

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

FIP/SC.13/Inf.5
November 3, 2014

Meeting of the FIP Sub-Committee
Washington, DC, USA
November 19, 2014

Agenda Item 3

**MEETING OF THE TRANSITIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE GLOBAL COMPONENT OF THE
DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES OF
THE FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM**

(Summary Report submitted by the World Bank)

Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AIDSEP	Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest)
AMAN	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago)
CI	Conservation International
CIF AU	Climate Investment Funds Administrative Unit
CONAP	Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism
DR Congo	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EbA	Ecosystem-Based Measures or Approaches
ER	Emissions Reductions
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Program
GEA	Global Executing Agency
Govt	Government
GSC	Global Steering Committee
HQ	Headquarters
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LC	Local Community
NEA	National Executing Agency
NSC	National Steering Committee
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation-plus
R-PP	FCPC Readiness Preparation Proposal
SEA	Stakeholder Engagement Assessment
TC	Transitional Committee
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFCCC COP20	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 20th Conference of the Parties
VA, USA	Virginia, United States
WB	World Bank
WISE	Widening Informed Stakeholder Engagement

Summary Report

Meeting of the Transitional Committee for the Global Component of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities of the Forest Investment Program



17-19 September 2014

Arlington, Virginia, United States

Meeting of the Transitional Committee for the Global Component of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities of the Forest Investment Program, 17-19 September, Arlington, VA. USA

Participants:

Transitional Steering Committee: Co-chairs-- Grace Balawag – Philippines, non-FIP country representative; Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa - DRC; Brazil - Braulino Caetano Dos Santos, Januário Tseredzaro Ruriõ; Burkina Faso—Idrissa Zeba, Cecilia Some; DRC-- Joseph Itongwa Mukumo; Ghana—Kwasi Dankama Quarm, Samuel Confidence Dotse; Indonesia-- Mina Setra, George Weyasu; Lao PDR-- Boutsady Khounnouvong ; Mexico -- Carlos Perez Herrera, Manuel Aldrete; Peru: Victor Hugo Sanchez Guimaraes. Not attending: Roberto Espinoza, Peru; Mr Khamla Soubandith Lao, PDR



World Bank (DGM Global Program), HQ—Jane Ebinger; Practice Manager, Climate Policy Team; Gerhard Dieterle FIP Focal Point; Madhavi Pillai (team Leader), Veronica Jarrin (Operations Analyst); Junko Funahashi (Legal); World Bank DGM Country Team Leads - Lucienne M. M'Baipor (Burkina Faso), Paula F. Lytle (Ghana), Loic Jean-Charles Braune (DRC), Juan Martinez (Indonesia), Kristyna Bishop (Mexico, Peru), Alberto Coelho Gomes Costa (Brazil), Hocine Chalal (Burkina Faso); CIF-AU: Andrea Kutter, Fisseha Tessema Abissa.

Global Executing Agency [Conservation International (CI)]—Kristen Walker-Painemilla, (Senior Vice-President), Johnson Cerda (Technical Lead), Susan Stone (Administrative Lead); Ladd Connell (WB liaison/notetaker), Luis Barquin (REDD+ Stakeholder Engagement), Regina Harlig (Communications), Shyla Raghav (Climate Policy), Tiffany Moland (Logistics).

Meeting of the Transitional Committee for the Global Component of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities of the Forest Investment Program, 17-19 September, Arlington, VA. USA

Summary:

DAY 1 [Sept. 17]: Members of the DGM Transitional Committee reported on pilot country progress in setting up the DGM National Steering Committees (NSCs) and National Executing Agencies (NEAs). Most countries are well-advanced in this process and on track to be selected before the regular mandate of the TC reaches its term in early November. Most have steering committees established, following national consultation processes among relevant groups.

-- In Brazil, since the FIP investments are focused in the *cerrado* (savanna), the process focused on getting representation from that area (still very culturally diverse, with some 45 languages represented); representation was apportioned geographically and organizationally: three members from gov't, three from IPs, three from LCs, and one from WB as an observer.



