

**REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE (RSC) OF THE FOREST
CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (FCPF) CAPACITY
BUILDING FUND PROJECT IN EAST ASIA, PACIFIC AND
SOUTH ASIA REGIONS FOR FOREST DEPENDENT
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES MEETING**

Documentation Report



**Prince Palace Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand
1 October 2018**

List of Acronyms

AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
AMAN	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara
CBP	Capacity Building Project
CIYA	Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTS	Customary Tenure System
EAP	East Asia and the Pacific Region
ERP	Emission Reduction Program
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FMT	Facility Management Team
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPO	Indigenous Peoples Organization
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
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 in developing countries
RSC	Regional Steering Committee
SAR	South Asian Region

About the Meeting

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) as a convener of the Regional Steering Committee (RSC) of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Capacity Building on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia Regions conducted a one-day meeting in Bangkok, Thailand on 1 October 2018. This was the first meeting of the RSC members after it was established in 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand. The composition of the RSC includes Mr. Kittisak Rattanakrajangsri of AIPP/Convener from Thailand; Samin Ngach of Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA) from Cambodia; Mina Susana Setra of Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN) from Indonesia; Tunga Bhadra Rai of Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) from Nepal; Loung Thi Troung of Centre for Sustainable Development in the Mountainous Areas (CSDM) from Vietnam, Nunia Thomas-Moko of Nature Fiji Mareqeti Viti from Fiji and Lai Sakita of Vanuatu Association of NGOs from Vanuatu.

Meeting Agenda

This RSC meeting aimed to accomplish the following objectives:

- To strengthen future collaboration and communication among RSC members;
- To update RSC members on the achievements, challenges and ways forward resulting from the FCPF Capacity Building on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia Regions;
- To discuss and generate common understanding among RSC members on their roles and responsibilities in the FCPF Capacity Building Project; and
- To share information about additional financing of the FCPF Capacity Building on REDD+ and solicit inputs from the RSC members

As the convener, Kittisak Rattanakrajangsri served as the main facilitator of the RSC meeting. He discussed these meeting agenda during the open session before the participants made a round of introduction.

An Overview: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Capacity Building on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia Regions Project by Mr. Raymond de Chavez, Deputy Executive Director, Tebtebba

Mr. Raymond de Chavez began his discussion with the introduction of FCPF as a global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society, and Indigenous Peoples focused on REDD+ launched in 2007. He then mentioned that FCPF is a Multi-stakeholder partnership of governments, businesses, civil society and IPs, in 47 partner developing countries. The main focus of FCPF is to support governments in laying the foundation for future REDD+ activities, and piloting performance-based payment systems. He also discussed the two separate, complementary

funding mechanisms under the FCPF (i.e. Readiness Fund and Carbon Fund) and the role of World Bank as the Facility's trustee as well as one of its delivery partners. He also mentioned the existence of FCPF Facility Management Team (FMT) that is responsible for the operation of the Facility.

Mr. de Chavez also tackled how IPs have been engaged in the FCPF. He enumerated a series of regional dialogues between the FCPF and IP representatives have taken place since the beginning of the FCPF, which includes global dialogues (i.e. 2011 in Panama and 2012 in Doha) as well as regional dialogues held in Asia-Pacific, Latin America, and Africa in the year 2012. These dialogues resulted in a request to support forest dependent IPs in building their capacity to engage in REDD+ activities at the national and regional levels. During the global dialogue in Doha in 2012, they came up with GLOBAL ACTION PLAN OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RELATING TO FCPF (2013-2015) that provided a roadmap for the engagement of IPs in the FCPF. He also identified the IP observers to the Participant's Committee (i.e. Pasang Sherpa and Kittisak for Asia-Pacific, Onel Masardule for Central America, Edwin Vasquez for South America, Dan Sapit for Anglophone Africa, and Parfait Dihoukamba for Francophone Africa).

