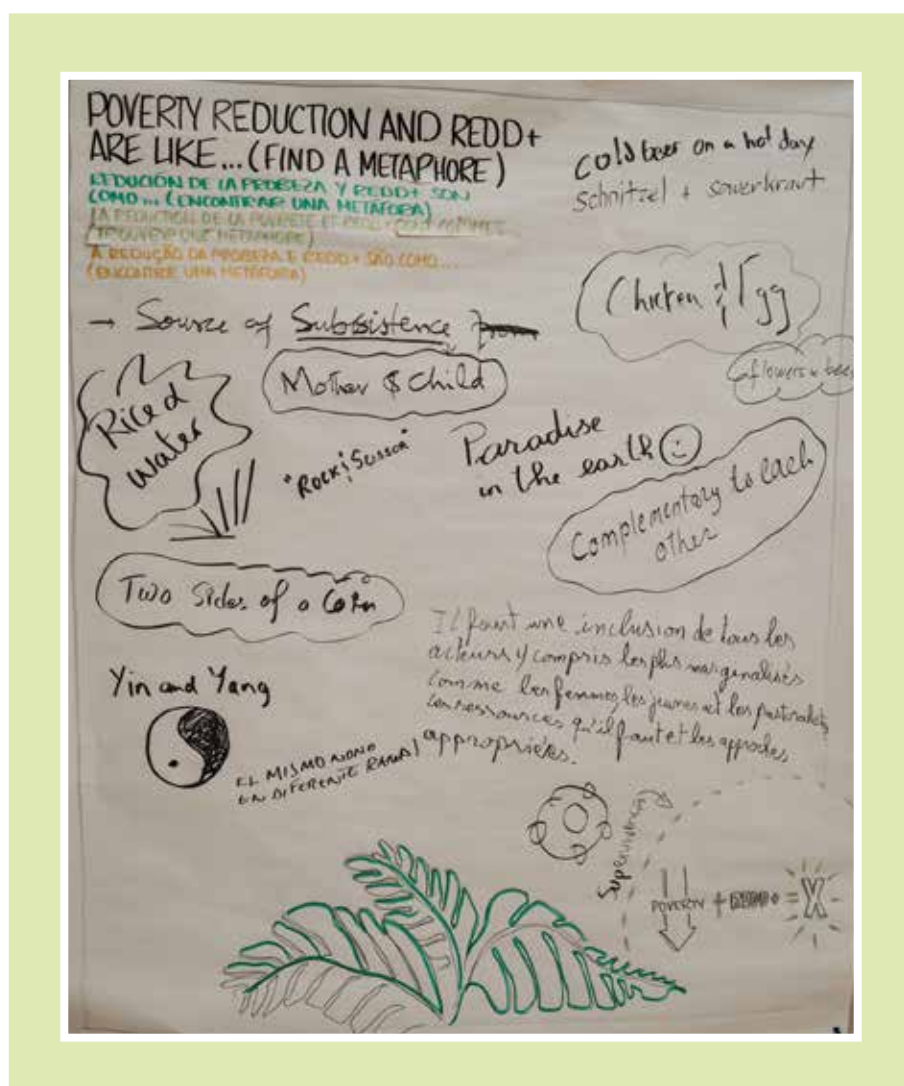
5. After 10 years of REDD+ social inclusion efforts,...

- » Good progress has been made – but a lot of challenges remain!
 - Concerns of IPLC active participation
 - Slow pace of IPLC involvement
 - Multi-stakeholders platform needs to be strengthened at all levels
 - IPLC lagging behind
 - Value of indigenous and traditional knowledge
 - Women should be heard more, allowed in certain spaces, have voice heard
- » The process has recently been initiated
- » Pause! Look back, assess and move forward
- » Need to continue now that benefit-sharing plans are being negotiated. Really important time is now!
- » Less complex, more simple



