Strengthening Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Forests People in World Bank Climate Change Programs

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Asia Indigenous Peoples Summit on Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples
February 24 – 27
Bali, Indonesia
Structure of the Presentation

1. Overview: Natural resources and climate change
2. Emerging challenges of a changing environment
3. The role of forests & forests people
4. The World Bank’s support to countries and people managing changing climates
5. Summary of World Bank environmental initiatives targeted at Climate Change
## Urgent Challenge for Developing Countries

**- 6 Climate Threats -**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drought</th>
<th>Flood</th>
<th>Storm</th>
<th>Coastal 1m</th>
<th>Coastal 5m</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
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<td>Malawi</td>
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**Source:** World Bank
Forest plays an important role in reducing vulnerability of livelihoods. Forests (biomass and soil) stock between 430-540 Pg of carbon. Maintaining these reservoirs is key.

500 million people directly depend on forest resources for their livelihoods.

300 million people (including 100 million indigenous peoples) live within forest massifs.

Up to 20% of the GHG come from deforestation and forest degradation in tropics/subtropics.

1.8 billion people (1.3 in the tropics) earn part of their sub-sistence from forests and trees.

Forest can sequester carbon from the atmosphere helping to mitigate climate change.

Forests hold 80% of global biodiversity.
The New Landscape Paradigm
In addressing Climate Change

- Protected Primary Forest
  - REDD + Management
- Secondary forest
  - REDD
- Degraded Primary Forest
  - C sinks through restoration
- Plantations
  - CDM bioenergy
- Secondary forest
  - Restoration + Management
- Degraded Forest Lands
  - A/R CDM
- To the sea—protect mangroves & coastal forest
- Permanent pasture
  - Potential A/R CDM
- Permanent pasture
- Intensive agricultural land
- Permanent pasture
- Intensive agricultural land
Coastal wetlands are important for CC mitigation & adaptation:

- Store carbon (>100 t CO2e/ha)
- Potential to develop CERs under CDM
- Biocarbon Fund (Trinidad & Tobago)

Mangroves play a crucial role in reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts related to:

- Sea level rise
- Storm surge
- Saltwater intrusion &
- Coastal erosion

Other services include:

- Fisheries nurseries
- Maintaining coastal water quality for aquaculture, tourism, coral reef health
- Non-Timber Forest Products
- Biodiversity
- Livelihoods
### Opportunities

- Forests at the center of climate change agenda
- Inclusion of forests in Bali roadmap
- UNFF 7 NLBI decision on forest finance
- Significant new ODA funding
- New financing mechanisms for PES (carbon)
- Significant new private sector investments in forest plantations, agro-business, biofuels
- Increasingly globalized markets for forest products
- Decentralization and local ownership

### Challenges for Indigenous Peoples and Forests People

- Linking climate change and development agenda: do new funds reach those who protect the forests?
- Can Indigenous Peoples and Forests People efficiently participate in the development of REDD schemes?
- Who owns the Carbon?
- Do REDD approaches promote top down approaches?
- Do governments have appropriate management capacities to implement REDD?
- Do short-term investment opportunities meet long-term livelihood needs of local communities?
- Will “big business” investments weaken customary rights and access to land/natural resources?
- What is the economic future of small and medium size enterprises and local markets?
Why Forestry to tackle GHG emissions?

Anthropogenic GHG Emissions

- **Total GHG Emissions**
  - **Fossil Fuel** based Emissions
  - **Land-Use Change** based Emissions
Forests are vulnerable

Forests emit GHG

Impacts on:

Livelihoods

Ecosystems

Development
Forests, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

**Adaptation**
- Increase the resilience of Ecosystems

**Mitigation**
- Sequester and maintain carbon

**Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)**
- Afforestation/Reforestation, Avoided Deforestation, Forest Restoration
- Trade with Sustainably Produced Forest Products
Carbon Mitigation and Multi-Benefit Forestry

Mitigating carbon is one of the many benefits generated through Sustainable Forest Management:

- Energy
- Timber
- Coastal Zone Protection
- Freshwater Resource Conservation
- Watershed Management
- Soil Conservation
- Mountain Development
- Biodiversity

and many more... !!!
Sustainable Forest Management benefits Local People

- employment
- revenues
- energy
- medicine & food
- ecosystem services
- culture
Local People enable Sustainable Forest Management

- supervision
- controlling
- planning
- participation
- observation
- monitoring & evaluation
- benefit-sharing
The World Bank support to Countries and People to cope with Climate Change

**Sustainable Forest Management**

- World Bank Forest Strategy guiding country dialogues and investments
  - 3 Pillars: poverty alleviation, economic development, maintaining ecosystem services

**Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Initiatives**

- BioCarbon Fund (Afforestation / Reforestation)
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (REDD)
- Forest Forest Investment Program (FIP)

**Sustainable Land Management**

- Adaptation strategies through new technical and institutional models
- Community-driven development (CDD)
- Integrated watershed management
The World Bank support to Countries and People to cope with Climate Change (contd.)