He then explained the FCPF Global Capacity Building Program (CBP), which aims to provide forest-dependent IPs, southern civil society and local communities with information, knowledge and awareness on REDD+. He said that the CBP is demand-driven one, in which forest-dependent IPs and Southern CSOs were to make proposals to the FCPF based on their needs. He then added that it complements FCPF Readiness Grants by targeting specific capacity building needs, in particular those related to raising the awareness on the technical aspects of REDD+. Afterwards, he discussed the Phase I of the CBP (2008-2015) that has funded 29 projects in Asia, Latin America and Africa (including two global projects). These projects include awareness-raising workshops, publication of training manuals and capacity building activities. For the Phase II of the CBP, Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education for Asia and the Pacific) was among the three recipients along with Mainyoto Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO for Africa) and Association Sotz'il (for Latin America).

Mr. de Chavez then went on to talk about the FCPF Capacity Building on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in EAP and SAR Project. He mentioned that there had been a Preparatory Regional Workshop held in Bangkok in 13-14 September, 2015 where they were able to (i) identify capacity-building initiatives on REDD+ in the region that have been implemented (2013 to mid-2015) and priority capacity-building activities on REDD+ at the national level (for 2015-2017); (ii) agree on eligibility criteria and procedures for selection of IPOs and activities; (iii) prepare and discuss a regional plan; and (iv) agree on roles and responsibilities of the RSC. The results and agreements were reflected in the Operations Manual developed by Tebtebba and shared to the RSC.

Mr. de Chavez then presented the Project Development Objectives, which are to strengthen: (i) the knowledge of targeted forest-dependent indigenous peoples on REDD+ Readiness at the national level, and (ii) knowledge exchange at the regional level. He then identified the countries eligible for the project in the EAP and SAR, which include Kingdom of Bhutan, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Fiji, Republic of Indonesia, Nepal, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Vanuatu and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He reviewed that the project has three components namely, National Capacity Building and Awareness Raising (Component 1), Regional Exchange and Sharing of Lessons Learned (Component 2), Management, M&E and reporting (Component 3). He mentioned that only six out of the 10 countries became qualified to participate in national-level activities under Component 1 given the selection criteria agreed upon during the Preparatory Workshop in Bangkok in 2015.

He then tackled the particularities of each component. Under Component 1, which provides support capacity building and awareness raising activities, there are two sub-components namely, the implementation of capacity building and awareness raising activities; and the support and empowerment of IP organizations and institutions. Meanwhile, for Component 2, which finances activities that aim to document and publicize program activities with a view to highlighting good practices and lessons learned, there are also two sub-components which are regional learning and exchange and dissemination of knowledge products and lessons learned.

Mr. de Chavez then presented the governance structures through the actors involved:

- **The World Bank Facility Management Team of the FCPF:** Represented by the Task Team Leader (TTL) and team who directly assists Tebtebba in achieving project objectives on an ongoing basis, and ensuring that grant proceeds are used solely for the purposes under which these were granted. It also has the following functions: supervisory and operational advice; compliance oversight; and Facility Management Team (FMT) of the FCPF, housed at the World Bank, acts as the Secretariat of the FCPF, as such it is responsible for the overall management of the Capacity Building Program (at a global level).
- **The Regional Steering Committee:** Acts as an external advisory body and ensures transparency.
- **Tebtebba:** Signed a Grant Agreement with the World Bank and responsible for the overall implementation, coordination, grievance management, M&E and reporting of project activities, in accordance to the Grant Agreement.

FCPF Capacity Building on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent IPs in EAP and SAR Project Summary of Progress to Date by Ms. Helen Valdez

Ms. Helen Valdez reiterated the project details including its objectives, which are to strengthen the (i) knowledge of targeted forest-dependent indigenous peoples on REDD+ Readiness at the national level; and (ii) knowledge exchange at the regional level. She also restated the countries eligible for the project in the EAP and SAR, which include Kingdom of Bhutan, Kingdom of

Cambodia, Republic of Fiji, Republic of Indonesia, Nepal, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Vanuatu and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Out of these countries, however, only Bhutan, Fiji, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Vietnam were qualified for Project Component 1 (sub-granting) due to the following reasons: (i) their respective governments have signed Readiness Grant Agreements with the FCPF and started with the implementation of readiness; (ii) they are not beneficiaries of the Global Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for IPs and Local Communities project of the FIP; and (iii) they are not beneficiaries of FCPF Capacity Building Phase 1 funds.