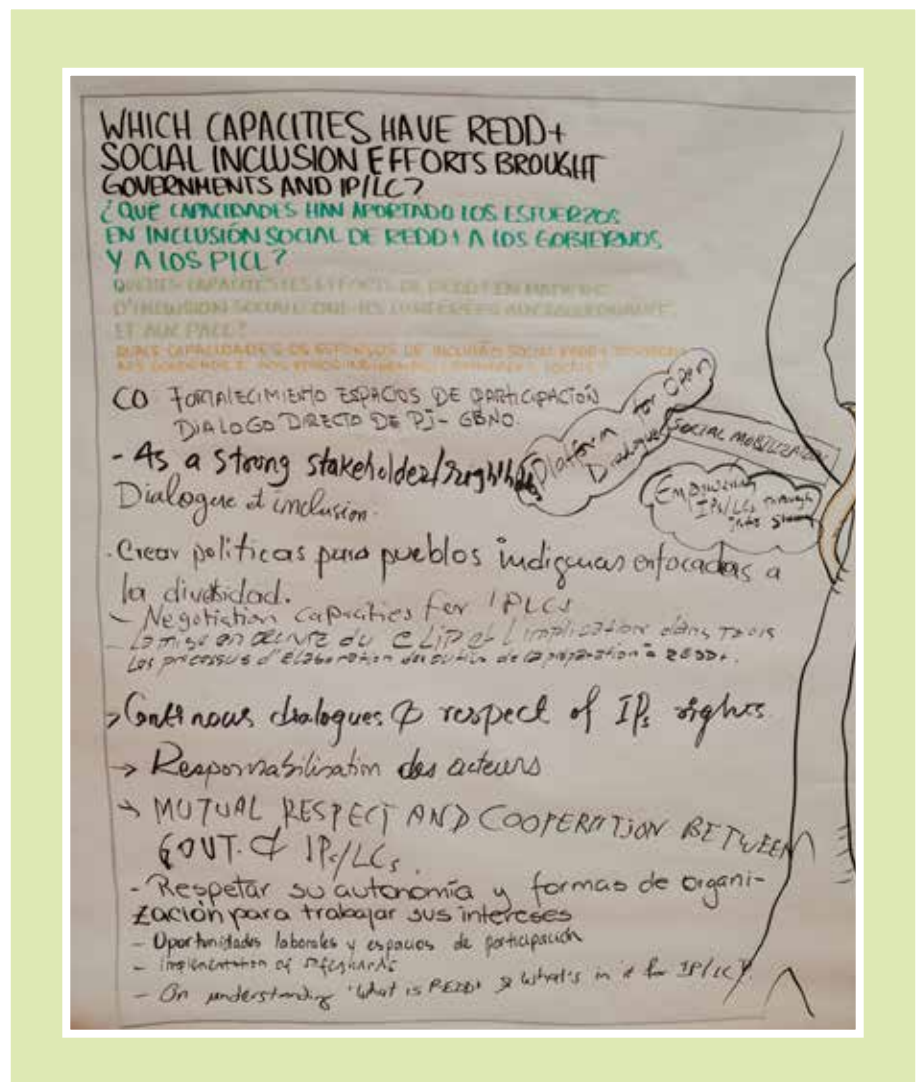
6. Poverty Reduction and REDD+ are like...(find a metaphor)

- » Source of subsistence
- » Mother and child
- » Rice and water
- » Rock and scissor
- » Two sides of a coin
- » Yin and yang
- » The same monkey in different branches
- » Paradise on earth
- » Complementary to each other
- » Flowers and bees
- » Chicken and egg
- » Cold beer on a hot day
- » Schnitzel and Sauerkraut
- » Social inclusion of all actors, including the most marginalized like women, youth and pastoralists, the resources and the appropriate approaches are necessary
- » Survival



7. Which capacities have REDD+ Social Inclusion efforts brought to Governments and IPLC?

- » Strengthened spaces of participation, direct dialogue of IP-Governments
- » As a strong stakeholders/rightsholders
- » Platform for open dialogue
- » Dialogue and inclusion
- » Empowerment of IPLCs through info sharing – social mobilization
- » Create policies for IP which focus on diversity
- » Negotiation capacities for IPLCs
- » The implementation of FPIC and its implication in all the processes of elaboration of instruments of REDD+ preparation
- » Continuous dialogues and respect of IPs rights
- » Qualification of actors
- » Mutual respect and cooperation between governments and IPLCs
- » Respect their autonomy and forms of organization to work for their interests
- » Labour opportunities and spaces for participation
- » Implementation of safeguards
- » On understanding “what is REDD+ and what’s in it for IPLC!!

