

# **Indigenous Peoples and the Green Climate Fund: Overview of Actors in the Delivery Chain**



**CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM FOR SECOND  
GENERATION INDIGENOUS YOUTH LEADERS  
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# The Context – IPs Realities



- IPs' symbiotic and interdependent relationship with their environment and ecosystems is central to their collective survival
- IPs' knowledge systems and climate resilient livelihood practices have contributed least to emissions but immensely to nature conservation
- IPs constitute one of the most vulnerable sectors/groups to adverse impacts and risks of climate change
- IPs' may end up paying a triple negative price of climate change due to unsafeguarded response measures

# The Place of IPs within the UNFCCC



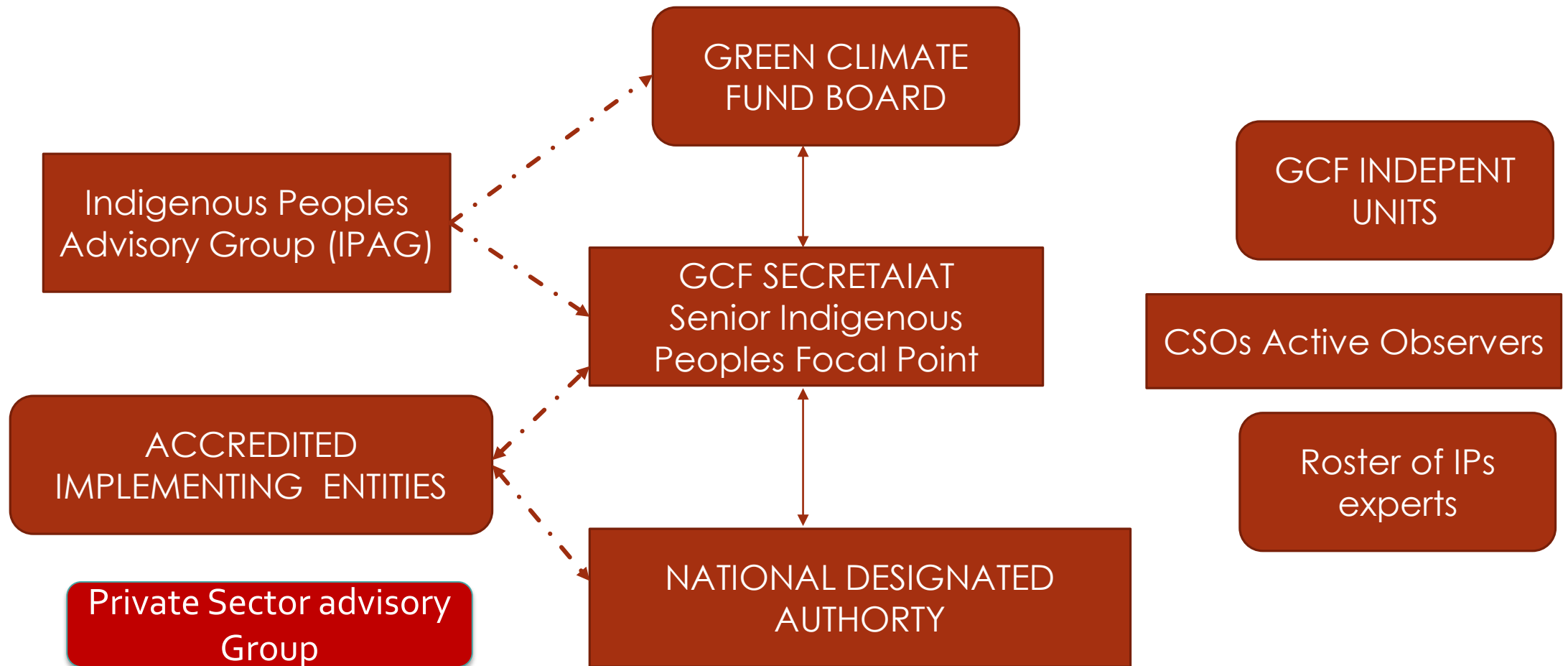
- Indigenous Peoples are recognized as one of the **official observer constituency** under the UNFCCC negotiation framework and The Paris Agreement and decision recognize. IPs' interests are reflected:
  - The **respect for IPs' rights**
  - incorporation of **Indigenous Peoples' knowledge** and establishment of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples **Knowledge Platform**
  - The safeguards elements under the REDD+ Cancun safeguards make reference to **customary tenure, full and effective participation**
  - **Non-carbon benefits and community-based monitoring** principles are recognized under the Warsaw decisions on forests
  - **Indigenous Peoples stand-alone policy** within the GCF