Ms. Valdez then went over the project components. Component 1 refers to National Capacity Building and Awareness Raising accomplished by sub-grantees. Meanwhile, Component 2 refers to Regional Exchange and Sharing of Lessons Learned, which covers the conduct of this regional workshop and the published book on the research on Customary tenure systems and REDD+: Ensuring benefits for Indigenous Peoples.

Lastly, Component 3 refers to the Institutional Support to Recipient Organizations, which basically is project management. She then discussed the roles of organizations involved in the implementation, which include the role of World Bank as the trustee of the fund, the RSC with seven members as external advisory body, Tebtebba as the recipient responsible for overall implementation, and beneficiary organizations for Component 1.

She then talked about the specific criteria for the selection of beneficiary organizations as deliberated during the preparatory workshop held in Bangkok last September 2015. She also stressed that during the project launch mission of the World Bank it was decided to focus on the three main criteria, which include: (i) legally registered IP organization working directly with IPs and have direct work on REDD+ and forestry related issues (to be able to sign an agreement); (ii) capacity to engage with governments; and (iii) proponent organization is not a member of the RSC. She then stated the criteria for eligible activities for Component 1, which include alignment with PDOs, designed or endorsed by IPs or IPOs, feasibility of the project, allows active and proportionate women and youth participation, capacity-building workshops aimed to improve traditional livelihoods, and provision of venue for IPs to dialogue with REDD+ stakeholders. Afterwards, she then presented the sub-project selection process as well as the sub-grantees. She then admitted that the team failed to get an IPO from Pakistan to submit a proposal and that they received a proposal from PNG but during the due diligence, the IPO responded that they do not have time to reflect the comments on the revised draft. With the lack of IPOs from two eligible countries, Bhutan and Vietnam were allowed to have two sub-projects each.

In terms of fund allocation, 60% of the funds was allocated to the sub-grants (Component 1), 28% for the research and this regional workshop (Component 2), and the remaining 12% for administrative support including audit fee (Component 3). For the sub-grants, she mentioned that the maximum budget was \$50,000 but full release of the budget to the sub-grantees is yet to be completed (by October 31). At the moment, Tebtebba tries to reconcile the financial reports from

the sub-projects vis-à-vis the activities together with the audit reports and monitoring done by Tebtebba.

She then proceeded to present the target outcomes and the actual results accomplished by the project as of September 30, 2018:

- Target Outcome #1: Share of target beneficiaries with knowledge score of 3 or more on REDD+ and related issues (Target: 80%). The actual result is around 69%.
- Target Outcome #2: National knowledge exchange products disseminated in appropriate languages (Target: 6). The actual result is 104
- Target Outcome #3: Regional knowledge exchange products disseminated in appropriate languages (Target: 2). The actual result is 2, which are the CTS research and the regional workshop.
- Target Outcome #4: Meetings held between IP representatives and national REDD+ decision making entities (Target: 12). The actual result is 15 meetings.
- Target Outcome #5: Direct project beneficiaries reached (Target: 400), of which (Target: 50%) are female. The actual result reached 4,668 direct beneficiaries but only around 41% women.

Ms. Valdez also discussed the project expenses, which showed that there are still funds yet to be disbursed. She explained that these funds are for the expenses yet to be reconciled with Tebtebba's monitoring and pending receipt of audit reports.

In conclusion, the project is successful as it met, in some cases even surpassed its targets (Indicator 2 or national knowledge exchange products; Indicator 3 or regional knowledge sharing; Indicator 4 or meetings of IP representatives with national REDD+ decision makers; and partly indicator 5 on the number of direct beneficiaries). In the additional financing, extra efforts should be exerted to increase the participation of women in sub-project activities. Their multiple role as women, most especially as IP women, should be taken into consideration in planning and implementation.