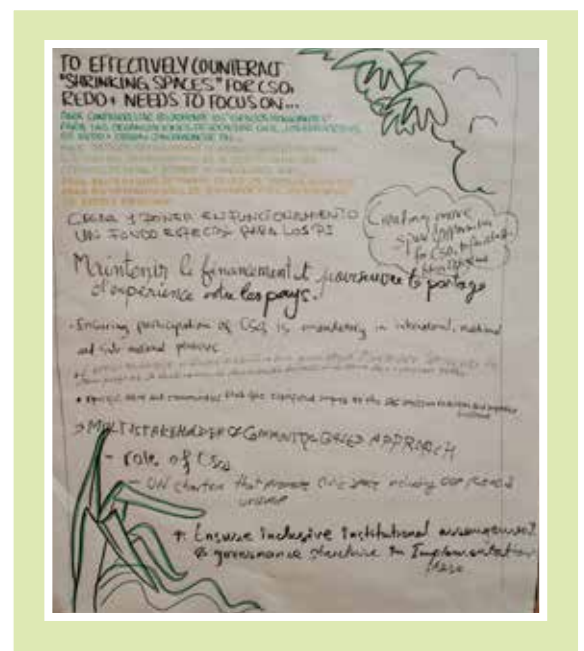
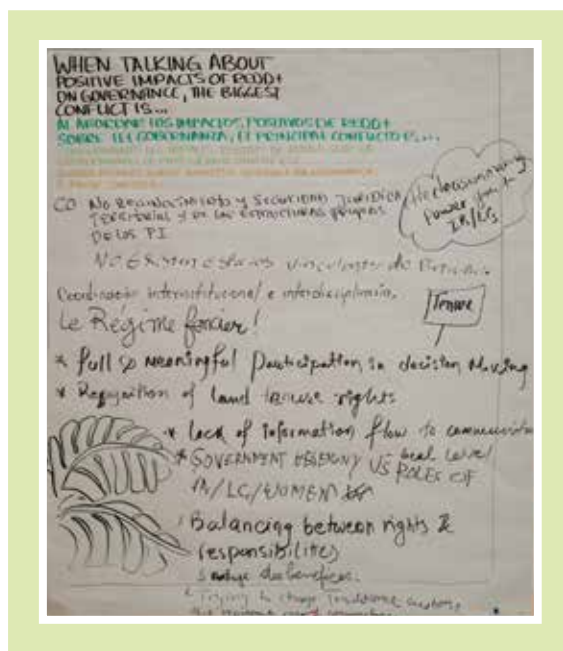


8. When talking about positive impacts of REDD+ on governance, the biggest conflict is...

- » No recognition and legal territorial security and of own structures of IPs (Colombia)
- » There are no binding spaces of participation (Colombia)
- » Inter-institutional and interdisciplinary coordination
- » The decision making power given to IPLCs
- » The land tenure system!
- » Full and meaningful participation in decision making – tenure
- » Recognition of land tenure rights
- » Lack of information flow to communities
- » Government hegemony vs. local level/roles of IPLC and women
- » Balancing between rights and responsibilities
- » The benefit sharing
- » Trying to change traditional customs that represent national circumstances

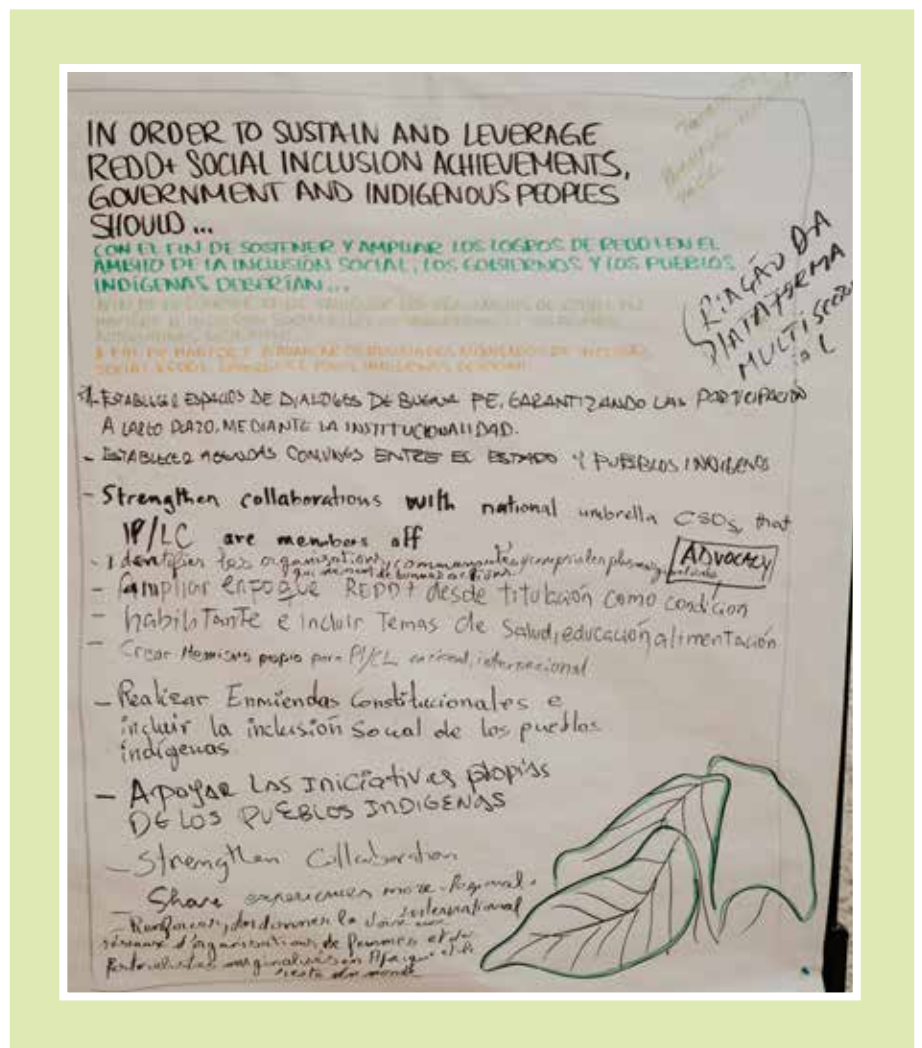
9. To effectively counteract “shrinking spaces” for CSO, REDD+ efforts need to focus on...