-- In Indonesia, AMAN is serving as interim NSC secretariat, so it worked to help establish the NSC. It has nine members divided among IPs, LCs, & women; they were chosen following a series of seven regional consultations.

-- Peru's process was somewhat similar to Indonesia's. AIDSEP and CONAP are the main IP [umbrella] organizations in Peru and have been engaged on FIP [info [here](#)]. They met and decided in March 2013 to establish the NSC with five members of each; gov't is an observer. As for projects, the plan is to work along two lines: land tenure/titling, and forest mgmt. Governance will be a crosscutting theme.

-- Burkina Faso's FIP seeks to improve the country's legal framework and forest governance,



limit net forest loss, and reinforce capacities. Projects include participatory forest management at the community level; this ties into the DGM. Following a national workshop in Oct. 2013, the provisional NSC was enlarged from 2 to 6 members. Since then, the full NSC was established with 25 total members: 11 members from LCs, 14 official observers, to include 4 from CSOs, plus WB, AfDB, Govt., NEA, technical & national partners. The NSC

also has unofficial observers.

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-- For DR Congo, the DGM is able to respond to concerns about cadastral rights, REDD capacity building, and understanding of land rights, to make sure rights of IPs are respected. For the NSC, they have a platform of IP organizations, which had delegates informed about the DGM; 16 were elected, representing different communities & zones. They were empowered to decide on projects. Local communities are enthusiastic about the DGM. A decision on selecting the NEA will come in Dec. 2014, subject to validation by WB.

-- In Mexico, they have three sub-committees (one per state—Yucatan, Quintana Roo, Oaxaca—where FIP is working) of 15 members each, with a goal to use the NSC to link all the initiatives that are conserving and restoring forested areas while helping forest peoples. They started work this year, with broad consultations (384 participants), and large participation of women. The NSC is to be established by end-November. Gov't is not part of this process; it is only consulted. In Yucatan, they will include smallholders, to help them achieve land tenure.

-- Ghana's DGM would be executed in two regions- Western Region and Brong Ahafo Region respectively. Progress has been made in determining the FIP work relative to Ghana's overall REDD+ strategy, based on where deforestation is taking place, as well as mining areas and biological corridors. Some lack of data is an issue. They expect to form the NSC and select the NEA by January.

-- Lao PDR has cleared the DGM concept with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; close collaboration is needed with government. IPLC groups are relatively undeveloped and none are working specifically on forests; [community-based] tourism has been identified as a potential area to develop. They have had two consultation meetings with the World Bank to discuss the DGM and have seven initial committee members for the NSC, including 2 from gov't., but still need to select both the NSC and NEA.

Lessons learned from the organizational processes to date are that it's important to have criteria for selection of NEA considering different categories of capacities (experience, technical aspects). NSCs should be prepared to conduct an open process with World Bank assistance if needed. NSCs should define their own rights, including naming a representative for FIP meetings, and ensure gender participation. They need an NEA that can develop a website and the like. A supportive team in the World Bank and the national government is important to succeed in the process. It's best to keep it simple, and if needed, access preparation funds.

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DAY 2 [Sept. 18]: The GEA briefed the TC on the provisional GEA budget developed for the Global Component as part of the proposal for the role of GEA. The focal areas of the budget



corresponded to the Terms of Reference for the GEA and included: regional IPLC learning and outreach (to allow deeper focus on regional issues); global policy skill building (capacity building in negotiation and policy development, to influence national and international policy, to help develop position papers, & participate in UNFCCC meetings), Global Steering

Committee meetings, Communications & Information Sharing (interactive, linkable, & maintained over 5 years); Project Administration; Global Outreach (to participate in UNFCCC and other global meetings and meet with global partners); Planning, Monitoring, & Reporting; and Project Administration. This provisional budget will be refined based on the five-year strategic plan that will be developed when the Global Steering Committee is formed. The GEA applied for and received a project preparation grant (PPG), for \$275,320, to fund Transitional Steering Committee meetings; technical assistance and initial communication needs; the PPG grant comes out of the \$5M allocation to the Global Component.