For indicator 1 or share of participants whose perceptions have increased their knowledge after participating in capacity building activities, the management teams of sub-projects and the facilitators should make sure that participants understood very well how to accomplish the feedback forms. This may improve the outcome of this indicator.

Open Forum

Ms. Valdez and Mr. Catalino (Bong) Corpuz identified the basic reporting requirements Tebtebba expects from the beneficiary organizations, which include narrative reports, summary of expenses based on budget lines (complete with receipts), and that narrative reports match the financial reports. They emphasized that Tebtebba carries on the responsibility to put the liquidation and audit reports together and suggested to surface finance-related issues and challenges which could be addressed. Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa and Ms. Mina Susana Setra both pointed out that local organizations must be capacitated to accomplish their own reports since this is a capacity building project and it will make Tebtebba's work easier.

In terms of project implementation, Mr. Samin Ngach identified communication and coordination as main challenge given the unclear function/ responsibilities among actors making the coordinator's work harder than it already is. On the other hand, Ms. Loung Thi Troung identified youth participation as a challenge since the project was not able to engage as much as youth as it has originally planned. Ms. Valdez responded to this with the accomplishment of Bhutan where they were able to involve 560 students in the awareness building activities.

In terms of outcome assessment, there had been discussions on conducting qualitative assessment as well to capture the whole picture of the project outcomes or at least complement the quantitative indicators.

Open Plenary on “Engagement of RSC in the FCPF Capacity Building Fund on REDD+: Strengths, Challenges and Ways Forward”

Strengths

Among the strengths identified during the plenary was RSC's engagement in the reviewing process of the proposals under Component 1. Mr. de Chavez explained that RSC's involvement in the scoring process provides point of ownership since IPs are the ones involved in the process. Ms. Haddy Jatou Sey added that it is also done in the spirit of transparency and accountability as Tebtebba can be accused of biases if it will decide on the selection process. Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa further substantiated the strength in having the RSC in the selection process. For him, it is a manifestation of collective ownership and it is a means of mitigation in the sense that members of the RSC can review the reputation of the IPOs submitting proposals.

Challenges

Communication and coordination had been at the forefront of the challenges faced by the RSC. For one, RSC does not have any face-to-face meetings in the past and there had been changes in the membership.

Mr. de Chavez shared that Tebtebba tried to communicate with other members but sometimes there is no response. Mr. Corpuz then stressed that it is difficult for Tebtebba to do the communication work for RSC, which should be the convenor's task.

Mr. Sherpa agreed on the points raised and admitted that there had been shortcomings on their end. He confessed that RSC members do not know each other personally given the lack of face-to-face meetings. This, coupled with other communication and coordination factors, exacerbated their situation.

Aside from communication and coordination, Ms. Setra and Mr. Tunga Bhadra Rai identified the functions of RSC as a challenge. In their opinion, the RSC functions are highly ambitious most especially given the limited resources. Both also identified specific challenges they have encountered in the conduct of their role as RSC members. For Ms. Setra, she shared that she had difficulties on decision-making in the selection process since she does not understand the context of the proposal in the country where it is proposed to be implemented. Meanwhile, Mr. Rai raised a similar concern as he shared that it would be hard for them as RSC members to forward national needs for countries that do not have a representation in the RSC. He also said that it is difficult for them to assist in monitoring of sub-projects that are not in the country they are in. Mr. Rai's concerns were answered by Mr. Corpuz by saying that they are only expected to assist on behalf of the countries they represent.

Ways Forward

Mr. de Chavez urged the RSC members to reconstitute themselves and said that Tebtebba understands that everybody has lots of obligations and responsibilities but they should commit more on the communication aspect of the engagement. For him, even a note of receipt can be helpful in the process so that the coordinator will know whether the information went through or not. In relation to this, Mr. Corpuz recommended that Mr. Kittisak Rattanakrajangri, as the Convenor, should send out communication to all RSC members and that all members should have good communication lines with the Convenor.