# Engagement with the GCF is critical



- ❖ The GCF is the **main financial mechanism** of the UNFCCC
- ❖ Green Climate Fund is a **new development Pathways** with un-imaginable potential ramifications to global climate change related interventions, livelihoods, human rights and ecosystem integrity
- ❖ The GCF is **multilevel, multi-agency multilateral climate** change financing agency whose engagement require unique competencies and resources
- ❖ **Country ownership, and country-drivenness** approach is very central in operationalization of the mandate of the GCF, yet presents peculiar challenges to IPs

# Implementation Structures & Control Points



# Actors outside the GCF mainstream Institutional Arrangement

- i. Nationally Designated Authority
- ii. National Direct Access Entities
- iii. Accredited entities & Executive entities
- iv. CSO Active Observer
- v. Private Sector Advisory Group
- vi. Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG)

## i. National Designate Authorities (NDA)



- Each Country wishing to engage with the GCF must identify a National Designated Authority (NDA) or focal point for GCF related activities
- Serves as the entry & coordination point for all GCF related activities in-country
  - Responsible for Country programming and GCF readiness
  - Country project-pipeline development for GCF projects
  - Ensuring multistakeholder engagement in readiness and project development - Indigenous Peoples is a key stakeholder
  - Ensuring alignment with Country priorities through letter of No-objection to aspiring Accredited Entities

## *ii. Accredited Entities (AEs) and Executing Entities (Ees)*

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### Accredited Entities (AEs)

- Develop and submit funding proposals for projects and programmes
- Oversee project and programme management and implementation
- Deploy and administer a range of financial instruments (grants, concessional loans, equity and guarantees)
- Mobilize private sector capital for blending with GCF and/or own resources
- Apply and Respect safeguards

### • Executing Entities (EEs)

- Develop and submit funding proposals for projects and programmes through AEs
- Execute funding proposals
- Work under supervision and overall management of the AE (no need for accreditation)
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# *Requirements for Accreditation (Summary)*

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- Background and contact information of the applicant entity;
- Information on the ways in which the institutions and its intended project/programmes will contribute to furthering the country's climate strategies and action plans, in line with GCF's objectives
- Information on the scope of intended projects/programmes and estimated contribution requested for an individual project or activity within a programme
- Basic fiduciary criteria
- Applicable specialised fiduciary criteria
- Environmental and social safeguards (ESS)
- Gender Policy

# National Direct Access Entities (DAEs)

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- The GCF has been promoting Direct Access Modality as a best practice approach to enhance country ownership of climate projects.
- Direct access entities can be public or private sector or non-governmental
- DAEs and NDAs are expected to work together to develop entity work programmes, project concept notes, full funding proposals,
- The Board has dedicated an initial USD 200 million to an Enhanced Direct Access pilot programme

### iii. Active Observer

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- The GCF Board is mandated to grant **Accredited Observers** access to its meetings
- **2 representatives** from accredited CSO, one each from **developed** and **developing countries**
- 2 from accredited private sector **organizations (PSOs)**, one each from developed and developing countries.
- Identified through **a self-selection process.**
- Representation is for **a term of two years renewable once with alternate Observer arrangements**

**NB:** IPs not directly represented, but have established participation arrangement with Southern CSOs Active Observers

## iv. Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG)

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### Composition of IPAG

- IPAG established under the GCF IP policy
- Four IPs' representatives from the global South – Africa, Latin America
- Each with an alternate Observer
- Selected through an indigenous peoples-led, regional self-selection process
- Gender balance will be ensured

### Functions of the IPAG

- provide advice to the IPs focal point under GCF, NDAs, AEs, Ees on IPs interests
- Monitor application of GCF Policy IK, FPIC, Benefits, participation;
- Guidance and advice to the Board as may be requested, and
- raise awareness and support capacity building on the Policy

NB: current membership:

# Implications for Indigenous Peoples Engagement with GCF-

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- i. National Designated Authority (NDA):**
  - Early and sustained engagement is essential to ensure entrenchment of IPs' interests in Country programming & pipeline, Multi-stakeholder engagement, influencing the No-Objection process
  
- ii. Accredited Entities & Executing Entities:**
  - To submit projects to GCF, access resources & monitor GCF policy application, strategic engagement with AEs is must

# Implications for IPs Cont...

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## iii. Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG):

- Engagement with IPAG is a must so as to ensure robust application of GCF IP policy including respect for safeguards - Do Good and Do No Harm
- IPAG main official link between GCF programming and IPs

## iv. Active Observers:

- Provides a channel for directly influencing **entity accreditation, funding proposals, policy design & review, monitoring safeguards and safeguarding interest**