**Sustainable Coastal Tourism**
- Build capacity for pro-poor sustainable tourism among highly vulnerable communities (Honduras)
- Environmental management, incl. rehabilitation of coral gardens, waste management and recycling
- Support to land titling (incl. GIS)

**Fisheries**
- Adaptation strategies through new technological and institutional models
- Capacity building
- Analytical work (PROFISH)

**Natural Disaster Risk Reduction & Recovery**
- Risk mitigation of natural disasters (floods, storms)
- Capacity building among urban and rural populations
- Facilitate coordinated post-disaster response
Major World Bank Partnerships

- The Forest Partnership Facility (FCPF):
  - Explore at opportunities of inclusion of forests in a future climate regime. Focus on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)

- Forest Investment Program (FIP)
  - Creation of investment opportunities for achieving transformational change in forest management

- The Growing Forest Partnerships Initiative (GFP)
  - Initiative to empower local stakeholders and to provide neutral support for their involvement in local, national and global processes

- The Forest Dialogue (TFD)
  - Forum providing a platform for forest stakeholders to discuss “hot topics” in forests and climate change
The Phases of a REDD Mechanism

- Global REDD Fund/Market
- Reforms & Investments
- REDD Readiness
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FCPF Engagement in several learning events

Key Issues highlighted by stakeholders in all learning events Include:

- What is the role of IPs in developing sustainable REDD strategies and policies?

- How will land tenure systems be addressed to reconcile with customary rights?

- How IPs will participate in REDD given their challenging relationships with their governments

- How IPs will participate in the very complex REDD debate without capacity building and technical assistance?

- How IPs will benefit from future REDD revenues, given the issue of corruption and lack of good governance
Immediate Responses by FCPF

1. Incorporation of key issues and challenges into the Country Readiness Plan Template (R-PLAN)
   - Forest governance
   - Benefit sharing
   - Indigenous knowledge
   - Participation in the design of REDD strategies, etc.
   - Land tenure systems
   - Monitoring, Verification and Reporting
   - Building inclusive, institutional, legal & regulatory frameworks

1. Inclusion of IPs and Civil Society groups into National REDD Committees
   ➔ Commitment to include Indigenous and other Forest-Dependent People and local level stakeholders in planning and decision making processes for REDD
1. Requirement for all REDD countries to provide a multi-stakeholder consultation & participation plan **BEFORE** readiness activities will be funded

2. Capacity Building Program for IPs on REDD

   **Provide small grants to IP organizations / networks to build capacity on REDD at regional and national levels:**
   - COICA (Amazonia)- organize regional level workshops and will produce a reference document on REDD as contribution towards Copenhagen
   - IPACC (Africa)- organize regional and national level workshops and will produce toolkit on REDD to be used for training of trainers at country level
   - AOPIP (Panama)- organize national level workshops for IPs for better integration of IPs issues into National REDD processes

1. FCPF provides access to all documents and seeks guidance at early stage from IPs
   - Indigenous Peoples in the FCPF Technical Advisory Panel
   - Observer role in the FCPF Participants Committee
# FCPF Participants Committee and Observers

## Participants Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REDD COUNTRIES</th>
<th>CONTRIBUTORS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>AFD (France)</td>
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## Observers

Forests Peoples, Private Sector, International Organizations, NGOs, UNFCCC Secretariat, UN-REDD Programme
The FIP is being designed to address investment gaps in REDD and to pilot inclusive Sustainable Forest Management: Reforms & Investments

The FIP is part of the Strategic Climate Fund with 4 objectives:

- Finance scaled-up investments for implementation of ongoing national REDD processes
- Promote transformational change resulting in reduction of globally significant emissions
- Generate understanding and learning of links between investments and outcomes
- Pilot replicable models to leverage additional and sustained financial resources, especially from private sector
Proposal to cover different situations selected pilot countries:

- demonstrate how to curb deforestation over medium term (REDD)
- demonstrate how to lay foundations for sustainable management of forests in “big prize states”
- demonstrate incentives to maintain carbon stocks and avoid deforestation processes to take off
- Systematic halt and reverse degradation
FIP Sub-Committee Members
- 6 donors and 6 recipient countries
- [2 representatives each from:
  - Indigenous Peoples,
  - Non-Governmental Organizations
  - Private Sector]

Observers
- International organizations
- Civil society

Effective participation of IPs and local communities critical to success of pilot programs (decision making?)

Proposed direct grants available through Special Initiative

Operational, funding and governance modalities have to be developed
Growing Forest Partnerships (GFP) Initiative

Vision:
‘Growing Forest Partnerships’ (GFP) is an initiative designed to facilitate local and international partnerships and investment to support stakeholders in their efforts to improve forest livelihoods and ecosystem services.

GFP Objectives:
✓ Empower forest stakeholders
✓ Link national needs and priorities with the international forestry agenda
✓ Identifying effective partnerships
✓ Make effective connections across sectors
✓ Provide practical mechanisms to sustain and reward climate change mitigation
✓ Improve the quality and quantity of forestry investment
✓ Work through in-country institutions

Catalytic Institutions: FAO, IUCN, World Bank, with support from IIED
Growing Forest Partnerships (GFP) Initiative cont’d and other Initiatives in support of Indigenous Peoples and Forests People

- GFP offers capacity building support to Indigenous Peoples and Forests People up to Copenhagen
  - Regional capacity building
  - South-South event at World Forestry Congress in Buenos Aires

- Proposed Small Grants Facility for Indigenous Peoples and Forests People under development

- World Bank Development Market Place, a grant competition on Climate Adaptation
  - Window on Resilience of Indigenous Peoples’ Communities to Climate Risk
  - Up to US$ 200,000 for selected projects for 2 years

- Support for analytical work through PRFOFOR
World Bank Participation in The Forest Dialogue

- Dialogue on the role of forests in climate change – “Beyond REDD”

- New Forest Dialogue Initiative on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC)
Thank you very much for your attention!

www.worldbank.org/forests
www.worldbank.org/cif
www.forestcarbonpartnership.org
www.developmentmarketplace.org