Ms. Setra and Mr. Ngach called for the clarification of RSC functions, on which everyone agreed. Mr. Corpuz then asked Ms. Sey if they can do this reconfiguration to make the RSC roles easier, clearer, and more functional. Ms. Sey pointed out that the project document can be revised and suggested that Tebtebba and the RSC come up with three or four things as key responsibilities in light of the additional financing.

Ms. Setra then forwarded the following functions of RSC: 1) advisory and 2) monitoring assistance. Mr. Corpuz then added the "to assist whenever it could" as the third function of the RSC.

Briefing on the Additional Financing of the Project by Ms. Haddy Jatou Sey, Task Team Leader, World Bank

Ms. Sey retold how additional financing for the project came to be. She said that the rationale behind the additional financing was the high demand for sub-projects and the limited funding offered so far by the FCPF led IP and civil society representatives to submit a request for additional financing to the FCPF. The request was approved on the 23rd PC meeting in Washington DC in 2017. In August 2018, the World Bank signed an additional financing agreement with Tebtebba

for US\$651,163, increasing the total project cost to US\$1,141,913. The agreement also extended the project's closing date by 14 months to December 31, 2019 to accommodate the additional activities financed.

Ms. Sey then presented the key principles of the extension period is to have the same project structure, same objective, with scaled-up results. The idea is to increase the targets of the indicators. Another is to enhance engagement in the ER Program areas: prioritizing countries which are designing ERPs, namely Vietnam and Fiji. Moreover, other participating countries will receive smaller amounts of additional financing to provide additional training on key REDD+ subjects.

Ms. Sey then specified the activities to be financed by the additional financing, which include the following:

- For Component 1: National Capacity Building and Awareness Raising
Gender analysis in the ERP area in Fiji with the aim to mainstream gender in the ERPD interventions in the future and to develop a gender action plan. The piloting of ACMA in Vietnam is also included among the activities. This ACMA will be the second one prepared for Vietnam, with the first one currently being piloted by ICHTER in Trung Ly commune in Thanh Hoah Province. Lastly, there are also trainings in Bhutan, Fiji, and Vanuatu on benefit sharing mechanisms and carbon accounting for REDD+ beneficiary communities' representatives.
- For Component 2: Regional Exchange and Sharing of Lessons Learned
The additional financing will pay for regional training of trainers on carbon accounting for IP organizations in countries that are designing their ERPs and the research on policies on IPs and traditional forest management practices in Bhutan, Fiji and Vanuatu.
- For Component 3: Management, M&E and Reporting
The additional financing will also finance the project management during the extended project period and additional resources for RSC meetings.

Open Forum

Participants expressed their excitement for the additional financing to the point that they asked about the possibility of submitting proposals and how the process will be. Ms. Sey clarified that there will be no call for new sub-project proposals. There had also been a discussion on the inclusion of Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Nepal on the list of eligible countries but Ms. Sey explained that this is not possible as senior management of the World Bank has excluded Laos for political reasons, Thailand due to many existing projects, and Cambodia, Indonesia, and Nepal given the selection/ exclusion criteria. Many expressed their frustration and disappointment on this exclusion. Ms. Sey expressed that she herself is not happy about it but she cannot do something about this since this either has been instructed by the donors or has been agreed upon in the earlier phases of the project. She also pointed out that all countries could still benefit from the program through their participation most especially on Component 2. For the activities included in the additional financing, however, they were reminded that these activities should be

completed by June 30, 2019 to give Tebtebba ample amount of time to complete the project report before 2020.

Other Points of Discussions

On the Value of RSC

Mr. de Chavez expressed that Tebtebba appreciate the value of RSC, which is exactly why it has been pushing for a face-to-face meeting of the RSC. He said that RSC members have a lot of years working with organizations who are also working on the ground, which keep them grounded.

In relation to the value of RSC members, Mr. Corpuz expressed how Tebtebba wishes that AIPP implemented the project given AIPP's "institutional memory," something that Tebtebba does not have.

It has been forwarded that RSC meeting falls under Component 3 of the project.