- » Create and put into function a special fund for IPs
- » Creating more space and opportunities for CSOs to facilitate between IP and Governments
- » Maintain the financing and continue the sharing of experiences between countries
- » Ensuring participation of CSOs is mandatory in international, national and sub-national processes
- » Technical and financial support to organise many campaigns of capacity strengthening for IPLC and women in REDD processes
- » Specific men and communities that give significant impact to the GHG emission reduction and improved livelihoods
- » Multi-stakeholder and community-based approach
- » Role of CSOs
- » UN Charters that promote civic space including OGP/CEPD/UNDRIP
- » Ensure inclusive institutional arrangement and governance structure in implementation phase



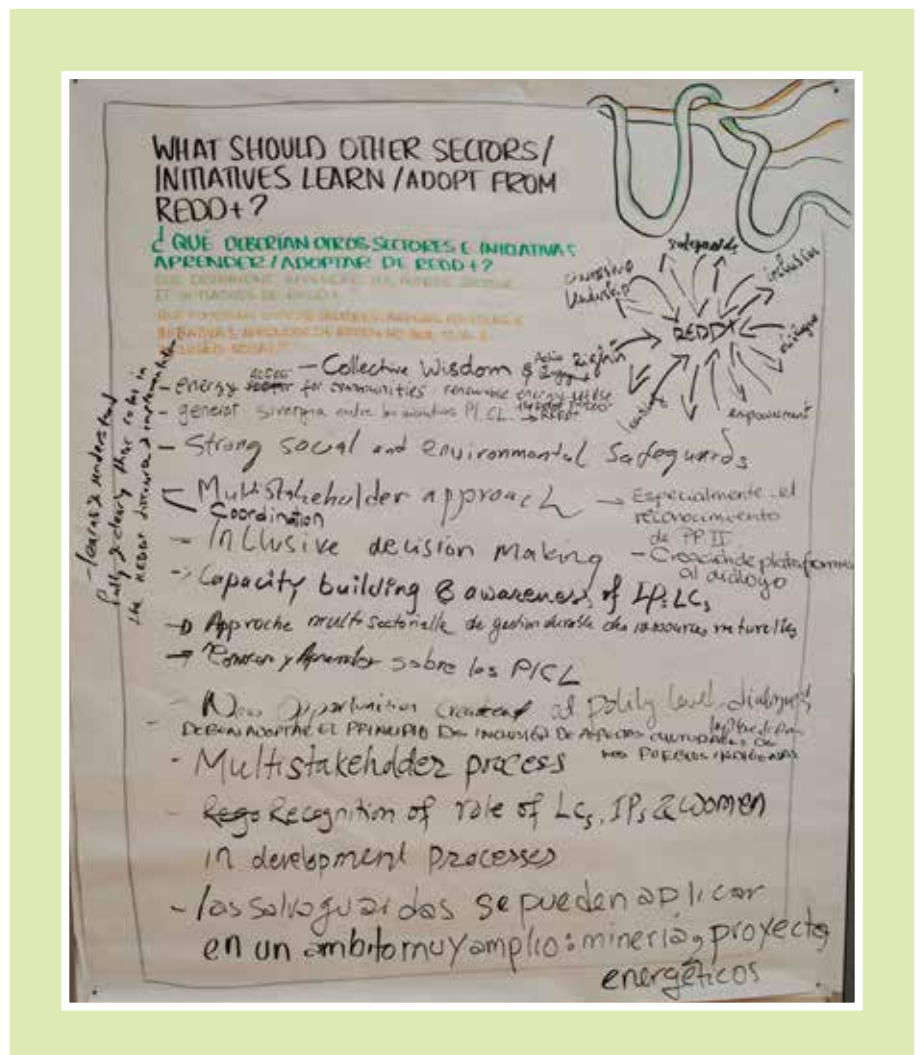
10. In order to sustain and leverage REDD+ social inclusion achievements, Governments and Indigenous Peoples should...