The GEA noted the need to work on several areas, and underscored that it expected to respond to the guidance of the TC/GSC:

- 1) initial (at least the 1st 6 months) outreach to partners/IPLC networks;
- 2) GSC roles & responsibilities/rules & procedures;
- 3) initial GSC regional & global capacity building priorities;
- 4) designing a DGM Grievance Mechanism;
- 5) developing a work plan for planning, monitoring & reporting (common indicators & framework); and
- 6) liaison with NSCs & NEAs.

Other issues discussed were the DGM/TC presence at the UNFCCC COP in Lima and a preliminary communications plan. Take-aways included:

1. Data management is included in the GEA as part of global communications and knowledge management; however, data needs to come from national programs.

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2. UNFCCC COP registration is closed, but IPs will have a pavilion in Lima and Peru's IP groups have prepared a whole series of documents & presentations. TC members who attend will participate as representatives of their independent organizations, given the committee's transitional status; however, the GEA may prepare and share information on the DGM.
3. Capacity building for the GSC is a priority and it was agreed, following Indonesia's suggestion, to cover procurement and how to work with the World Bank, the process for accessing WB/DGM funds. A generic training session on the tasks and responsibilities of the GSC was also suggested.
4. Public information on the DGM is another priority, i.e. to have a working website by the time of the next meeting or sooner.
5. The timing of the next meeting was agreed for April, so that NSCs would have time to organize themselves, select GSC representatives, and so the GSC could take decisions to report to the next UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and FIP Sub-committee meetings. The GEA is to prepare the draft agenda.
6. The GEA is to prepare a draft proposal on GSC rules and procedures.

The TC members met in closed session in the afternoon of Day 2.

DAY 3 [Sept. 19]: Following review of decisions of Day 2, the role of the DGM as a mechanism for both IPs and LCs was discussed. The World Bank DGM Team Leader explained that the DGM had been designed to address needs of vulnerable forest dependent peoples, whether IPs or not; this was the logic of addressing IPLCs together. Later, senior World Bank staff was invited to offer their perspective on the DGM. Jane Ebinger, Practice Manager Climate Policy and Finance, noted the DGM's importance for WB thinking on how WB can engage with IPLCs and the centrality of addressing climate change in achieving WB goals. She encouraged DGM steering committees to accelerate work, particularly in Laos and Ghana, and offered WB support for a DGM event at the COP. Next, Andrea Kutter, Sr. Program Coordinator of the Climate Investment Funds' Administrative Unit, noted the FIP's goal of transformational change both in economic sectors and in human behavior. The DGM goal in bringing people together, as in the TC, was to go beyond business-as-usual and to share experiences. She noted that the FIP Sub-committee is eager to see DGM country projects come forward for funding approval because the DGM is the first of its kind.

The GEA presented plans and options for its work in several different areas. First was communications (led by Regina Harlig, CI):

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- The GEA underscored the importance of linking/coordinating national activities with global ones and of internal communications, to share at the national and sub-national levels, including with communities.
- The GEA clarified that the Global Component will pay for the global website, construction, maintenance, and set-up to receive information. At country level, though, each NSC will need its NEA to set up its own national website.
- TC members responded that it is important to have *results* as well as communications (for examples fulfilling the demand for land titles in Peru), and the need for other forms of communications beyond a website.
- GEA concurred and discussed options, e.g. print materials, radio, e-newsletters, and a logo. Two examples are [Chicza](#) in Mexico and the WISE REDD project, led by CI. TC members agreed that a website linked to national programs, and a single logo with national variants would be useful. Website content could include the development of the FIP and the DGM.
- TC members agreed for the GEA to start with a simple website with links to the national DGM programs.

