



FCPF: Global Dialogue of the Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and southern Civil Society Organizations

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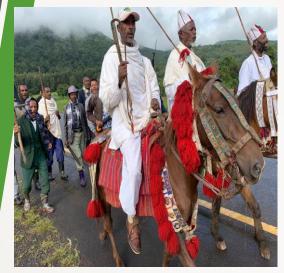
CBP Implementation

Overview of implementation (June 2016 – Dec 2019)

- Regional SSKEs in 18 FCPF Countries
- MPIDO *Phase I* (7 Anglophone and Francophone countries); *Phase II* -5 Anglophone countries, namely;
 - 1. Uganda
 - 2. Ethiopia
 - 3. Sudan
 - 4. Liberia
 - 5. Nigeria



IPLCOs capacities and Empowerment





- Financial capacity: Ability to manage, account and report in accordance to the required international standards. Also able to leverage on financial mobilization from other stakeholders.
- Technical Capacity generation of Knowledge products, identification of needs, identification of policy gaps and need for intervention
- Direct and indirect Outreach to over on awareness, information and capacity skills to participate in national REDD+ processes.
- Gender mainstreaming: 47% of those reached are women
- Organization and coordination of IPs: Representation through self-selection process to key national and sub-national REDD+/climate change related committees thus influencing decision making and policy formulation
- Enhanced information base: Over 360 knowledge products have been generated and disseminated communicating key messages at national and regional levels
- Enhanced partnerships: Strong linkages with Focal points, national and bilateral institutions, CSOs and other actors

IMPACTS OF PDO AS MEASURED BY THE INDICATORS

Objective	Outcome	Indicators
Strengthen knowledge of targeted forest dependent indigenous peoples of REDD+ Readiness at the national level	Improved capacities of Indigenous Peoples on REDD+ within national contexts	Representation in critical organs
	Gender representation	47% women participation
	Self selection representation	Ethiopia - Forest management Uganda -Forest management authority
	Increase Resource mobilization at national and regional level.	Uganda – Gender mainstreaming Ethiopia - Cooperatives Liberia – Engagement stage
	Strengthened collaboration and liaison with REDD+ Secretariats	Knowledge sharing, joint activities
	Enhanced trust between IPOs and Govts	# of IPs reps in strategic committees, task forces, commissions etc

ACHIEVEMENT OF PDO AS MEASURED BY THE INDICATORS

objective	Impact	Indicators
Regional Knowledge Exchange	Networking and solidarity	Social platforms,
	Lessons sharing, Learning and skills development	Knowledge products
	Collaborations and partnerships	Focal points, Other partners
M & E, management	Enhanced capacity through technical support	Timely reports
	Efficient use of resources	Measurable deliverables

Success stories



Sudan:

The conceptualization of five thematic forums (the discussion groups for Gender, and for Development in Trade and Livelihood; Alternative Energy; Water Harvesting; and Conflict Resolution) has been successful in creating a meaningful engagement platform for various stakeholders on the thematic topics

Success stories cont....

• Uganda:

- PROBICOU/CSCIPU enhanced resource mobilization and collaboration with other actors on specific topics (e.g., gender mainstreaming) which provided it with additional resources to upscale the sub-project's activities.



Success stories Cont.....



Nigeria:

- The evaluation and review of land use plans and bylaws in the Ekuri Forest Reserve has empowered the Ekuri and neighboring communities to engage in land management and recommend areas of input and improvement.
- Additional financing provided by the project to the sub-project in Nigeria has been used to provide the community's opinion on policy documents and guidelines to ensure long term impact on the legislative environment in the national REDD+ context.

Success stories cont....

• Liberia:

- CDI supported self-selection at the community level and guided the formation of GRM committees in three communities along Lake Piso Forest Reserve.
- This model of GRM committees in the area has since been replicated to further regions for similar benefits and outcomes.
- CDI has helped select representatives through the self-selection process to seat forest management committees



Success stories cont....