- » Establish spaces for dialogue in good faith, with the guarantee of long-term participation, through institutionalization
- » Establish joint agendas between State and IPs
- » Strengthen collaborations with national umbrella CSOs that IPLC are members of
- » Identify the organizations, communities – including the most marginalized – that are doing good things
- » Amplify focus of REDD+ with titling as enabling condition (advocacy) and include topics of health, education and nutrition/food
- » Create own national and international mechanism for IPLC
- » Support constitutional amendments and include the social inclusion of IPs
- » Support the own initiatives of IP
- » Strengthen collaboration
- » Share experiences more regional and international
- » Strengthen and give the voice to networks of women's and pastoralist organizations that are marginalized in Africa and the rest of the world
- » Creation of the multi-sectoral platform



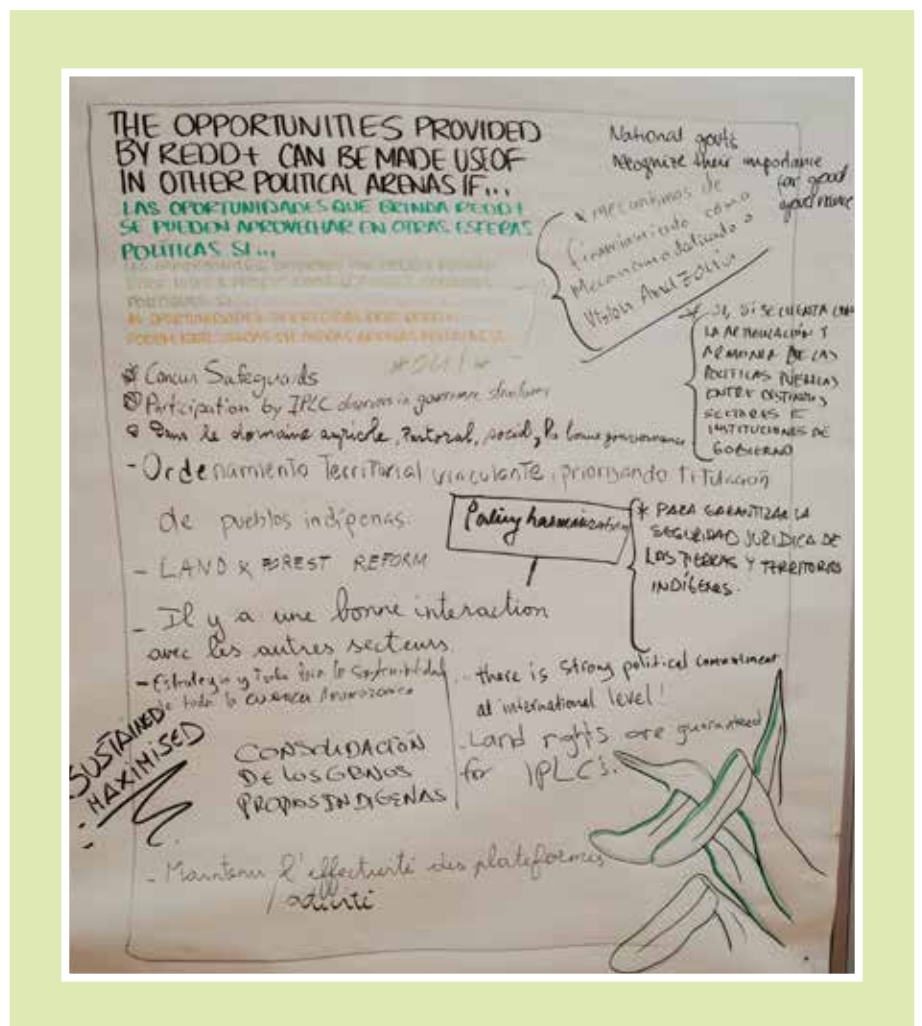
11. What should other sectors and initiatives learn / adopt from REDD+?

