



# Community Engagement and monitoring in REDD+: A case study of Kenya's IPs

Daniel ole Sapit

IPs Anglophone Africa Observer to the FCPF

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# Overview

- The United Nations Population Fund (UNPFA) estimates that Kenya has over 10 million indigenous inhabitants from a population of over 40 million people representing over 70 different peoples and cultures.
- Indigenous peoples are amongst the most vulnerable human groups to climate change and to potentially negative unintended impacts from related mitigation measures, but they can be also crucial actors, offering valuable contributions to solutions, including monitoring for REDD+.
- The REDD+ discourse has granted indigenous peoples an opportunity to address long-standing rights, land tenure and livelihoods issues and hence their engagement in monitoring is imperative. But we recognize that it is not the panacea for the historical land claims of IPs.
- IPs engagement in REDD+ monitoring at all levels is integral to the success of REDD+ as an incentive mechanism that will help in reducing emissions.
- Infusion of Traditional Knowledge and practices in the design of interventions and actions enriches national REDD+ strategies



# Key Issues for IPs in REDD+ Engagement

- Safeguards discourse-Cancun Accord, WB ESS
- Multiple functions of forests-traditional use, customary functions, livelihoods
- Community Monitoring Vs National level Monitoring and Reporting-IK Vs Scientific.
  - IPs' traditional knowledge and cultural practices playing crucial role for sustainable management of forest, biodiversity and eco-system and monitoring its status
  - National monitoring system should recognize the contribution played by IPs at the community level
- Land tenure rights Vs Carbon rights
- Meaningful participation and governance



# Recognizing the Mosaic of forest Land use of IPs.





## Progress...

- Inclusion of IPs in National REDD+ institutions and dedicated dialogues between IPs and Governments -REDD+ WG, SESA WG, will allow linkage between national and local level knowledge flow.
- Capacity needs studies of IPs to engage in REDD+ have been done through the support of the FCPF Capacity Building Program with a focus on:
  - Traditional Customary Institutions
  - Governance




## Progress...

- Land tenure, Benefit sharing and IPs sensitive indicators
- Recognition by analytic studies of the significance of IK in designing REDD+ strategies at national level.
- Regional integration of strategies with the East African Community with recognition of IPs in the general climate change discourse
- Implementation of voluntary pilot projects





## Underlying challenges...

- Recognizing the role of IPs and building their knowledge skills for meaningfully engage in REDD+ monitoring and transfer to future generations.
  - Institutionalizing practices of building capacity and information sharing at national levels.
  - Governments tend to be slow to adopt stakeholder engagement objectives-share power with other stakeholders over forestry decision-making
  - Challenges are serious, but not insurmountable: transparency, accountability and fairness will be key to ensuring effective engagement of IPs.
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# Recommendations

- Enhance effective inclusion of IPs in national REDD+ processes and local levels
- Recognize IPs role in national and local level monitoring REDD+ mechanisms
- Using IPs organizations to deliver awareness on REDD+ within their territories.
- The potential of REDD+ processes to clarify land tenure rights for communities needs to be amplified and integrated within the designs of benefits.
- Open up the process of contacting REDD+ projects to enhance the capacity to participate and contribute in the negotiation by IPs.
- Continue donor support for engagement of indigenous and other marginalized peoples in the REDD+ processes





# Recommendations

- Clarification in national strategies of risks mitigation and benefits distribution, and sharing oversight and monitoring responsibilities.
- Governments to enhance the procedural rights of stakeholders to be informed and show progress on stakeholder engagement on issues of substantive rights to land, resources, livelihoods and other potential REDD+ benefits, as well as roles in social impact and other monitoring.
- Countries to create peer reviews so that other countries aim to live up to international standards for the quality and extent of stakeholder engagement



End

Q&A