Ethiopia:

- ILCA supported the creation of Forest
 Management Cooperatives as community
 representatives in the REDD+ process. These
 cooperatives later became legally registered
 associations which also guided community
 members on the economic uses of the forests
- MHO in Oromia utilized its long-term approach of empowering IPs women and women groups through capacity building and training on forest management



Summary: Success Stories

- Enhanced collaboration and partnerships with REDD focal points, CSOs and other stakeholders:
- Generation and dissemination of knowledge products in appropriate languages and accessible formats
- Self—selection as a model of representation and participation in REDD+ processes and structures
- Grievance Redress mechanism as a model to mitigate conflict and mediate peace
- Direct project beneficiaries and Gender mainstreaming, regional gender strategy in place.
- Regional knowledge products
- Financial disbursement; up to 97% so far

Successes in +3 yrs of FCPF_CBP to IPLCs

- 1. Increased engagement and participation of IPs led to representation of IPs at national and sub national REDD+ platforms through a self-selection process.
- 2. Enhanced visibility, understanding and recognition of IPs in Africa (the indignity discourse)
- 3. Improving confidence and trust with state actors leading to closer working relations and a more unified voice for IPs
- 4. IPs' increased partnerships with states ie in Uganda (financial), Liberia (technical) and Ethiopia (financial to cooperatives)
- 5. Enhanced Community participatory dialogue and processes leading to;
 - Forest Grievance Redress mechanisms to address issues related to project implementation in Rep of Congo, Nigeria, Sudan and Liberia
 - Development and review of community land use plans and bylaws leading to peaceful coexistence between broader land-use stakeholders in Nigeria and Liberia
 - Benefit Sharing Arrangements / Mechanisms in Liberia
 - National policy engagement/influence
- 6. Sensitivity to gender roles and women inclusion/participation leading to recognition of their potential amidst the existing gender challenges/gaps.
 - Massive Knowledge generation, documentation and dissemination in the right form and content (local languages, appropriate media e.g radios, songs and skits)

Lesson Learnt....

- 1. With minimal support, IPS/communities can be empowered to make meaningful change by proactively engaging with REDD+ Readiness at the national and subnational levels
- 2. That a sustained capacity building of IPs led to their visibility at the national levels hence continued recognition and involvement by state and non-state actors
- 3. That with enhanced capacities, IPS could innovatively engage with the REDD+ process through self selection process/consensus based
- 4. That the sustained gender mainstreaming as well as youth participation has positive impact on project sustainability as all integral community components are involved.
- 5. That the 'soft-skills' have long-term impacts to IPs and IPs organizations

Lessons Learnt.....

- 6. That IPs have a lot of knowledge and solutions (ITK) to offer matters climate change (as per various knowledge products)
- 7. That engagement of IPOs to work with IPs is fruitful as they understand the local social-cultural and political dynamics that they can easily manage for the successful implementation of the project.
- 9. That development and change especially to IPs is gradual and requires patience by all actors involved to make meaningful impacts in IPs contexts considering their peculiarities terrains, cultures etc

Challenges and Actions to be Carried Forward



- Gender mainstreaming; bridging the gaps
- Indigenous traditional knowledge
- Monitoring & Measurement,Reporting and Verification (MRV)
- Limited Financial resources



Recommendations

- The need to undertake research and in-depth analysis of national policy frameworks, their gaps and strengths in informing various capacities to access benefit sharing opportunities and participation in the governance of REDD+ resources.
- The need to access intermediate technology especially in relation to renewable energy as a practical local action to provide alternative solutions to curb energybased drivers of deforestation that mainly include wood and charcoal for household fuel needs.
- The use of forest-based resources and services by communities continues to create a nexus between forest conservation and security of community livelihoods. Managing this interphase is key in establishing a solution for both objectives.
- Capacity building is a cross-cutting continuous trajectory that goes beyond all stages of REDD+ and climate change interventions. Future project designs need to capture capacity building not as an end by itself but as a means to achieve the ends.

Recommendations Cont....

- Gender mainstreaming is a key, cross-cutting and overlapping component of this process. There is, therefore, a need for a strong gender voice at all levels that can be realized through strong national and regional networks.
- REDD+ encompasses both adaptation and mitigation interventions, thus Indigenous traditional knowledge is critical in providing solutions to REDD+ related challenges in particular and climate change in general. Therefore, there is need for studies and systematic mainstreaming of indigenous traditional knowledge in country policies and frameworks as well as in strategies by other agencies, including the World Bank, which are involved in this process.
- There is a need to recognize and build on the existing goodwill of governments, the World Bank, MPIDO and IPOs to take this process forward. The gains made so far can only be sustained if this goodwill is guarded, protected and nurtured until the overarching goal of restoring forest covers, reversing degradation and ultimately reducing global warming is realized.

THANK YOU! Ahsante!