- » Energy access for communities: renewable energy utilise the REDD+ process
- » Collective wisdom and active engagement
- » Generate synergies between the IP and LC initiatives
- » Strong social and environmental safeguards
- » Multi-stakeholder approach
- » Coordination
- » Capacity building and awareness of IPLC
- » Especially the recognition of IPs
- » Creation of platforms of dialogue
- » Multi-sectoral approach of sustainable management of natural resources
- » Know and learn about IPLC
- » New opportunities created at policy level, dialogue and ?
- » Need to adopt the principle of inclusion of cultural aspects of IP
- » Multi-stakeholder process
- » Recognition of role of LCs, IPs and women in development processes
- » The safeguards can be applied in a very broad area: minery, energy projects
- » Learn and understand fully and clearly their roles in the REDD+ discussion and implementation
- » REDD+ & Ownership, leadership, safeguards, rights, inclusion, learning, dialogue, empowerment



12. The opportunities provided by REDD+ can be made use of in other political arenas if...

- » Yes!
- » Cancun Safeguards
- » Participation of IPLC observers in governance structures
- » In the agriculture, pastoral, social area, good governance
- » Binding territorial planning, with priority to titling for IPs
- » Land and forest reform
- » there is a good interaction with the other sectors – policy harmonization
- » Strategy and fund for the sustainability of all the Amazon basin
- » Sustained. Maximized
- » Consolidation of own indigenous governments
- » ...there is strong political commitment at international level!
- » Land rights are guaranteed for IPLCs
- » Maintain the effectivity of platforms
- » National governments recognized their importance for good governance
- » Financing mechanisms like the dedicated (grant) mechanism or Amazon Vision
- » Yes, if the if articulation and harmony of public policies exists between different sectors and government institutions
- » To guarantee the legal security of indigenous lands and territories



ANNEX VI: Participants at the 2nd Weilburg Conference on Social Inclusion in REDD+ Processes

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Annex VII: AGENDA

Social Inclusion in REDD+ Processes: Status and Achievements of 10 years' REDD+ Preparation and Implementation

Tuesday 27 November 2018

// 09.00

Opening

Getting to know each other
Opening interview with the hosts

Exploring our Voices

Social Inclusion in REDD+: Exploring and understanding our multiple perspectives and experiences

// 11.00 - 11:30 Coffee Break //

Setting the scene

A talk with representatives from IP/LC/CSO, Academia, and Government

// 12.30 - 14:00 Lunch Break //

Safeguards and Governance: Management of risks and Maximizing inclusive development dividends for forest communities

Country Case: Ghana
Presentations, reflections from other countries, and joint discussion

// 15.30 - 16:00 Coffee Break //

Regional Working Groups

Perspectives - Lessons learned – Urgent Actionso

// 17.30 End of Day 1 //

19.00 Reception & Entertainment

Wednesday, 28 November 2018

// 09.00

9 o'clock News

Report from the Working Groups

Enhancing Equitable benefit sharing models for both carbon and non-carbon Benefits

Country Case: Costa Rica
Presentations, reflections from other countries, and joint discussion

// 10.30 - 11:00 Coffee Break //

Regional Working Groups

Perspectives - Lessons learned – Urgent Actions

// 12.30 - 14:00 Lunch Break //

2 o'clock News

Report from the Working Groups

Right and Resources Tenure: from Policy to Actions

Country Case: Fiji
Presentations, reflections from other countries, and joint discussion

// 15.30 - 16:00 Coffee Break //

Regional Working Groups

Perspectives - Lessons learned – Urgent Actions

// 17.30 End of Day 2 //

20.00 Story Telling and Open Spaces

Thursday, 29 November 2018

// 09.00

9 o'clock News

Report from the Working Groups

Impacts of REDD+ on Social Inclusion

How has REDD+ influenced our interaction, our institutions, and our governance – and what can we make of it?

A merry-go-round-discussion

// 10.30 - 11:00 Coffee Break //

The REDD+ Transformation Talk

Shared experiences, joint reflection.

// 12.00 - 13:30 Lunch Break //

The way forward

Donor Panel

REDD+ & Social Inclusion: our lessons learned, conclusions and next steps

Fish Bowl Discussion

Messages from Weilburg

Summary and proposal of core messages from the conference

Feedback and Closing

// 16:00 End of the Conference //

17.00 Optional: Tour to a Christmas Market



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In the Advent season, about four weeks before Christmas, it is an old tradition in German-speaking countries to hold Christmas markets. These markets are characterized by wooden stalls from local traders, Christmas decoration and lightning and a cozy atmosphere, giving the visitor the opportunity to buy traditional food, warm drinks and handcrafted items. Purchasing gifts for Christmas and meeting up with friends to drink a cup of Glühwein (hot wine with spices) makes the markets popular for locals and tourists.

