



Making the GCF Responsive to communities in the first-line of negative impact of Climate Change

**Learnings from the Global Indigenous Peoples' Partnership
on Climate Change and Forests**

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□ **Partners:**

- Asian: Indonesia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Philippines,
- Latin America: Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Nicaragua,
- Africa: DRC, Cameroon, Kenya

□ **Objectives:**

- Strengthen capacities of IPOs and networks to influence climate change intervention & outcomes at all levels
- Contribute to the respect of Indigenous peoples' rights and knowledge systems and,
- to enhance IPs' capacities to mitigate and adapt to climate change

Why the partnership

- The striking similarities of IPs social, political and economic situation across the globe
- Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are people of the land
- IPs are paying a double price - direct negative impact and impacts of response measures to CC



Why the partnership

- The experience with conservation efforts and elite capture
- The marginalized position of IPs arise in part due to their relationship with the State, hence need for self-determination
- IPs are also part of the solution to the problem of Climate change through their IKSPs



Areas of intervention

- Building capacities of IPs to engage in CC & REDD+
- Research & documentation; policy, IKSPs & Gender
- Piloting REDD+, adaptation & mitigation activities at community level



Activities & Processes that informed the Learnings

- Partner Country exchange Visits
- Development of IPs and gender sensitive MRVs and Safeguards on non-carbon components



Learning Activities cont.

- **Participation in global CC related processes:** knowledge gained and experience opened doors for recognition and participation by some members of network as part of their government delegations as state parties
- **Documentation & integration of IKSPs** and Traditional forest governance systems on the emerging global & national CC policy and institutional infrastructure and adoption of curricula by certain Universities e.g. Nicaragua
- **Securing land rights** claims by IPs through Readiness and REDD+ piloting activities at their respective national levels – Nepal, Indonesia, Vietnam

Partners' intervention cont....

- **Diversified livelihoods options for IPs groups**
 - ▣ Maasai-beadwork project integrating IKSP and market needs to ensure direct access to income by rural women while mitigating GHG

- **Alternative sources of energy** utilizing appropriate technologies - amongst the Maasai in Kenya by MPIDO contributing to mitigation and adaptation efforts at the local level



Partner's activities cont.

- Community natural resource mapping
- Development and experimentation with FPIC and safeguards principles – Nepal, Indonesia, Nicaragua
- Enhanced community monitoring of carbon and non-carbon elements e.g. Vietnam, Ikalahan



Snapshot of gains



Points to note

- Indigenous peoples are key right-holders in the maintenance of forest ecosystems and in supporting global CC adaptation and mitigation efforts
- Indigenous Peoples' groups and institutions are strategically placed as intimate managers/custodians of environment at the local level for quick and sustainable responses
- Ineffective participation and lack of and/or insufficient financing has been a key constraining factor in IPs efforts aimed at both adaptation and mitigation

Points to note cont.



- Strengthening and facilitating community monitoring on safeguards is a critical element in safeguarding implementation of safeguards
- GCF as a global mechanism for CC financing under the protocol must lead by example in ensuring effective participation of IPs and direct access to especially adaptation, safeguards and capacity building funds
- Safeguards language under the GCF aligned with international commitments with enhanced synergies and coordinated reporting – especially across UNFCCC and CBD and other human rights instruments

Looking ahead

- The Work done by the partnership is a drop in the sea – a lot more remains to be done in both depth and width



THANK YOU