On Knowledge Sharing

Mr. de Chavez shared that from Tebtebba's experience with working with indigenous partners, knowledge sharing is a good capacity-building activity. He then shared that there will be a training of trainers activity on carbon accounting which will cover 10 eligible countries and then from there, it will be cascaded down to national level. There were discussions on who will be the recipient of this training but ultimately, it has been agreed by the body that this would only be for beneficiary organizations.

On the Importance of Carbon Accounting

Mr. Rai admitted that he does not understand why carbon accounting is so important that it is the main capacity building topic when there are a lot of non-carbon matters that are also important for IPs to learn about. Ms. Setra answered that this is to avoid being taken advantage of when it comes to carbon accounting. Ms. Sey explained that IPs should be able to understand in order to claim ownership over their resources (especially their forests) and have knowledge about their carbon rights and secure carbon benefits. Finally, Mr. Corpuz expounded that this is to inculcate the sense of benefit from the present resources (and even future resources) where they can secure financial benefits, which can finance other initiatives to achieve non-carbon benefits.

WAYS FORWARD

As ways forward, Mr. Rattanakrajangsri reiterated the RSC functions forwarded by Ms. Setra and Mr. Corpuz, which are 1) to serve as an advisory body; 2) to take part in the monitoring processes; and 3) to assist whenever possible (e.g. technical assistance).

Ms. Sey then mentioned that there is a need to walk away from capacity building. Since 2008, there had been a lot of capacity-building activities so the time is ripe for project implementation. “We now have evidence starting from 2008 that the IPs have the capacity to do it,” she quoted before saying that after this event, they will present the proposal (with budget of about \$5M per recipient organization) and lobby it.

Annex 1. List of Participants

Name	Country	Details
1. Mr. Samin Ngach	Cambodia	President, CIYA
2. Ms. Nunia Teresa Thomas	Fiji	Nature Fiji
3. Ms. Mina Susana Setra	Indonesia	AMAN
4. Mr. Tunga Bhadra Rai	Nepal	NEFIN
5. Mr. Kittisak Rattanakrajang Sri	Thailand	Chair, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
6. Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa	Nepal	AIPP
7. Ms. Luong Thi Truong	Vietnam	Executive Director, CSDM
8. Ms. Haddy Jatou Sey	World Bank	Task Team Leader
9. Mr. James Alim	Philippines	Documentor
10. Ms. Eleanor Dictaan-Bang-oa	Philippines	Tebtebba
11. Mr. Catalino Corpuz Jr.	Philippines	Tebtebba
12. Mr. Raymond de Chavez	Philippines	Tebtebba
13. Ms. Helen Valdez	Philippines	Tebtebba
14. Ms. Lea Patugad	Philippines	Tebtebba
15. Ms. Odencia Paleng	Philippines	Tebtebba

Annex 2. Program

Time	Activities	Responsible person
08:30-09:00	Registration	Participatory
09:00-09:15	Objectives of the RSC Meeting	Mr. Kittisak Rattanakrajangri, AIPP
09:15-09:45	Introduction	Participants
09:45-10:00	Presentation on the FCPF Capacity Building Fund on REDD+	Tebtebba
10:00-11:00	Presentation and Discussion on the Roles and Responsibilities of the RSC (10:30-10:45 Coffee/Tea Break)	Mr. Kittisak Rattanakrajangri and RSC members
11:00-12:00	Presentation on the achievements, challenges and ways forward of the FCPF Capacity Building Project in East Asia, Pacific and South Asia Regions for Forest Dependent Indigenous Peoples	Tebtebba
12:00-01:00	Lunch break	
01:00-02:00	Presentation and discussion on the additional financing of the FCPF Capacity Building Fund Project in East Asia, Pacific and South Asia Regions for Forest Dependent Indigenous Peoples	Haddy Jatou Sey, TTL, WB
02:00-03:30	Open plenary on “Engagement of RSC in the FCPF Capacity Building Fund on REDD+: Strengths, Challenges and Ways Forward”	Participatory
03:30-03:45	Coffee/Tea Break	
03:45-04:00	Closing Remarks	AIPP, Tebtebba, and RSC Members