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ANNEX VIII: Concept Note

1. Background and Rationale

Sustainability and social inclusion have always been at the forefront of the REDD+ agenda. The FCPF and BMZ, through GIZ and KfW, have been engaging with their recipient countries on issues of social inclusion and sustainability for over eight years through their REDD+ programs. The objective of these efforts has been to achieve the twin goals of sustainable landscape management and pro-poor rural economic and social development. It is with this aim that REDD+ countries have been working on approaches and tools to social inclusion, putting in place effective institutional management arrangements, legal and regulatory frameworks for REDD+ and accessible feedback grievance and redress mechanisms; addressing complex challenges related to land and resource tenure regimes, ensuring equitable benefit distribution, and most importantly establishing effective mechanism for addressing social and environmental risks.

In the last 10 years, REDD+ implementation has advanced significantly. Country governments and the international community put efforts in fostering the participation of Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples and Forest Dwellers (IP/LC), including women in these communities, and IP/LC as traditional stewards of natural forest areas have reinforced their engagement in REDD+ processes: countries have put in place institutional arrangements inclusive of IP/LCs and CSOs as part of that national REDD+ Technical bodies responsible for REDD+ decision making. It is recognized that the active participation of IP/LCs has been essential for many countries to formulate their REDD+ Strategies and get ready for results-based payments. These participatory processes and inclusive governance structures are essential to achieve good forest governance and thus make REDD+ more effective and its results sustainable in the long run. Yet, it is likely that even beyond the forest sector, the achievements made, lessons learned, and practices and relationships established in REDD+ processes have a lasting impact on the political standing of IP/LCs.

In September 2013, 90 people met in Weilburg Castle, Germany, over three days, to discuss what it takes to ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in REDD+. Eight key messages and recommendations came out of this meeting. One of the conclusions was that REDD+ can be a catalyst for improved and inclusive dialogue and relationships between IP/LCs and national governments.

Following the conclusions of the first Weilburg conference and the experience gained over 10 years of REDD+ engagement, it is now essential to explore at the second Weilburg conference:

- i) how and to what extend countries have managed to address the issue of social and gender inclusion and environmental sustainability in REDD+ and what still needs to be done; and
- ii) what transformational effects REDD+ processes have had in terms of empowerment of IP/LC/ women and enhanced governance structures and practices in the REDD+ countries.

The Lessons: Country experiences in Readiness and ER programs

FCPF and BMZ engagement with social inclusion and sustainability issues begins early in the REDD+ Readiness process and extends through to the implementation phases. Countries have been engaged in approaches that involve:

- » establishing structures and platforms for inclusive, participatory processes that bring together multiple stakeholders and enable the views, needs, and interests of IP/LCs/women to the attention of national REDD+ authorities, triggering a dialogue on sustainable land use and REDD+ Strategies, R-PPs and ER Programs;
- » addressing the potential social and environmental risks and opportunities associated with the implementation of REDD+ projects, activities, and policies, through Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESAs) and Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs), other Risk Management Tools, analytical work and stakeholder participation;
- » elaborating effective and pro-poor benefit sharing arrangements;
- » putting in place grievance redress mechanisms that are effective, transparent and accessible to all stakeholders;
- » including the gender perspective, taking into account and documenting that women are change-agents and environmental managers who influence the development and deployment of sustainable solutions to forests conservation;
- » analyzing land and resource tenure regimes, looking at the national land tenure systems, identifying the regulatory and institutional frameworks for enhancing user and ownership rights to the land and resources of forest communities, notably indigenous peoples and women.

Many lessons can be drawn from this engagement; good practices as well as gaps and needs for enhancement can be identified in order to enhance learning and improve performance on social inclusion aspects in the REDD+ processes.

The Achievements: IP/LC Perspectives – the impact beyond REDD+

Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples, Forest Dwellers and women in these communities have been traditional stewards of natural forest areas, acting as change-agents on sustainable land use in REDD+ processes. Many IP organizations, CSOs, associations and cooperatives have seized new opportunities that REDD+ brought to engage in forest governance platforms, structures and processes that foremost were inexistent or inaccessible to them.