After the overall discussions, the Co-Chairs presented the summary of decisions agreed by the TC which are as follows:

1. Requests the GEA, in close consultation with the WB, to propose amendments to the organizational chart of roles and responsibilities of the various bodies, especially the GSC relation with the FIP sub-committee, as stipulated in the operational guidelines and as proposed by the TC.
2. Requests the GEA to prepare in the next 5 months a preliminary communications strategy to include a web site and logo and circulate to GSC to make comments and decide in the next GSC meeting.
3. Decides to organize the next DGM meeting in April in Indonesia.
4. Requests the GEA to organize a special session for GSC members, to understand the Bank procurement process and all steps required to facilitate the access to DGM funding as well as deep understanding of the roles of the GSC/NSCs in providing guidance to the GEA/NEAs in relation to project, to be done in the next DGM/GSC meeting in April.
5. Requests to GEA to prepare in the next [3] months a draft of the rules and procedures for the GSC to be circulated to the members and to be approved by the next GSC meeting.
6. Recommends to the GEA, in coordination with the appropriate bodies, to incorporate the term [duration] of five years from date of Bank approval in the DGM Operational Guidelines

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so the GEA can fulfill the full period of the DGM. The term of the GSC members will be clarified in the rules and procedures of the GSC. [GEA and NSC/NEA]

7. Requests the GEA to organize a special side event in the UNFCCC COP20, Peru, with participants of the DGM TC members already in Peru participating at the COP20. The objective of the side event is to share information to indigenous peoples, governments and donors, on the progress of DGM implementation, its success and challenges to date. [Funding is available for the side event]
8. That before April 2015, all NSCs should already be established, and all NEAs selected.
9. Decides to extend the mandate of the TC until the GSC meeting in April 2015.

In closing, the World Bank and the co-chairs thanked the participants, the GEA, and the interpreters, and all participated in a traditional closing dance. For follow-up with the GEA, participants were reminded to use the DGM account, dgmglobal@conservation.org.

Information Session:

Next, CI (as GEA) presented its work on [Widening Informed Stakeholder Engagement](#) (WISE) in REDD+ (led by Luis Barquin). This project, funded by the State Dept., works in five REDD countries: Costa Rica, Peru, Suriname, Kenya, and Vanuatu. The project supports governments in implementing stakeholder engagement components of their FCPF Readiness Preparation Proposals (R-PPs) and Emissions Reductions (ER) Programs. It provides tools and resources for stakeholder engagement¹. The process starts with stakeholder engagement assessment (SEA) at three levels (national, regional, and project). For this CI offers a stakeholder mapping guide. The whole toolkit is available online.

The final presentation was by CI's [Climate Policy](#) Lead, [Shyla Raghav](#). She noted the benefits of climate action (a 10:1 return on investment) and the importance of the coming year for the international climate agenda including agreement on Sustainable Development Goals and a new international climate treaty, to be implemented by 2020, under the UNFCCC. Major issues include identifying climate finance and ways to reduce emissions by 50%. CI is engaged, promoting ecosystem-based measures or approaches (EbA) as these are more cost-effective, deliver multiple benefits, and can achieve both mitigation and adaptation. CI has been part of the successful work in recent COPs to establish REDD+ as an accepted and standardized

¹ See for example [Climate Change and the Role of Forests: A Community Manual](#) (CI, 2010).

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mitigation mechanism. CI has also worked on adaptation, to support creation of national adaptation plans and have issues addressed at landscape level in integrated way. On finance, CI is working to see a strong Green Climate Fund that re-affirms the importance of REDD+ as a mitigation strategy and delivers benefits to local communities.

Upcoming events include the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit (Sept. 22-23) to spur national level commitments, release of the new IPCC Synthesis report in October, and preparing for COP 20, December 1-12 in Lima. The COP will be important for Indigenous Peoples, not only via REDD+, but also via EbA. A key piece to watch will be countries' INDCs, Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, as well as commitments by the private sector.