These mostly unprecedented and participatory processes have been challenging and far from perfect. However, at the same time, they have opened up new entry points for sharing perspectives and mutual understanding, and they enable opportunity for continuous learning, building capacities, assuming responsibility and leadership, dialogue and new forms of cooperation between IP/LC, women and government authorities.

IP/LC/gender CSOs can shed light on the impacts of REDD+ approaches and practices of social inclusion that might radiate beyond REDD+, focusing on the co-benefits of improved governance and empowerment of IP/LC representation, including:

- » recognition, hearing and understanding of IP/LC and gender-inclusive perspectives;
- » established structures and practices of dialogue that have built trust and led or could lead to a fruitful cooperation with government agencies;

- » empowerment through enhanced technical, organizational and political capacities and progress on gender equity;
- » understanding and acting upon the challenges and necessities regarding traditional land tenure regimes and claims.

Success stories, critical reflections and good practices can be identified, discussed and disseminated in order to celebrate milestones and inspire each other as well as other sectors.

2. Objective and Expected Outcomes

The overall goal of the conference is to bring together a representative group of IP/LC/CSOs, REDD+ countries and donors, to share knowledge and experiences on country specific examples of preparing and operationalizing the implementation of REDD+ from a socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable manner. Government and CSO representatives will present and share their approaches to various issues including land tenure assessments, benefit sharing arrangements, grievance redress mechanisms, social and environmental risk management as well as cross-cutting issues such as stakeholder engagement, gender and poverty reduction. IP/LC/CSOs will give insights on their perspectives what REDD+ social inclusion instruments and practice have brought to them beyond a mere inclusion in REDD+ discussions, and country governments share their view on transformational processes and relevant policy and regulatory frameworks as well as institutional and management arrangements.

The expected outcomes include:

- » Enhanced knowledge among REDD+ countries on social inclusion aspects of the preparation and implementation of ER programs, including increased awareness about social and environmental risks;
- » Increased understanding of the impacts and radiant power of social inclusion in ER programs beyond REDD+;
- » A report/summary on practical guidelines, good practices and approaches to social inclusion and sustainability in ER programs and beyond.

3. Methodology

The event will be held in a participatory manner. A combination of participatory approaches such as group exercises, simulation games, panel discussions, presentations, etc. will be utilized to enhance learning and maximize interactive participation. Two experienced facilitators will be hired to work with the team in designing the methodologies to be used.

In order to enable peer-to-peer learning and ensure thematic relevance to all regions, inputs from REDD+ countries from all stages in readiness will be included in the program, covering experiences in the following thematic areas:

- » Social and Environmental Risk Management;
- » Land Rights and Land Tenure Assessment;
- » Benefit-sharing Mechanisms;
- » Grievance Redress Mechanisms;
- » Stakeholder Engagement;
- » Gender Inclusion;
- » Poverty Reduction.

IP/LC/CSO as well as government representatives will be delivering their experiences and views on progress, gaps and achievements in these thematic areas, enabling critical discussions and joint celebrations. Tools and guidelines to measure Good Forest Governance could be introduced in this context.

Choreography and methodologies will ensure that discussions spin towards a joint reflection on the achievements working on social inclusion somewhat abstracted from REDD+, which will stay and radiate beyond REDD+ horizons.

4. Target group

The active participants of this event will include approximately 70 individuals, plus around 20 participants from donor institutions and delivery partners; the list will be drawn from:

- » Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples and Forest Dwellers (IP/LC – Indigenous Peoples and local communities living in forests depending on forest resources for their livelihoods);
- » Organizations and individuals representing gender considerations in REDD;
- » FCPF REDD+ country government representatives;
- » Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including NGOs (i.e. civil society organizations or NGOs that have experience and expertise in REDD or represent interests that are likely to benefit from or be affected by REDD);
- » Delivery Partner Institutions of FCPF and other Partners.

Timing and Duration

The conference will be held on November 27-29, 2018 (two and a half days), arrival on 26 November, departure on late 29 or 30 November.

Venue

The Castle of Weilburg, Germany.

Working language

Working language is English; translation services will be available in French, Spanish and Portuguese.

Facilitation

A team of two facilitators will accompany the event in preparation and implementation phase:

Ms. Susanne Willner

Mr. Jürgen Blaser

Mr. Kimaren Ole Riamit

Organization

The event is jointly being organized by GIZ and FCPF. **Ute Sonntag** (ute.sonntag@giz.de, GIZ) and **Haddy JK. Sey** (hsey@worldbank.org, WB/FCPF) have assumed the co-leadership, in close coordination with their respective teams. For information on logistics, a logistics note will follow in due course.



IMPRINT

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April 2019

